

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE
1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

[No. 28—1908.]

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

December 6, 1907.

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REGINA, December 1, 1907.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st of October, 1907.
I attach for your information reports of the officers commanding districts, and certain reports covering work of a special nature which should be of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On the 31st of October the strength of the force stood as follows : fifty-five officers, five hundred and eighty-four non-commissioned officers and constables and five hundred and twenty-seven horses. Compared with last year the strength is less by forty-five men and forty-nine horses. This loss has occurred chiefly in the Yukon Territory, where the strength has diminished by forty-seven men and twenty-three horses.
The following is the distribution by Provinces and Territories :—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta.....			4	13	1	....	12	18	28	132	28	236	257
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	5	15	1	1	18	18	26	159	32	277	230
Northwest Territories.....			1	2	1	....	1	4	2	17	4	32	....
Yukon Territory (Sept, 30).....		1	1	5	2	....	8	7	9	45	16	94	40
Grand total.....	1	2	11	35	5	1	39	47	65	353	80	639	527

In the province of Alberta there are five divisional posts, and 67 detachments ; in Saskatchewan four divisional posts, and 64 detachments ; in the Yukon Territory two divisional posts, and 17 detachments ; and in the Northwest Territories one divisional post, and six detachments ; a total of 12 divisional posts and 154 detachments.
In 1900, the strength (not including those on service in South Africa) was 774 officers and men distributed at 10 divisional posts, and 101 detachments. Thus with a loss of 135 men there is an expansion of 55 posts and detachments, which illustrates the strain thrown on the force.
In 1901, the population of the area over which the force has jurisdiction was 238,000, and this year it is upwards of 600,000, an increase which is largely due to immigrants from Great Britain, the northern and central states of Europe, and the United States, who are unfamiliar with Canadian laws. These people

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have spread over the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. They are entitled to our protection. I have endeavored to meet the demand as far as possible, but not as fully as I desire. I have many applications from all parts of the new provinces for police which I have not been able to meet.

In the Northwest Territories the strength is not sufficient. Posts are required at different points on the Mackenzie River. In the Keewatin district inhuman practices among the Indians have come to light, and in the interests of humanity more police posts ought to be established. In Ungava the same practices are said to take place. There are no police stationed in that district at present, but they ought to be sent there.

Assuming that our jurisdiction is not to be curtailed in the near future, I am bound to express the opinion that the strength of the force is not sufficient for it to perform its multifarious duties satisfactorily to the government, and with credit to itself.

CRIME.

There is a marked increase in the number of cases, there being 6,736 with 5,685 convictions. Last year the cases entered numbered 5,148, and convictions 4,256, for eleven months. The largest number of cases under the Criminal Code is for assault, theft and drunkenness, and offences created by the provincial statutes which are not criminal in their nature. I regret to note that 35 charges of rape and indecent assault are entered and only 12 convictions secured. These offences are on the increase, and should be dealt with very severely.

There are 11 charges of murder and 6 of attempted murder. Three murder cases took place in Keewatin, and not in Saskatchewan as shown, and one occurred last year, but was not tried until this year.

The number of murder charges is large, but does not indicate a state of lawlessness, as the following statement shows:—

MURDER.

Rex vs. Sugar (Indian). Shown as awaiting trial. Outcome of a quarrel.

Rex vs. Macdonald. Acquitted. This man was charged with the murder of a Stony Indian named Dixon, an employee on Macdonald's ranch. Death resulted from excessive use of intoxicants, which it was claimed were administered by Macdonald.

Rex vs. Michalchuck (Galician). Awaiting trial. Result of Metre Sharpo (Galician) the murdered man, debauching wife of Michalchuck,

Rex vs. Barrett. Awaiting trial. Victim being stepson, aged 12, who interceded on his mother's behalf while Barrett attempted to shoot his wife.

Rex vs. Hande. Acquitted. Outcome of a drunken brawl.

Rex vs. Prior. Awaiting trial. A fiendish murder of a little girl.

Rex vs. Gilbert. Convicted, subsequently commuted to life sentence. Shown as awaiting trial in last year's report.

Rex vs. Mack Sing (Chinaman). Awaiting trial. Poisoning case, the outcome of rivalry between two restaurant keepers.

Rex vs. Joseph Fiddler (Indian). Convicted, under sentence of death. Case shown under Saskatchewan, really occurred in Keewatin, N.W.T. Convicted of murder of Indian woman, who was demented at the time, and due to the superstition of the tribal belief that insane persons are beset with evil spirits and would turn cannibals.

Rex vs. Jack Fiddler (Indian). Relation of the above. Assisted in strangling. Committed suicide whilst awaiting trial.

Rex vs. Norman Rae (Indian). Awaiting trial. Evidence in Fiddler case showed that he was implicated in a similar crime. Patrol is being sent to fetch further witnesses, and also to arrest brother of accused, who, it, appears, is equally implicated.

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ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Rex vs. Kirk. Acquitted. Evidence showed that he used a knife in self-defence.

Rex vs. Barlow. Acquitted. A poisoning case.

Rex vs. Mastapidro (Italian). Convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Result of quarrel with fellow labourer.

Rex vs. Bunn. Awaiting trial. Outcome of a dispute.

Rex vs. Warner. Acquitted. Result of a quarrel.

Rex vs. Fetterman. Awaiting trial. The defendant is the wife of O. C. Fetterman.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder.	9	2	†1	6	2	....	2	....	11
" attempted.	2	....	2	....	4	1	2	1	6
Infanticide.	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Manslaughter.	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Threatening to kill.	6	4	1	1	2	....	1	1	8
Shooting with intent.	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Wounding with intent.	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Wounding.	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	3
Threatening to do bodily harm.	6	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	6
Attempting to do bodily harm.	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Assault, common.	417	359	58	....	351	271	77	3	768
" aggravated.	10	5	5	....	11	5	3	3	21
" indecent.	11	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	14
" causing bodily harm.	20	14	5	1	5	3	....	2	25
Rape and attempted rape.	10	1	§6	3	11	2	8	1	21
Concealment of birth. ....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	2
Neglecting to obtain aid in childbirth. ....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Attempted abortion. ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Defiling children under fourteen.	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Abduction.	1	....	1	....	5	....	5	....	6
Bigamy.	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2
Illegally solemnizing marriage.	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	4
Wife desertion. ....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	3
Neglecting to support wife.	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	3
Administering poison to boy. ....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	2
Criminal neglect. ....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	2
Leaving excavation unguarded. ....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	3
Defamatory libel.	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Intimidation and threatening.	5	4	1	....	6	6	....	....	11
Attempted suicide.	7	2	2	3	4	2	....	2	11
Miscellaneous.	19	15	4	....	1	....	1	....	20
Offences against the property—									
Theft.	388	304	83	1	267	162	*87	18	655
Horse stealing.	26	13	9	4	41	12	†17	12	67
Cattle stealing.	15	7	5	3	23	6	12	5	38
Cattle killing.	7	6	1	....	3	1	....	2	10
Fraudulently branding stock. ....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Defacing or altering brands. ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Wounding cattle and horses.	5	2	3	....	10	4	6	....	15
Cruelty to animals.	37	34	3	....	35	29	6	....	72
House and shop breaking.	11	7	2	2	10	5	2	3	21
Burglary.	7	....	5	2	11	4	5	2	18
Fraud.	14	4	9	1	4	....	3	1	18
Conspiring to defraud.	1	....	1	....	12	....	10	2	13
False pretenses.	58	25	33	....	58	32	16	10	116

* 1 died whilst awaiting trial. † 1 forfeited bail. ‡ Committed suicide whilst awaiting trial.
§ 1 warrant unexecuted.

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	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the property— <i>Con.</i>									
Forgery.....	16	9	2	5	18	6	6	6	34
Receiving stolen property.....	20	18	1	1	3	1	2		23
Having stolen property in possession.....					1		1		1
Wilfully damaging property.....	20	17	3		23	19	4		43
Unlawfully detaining property.....	3	2	1						3
Counterfeiting.....					2		2		2
Arson.....	5	3	2		5	1	3	1	10
Forcible entry.....	3		3						3
Criminal breach of trust.....					3			3	3
Breach of contract.....					42	31	11		42
Mischief.....	77	69	7	1	40	32	8		117
Trespass.....	1	1			2	2			3
Killing dog.....	9	7	2						9
Miscellaneous.....					3	1		2	3
Offences against the public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	26	26			21	19	1	1	47
Pointing firearms.....	16	9	6	1	12	8	4		28
Having revolver on person when arrested.....					2	2			2
Causing explosion.....					2		2		2
Spreading false news.....					1	1			1
Unlawful assembly.....	11		11						11
Assisting member of R.N.W.M. Police to desert.....	1			1	1	1			2
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	170	166	4		241	228	9	4	411
Drunk and disorderly.....	853	835	18		585	568	17		1,438
Causing disturbance.....	51	49	2		77	71	6		128
Swearing, threatening and insulting language.....	21	21			8	6	2		29
Indecent exposure.....	15	13	2		13	13			28
Gross indecency.....					3	1	2		3
Buggery and attempted buggery.....	1	1			4		1	3	5
Incest.....	1		1		2		2		3
Seduction.....	2		2						2
" under promise of marriage.....					1		*1		1
Defilement of woman.....					2		1	1	2
Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	8	8			30	30			38
Inmates.....	13	13			90	90			103
Frequenters.....	15	15			23	22	1		38
Keeping gaming house.....	1	1			3	3			4
Gambling.....	3	3			13	13			16
Misconduct in respect to human remains.....					2	2			2
Disturbing public worship.....					1	1			1
Discharging firearms.....					6	6			6
Lotteries.....	10	10			1		1		11
Nuisance.....	8	7	1		6	5	1		14
Miscellaneous.....	8	7	1		1		1		9
Misleading justice—									
Perjury.....	3	2	1		4		4		7
Fabricating evidence.....	1	1			1		1		2
Conspiring to bring false accusations.....					1		1		1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Disobeying order of court.....	3	2	1						3
" summons.....	3	3							3
Peace officer accepting bribe.....					1			1	1
Escaping from custody.....					3	1	1	1	3
Attempting to escape from custody.....	2	2							2
Breaking jail.....	1	1							1
Aiding prisoner to escape.....					1		1		1
Wilfully allowing prisoner to escape.....	1		1						1
Unlawfully at large.....					1	1			1
Obstructing peace officer.....	18	18			7	7			25

* Married in court.

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	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Corruptions and disobedience— <i>Con.</i>									
Assaulting peace officer.....	2	1		1	3	3			5
Neglecting to aid peace officer.....					1			1	1
Resisting arrest.....	3	3			2	2			5
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides.....	34	34			19	19			53
Trespass.....	4	4			1	1			5
Operator drunk.....					1	1			1
Attempting to wreck train.....					2	1	1		2
Obstructing railway employee.....					2		1	1	2
" railway.....					1		1		1
Offences against the Customs Act.....	2	2			3	2		1	5
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	58	54	4		43	33	7	3	101
Indians, drunk.....	86	82	4		95	92	3		181
Drunk on reserve.....	14	14			7	6	1		21
Liquor in possession.....	12	10	2		9	8	1		21
" " on reserve.....	10	10			5	5			15
Gambling on the reserve.....	6	5	1		5	5			11
Trespassing on reserve.....	2	2							2
Truant school children.....	8	8			1	1			9
Prostitution.....	1	1							1
Offences against the Fisheries Act.....	6	6			5	5			11
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	2	2			6	4	2		8
Offences against the Election Act.....	1		1						1
Offences against the Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....					20	20			20
Offences against Inland Revenue Act.....					3	2	1		3
Offences against Weights and Measures Act.....					1		1		1
Offences against the Penitentiary Act.....					1	1			1
Offences against the Lord's Day Act..					10	10			10
Offences against Provincial Statutes & N.W. T. Ordinances—									
Masters and servants.....	340	297	43		138	109	23	6	478
Game.....	41	40	1		43	38	5		84
Hide and brand.....	3	3			22	19	3		25
Sunday observance.....	10	10							10
Prairie fire.....	65	52	13		49	41	4	4	114
Liquor license.....	146	136	10		188	172	16		334
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory.....					10	9	1		10
Insanity.....	54	*52	2		60	*43	17		114
Horse breeders.....					9	6	3		9
Village ordinance.....	32	31	1						32
Estray animals.....	26	24	2		32	24	8		58
Entire animals.....	9	9			1	1			10
Protection of animals.....					10	9	1		10
Pound.....	36	32	4		3	1	2		39
Fence.....					3	3			3
Livery stable.....	6	6			8	7	1		14
Engineers.....	14	13	1						14
Public works.....	4	4			22	22			26
Medical profession.....	2	2			2	2			4
Legal profession.....	2		2						2
Veterinary surgeons.....					1		1		1
Public health.....	16	16			7	7			23
Hawkers and pedlars.....	15	14	1		5	5			20
Noxious weeds.....	7	7			13	10	3		20
Pollution of streams.....					1	1			1
Steam boiler.....					2	2			2
Motor and vehicles.....	2	2							2
Miscellaneous.....	17	15	2		16	12	4		33
Total.....	3,631	3,172	418	41	3,105	2,513	478	114	6,736

*Sent to Asylum.

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The comparative statement of convictions between years 1900 and 1907, shows a steady increase in criminal work, and I am able to report that it has been well done. There are only five detective sergeants. This number must be largely increased. The strength of this branch should be at least twenty.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Convictions between years 1900 and 1907, under General Headings.

	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against—								
The person	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The property	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public order	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and morals.	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading justice.	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience. . .	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act.	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act.	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act.	11	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act.		2						
Election Act.		4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.	20	25	1					
Militia Act.				4				
Inland Revenue Act.	2							
Penitentiary Act.	1							
Lord's Day Act.	10							
Provincial Statutes and N.W.T. Ordinances	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Total	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

*Eleven months.

As indicating the duty which members of the force are often called upon to perform in carrying out their police duties, I attach the following reports :—

Constable J. A. W. O'Neill, on a patrol made from Norway House into the interior of Keewatin for the purpose of arresting two Indians accused of murder. Time occupied, four months; distance travelled with dog teams and in canoes, 750 miles. *See Appendix S.*

Sergeant R. Field, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort McKay, and return, thence to Fort Saskatchewan, escorting a lunatic. Time, March 13 to March 30; distance, 500 miles. *See Appendix T.*

Constable H. Shand, from Edmonton to the Big Eddy of the Macleod River, to rescue a rancher who was reported to have gone insane. Time, December 19 to January 15; distance, 250 miles. *See Appendix U.*

COMMON JAILS.

Our guardrooms are still used as common jails in both provinces. The province of Alberta has no jails. Nine hundred and ninety-eight prisoners were received in our guardrooms in Alberta, and, on October 31, 115 prisoners were in custody.

Six hundred and seventy-eight were received in Saskatchewan, and fifty were in custody on October 31. Saskatchewan has two common jails; our guardrooms take the overflow.

Our guardroom accommodation was much increased at Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan.

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I have been informed that the province of Alberta will proceed with the erection of jails next year. I am in hopes that Saskatchewan will do the same, so that the force may be entirely relieved of the care of prisoners, which is such a heavy tax on the strength.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners Committed to and Released from Mounted Police Guardrooms, between November 1, 1906, and October 31, 1907.

	Regina.	Moosomin.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Prince Albert.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1906.....	20	15	10	5	21	29	...	32	5	137
Total number of prisoners received.	340	139	79	120	193	439	...	164	202	1,676
Total number of prisoners discharged.....	326	150	85	117	193	425	.....	174	178	1,648
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1907.....	34	4	4	8	21	43	...	22	29	165

THE PEACE RIVER YUKON TRAIL.

The detachment engaged on the construction of this trail wintered at Fort Graham on Finlay River, B.C., in comfortable quarters which they built in the autumn of 1906. It consisted of 15 N.C.O's and constables and 19 horses under the command of Inspector E. J. Camies.

Fort Graham is a very lonely spot in Northern British Columbia, with no communication with the outside world during the winter months.

A mail was received on March 24, by a patrol from Lesser Slave Lake. Const. Gairdner in charge. It was a long hard trip of 500 miles, and the party ran out of food. I attach his report: *see* appendix V. Notwithstanding the loneliness and ennui Inspector Camies says--'I am glad to report all worked well and with good spirits. There has been no breach of discipline.'

The winter was very severe. On April 22, the snow was still two feet deep in the forest, and the rivers still frozen solid.

It was not until May 20, that Inspector Camies was able to move out to a point eighteen miles west of Graham where work was stopped last season. On May 24, the season's work was commenced, and on September 25, it ended when connection was made with the telegraph trail four miles north of Fourth Cabin, 104 miles north of Hazelton, and 377 miles west of Fort St. John, on the Peace River. 151 miles were constructed during the season.

The country lying between Fort Graham and Bear Lake was almost unknown, and we had difficulty in securing a competent Indian guide. On the whole a very excellent route is followed. It is especially good between Bear Lake and the telegraph trail where it was expected that the work would be very hard.

Supplies were forwarded to Fort Graham in 1906, sufficient to last until they reached Bear Lake, where fresh supplies could be sent in from the Coast. Unfortunately the clothing was not taken further than St. John.

On May 1, Supt. Constantine, accompanied by Acting Asst. Surgeon Genest, left Lesser Slave Lake with seven constables and thirty-four horses for Fort Graham. On May 24th, this party reached St. John 250 miles. The trip to that point was a very trying one. All creeks and watercourses were torrents. In crossing the Clearwater,

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horses and wagons were swept down the stream, and Const. Campbell narrowly escaped from drowning. Many creeks had to be bridged, and in some cases the supplies were ferried across in a canoe which the party had taken with them.

The wheeled transport was sent back from St. John, and Supt. Constantine's party proceeded on to Fort Graham with the pack train, loaded with clothing and bacon. They reached there on June 23, 208 miles from St. John. Supt. Constantine reports as follows:—'The trip was a hard one all through. High water, poor feed and wet weather. There was a lot of snow on the divides from knee to waist deep for a mile or so at the time. We broke a way through, with men on foot and on saddle horses, for the pack train. The rivers and streams had to be rafted as few could be forded.' In spite however of all the difficulties this party made the arduous journey of 458 miles without an accident and the loss of only one horse, which was left on the trail exhausted.

Supt. Constantine remained at Fort Graham superintending the forwarding of supplies and arranging for care of stores left at that point. Dr. Genest proceeded on to a point 50 miles west to attend Constables Thorne and Ryan who were suffering from severe wounds. Const. Ryan recovered and was returned to duty. Const. Thorne was taken back to Fort Graham on July 26.

Supt. Constantine with Dr. Genest and five N.C.Os. and constables (including Thorne) left Fort Graham for Lesser Slave Lake on July 29, where they arrived at the end of August.

Inspector Macdonell proceeded from Macleod on July 3 to Hazelton, where a detachment of one N.C.O. and three constables from 'H' Division was ordered to meet him. At Victoria he purchased supplies for the working party and had them shipped to Hazelton. Owing to the wreck of the steamer *Mount Royal* he was delayed and did not reach Hazelton until July 18. In the meantime Sergt. Acland purchased and forwarded to Bear Lake ten days supplies which reached that point on July 27, thirteen days after the arrival of the working party. Inspector Macdonell arranged for a month's supplies to be forwarded to Fourth Cabin, and on July 20 with his party left for that point, arriving on 26th, where he met Inspector Camies who had left his command to connect with him and hasten forward the provisions. Inspector Camies returned to Bear Lake. Inspector Macdonell proceeded to the head-waters of the Skeena River via Fifth Cabin and the old cattle trail for the purpose of exploring the country in that direction. He returned to Fourth Cabin on the 9th and then proceeded east towards Bear Lake. He met Inspector Camies' party at the crossing of the Skeena River on August 22, and took over the command.

He reports with regard to the route to Telegraph Creek on the Stickine, that it is quite practicable, the estimated distance being 260 miles from Fourth Cabin and 360 miles from Hazelton. The proposed route leaves the Telegraph trail twelve miles north of Fifth Cabin, bears to the northeast, crosses the Ground Hog Mountains by an easy pass, but through thirty miles of thick timber, into the valley of the Skeena up which it follows into the open country which extends north for 100 miles to the Klappan River. This it crosses and continues between the north and south branches of the Stickine River. He is of opinion that sixteen men will complete this portion of the trail in one season. An exploring party was also sent out under Sergt. Acland, who reports that a good diversion can be made up the Slanguse River, thus avoiding a long and difficult divide just north of Fourth Cabin.

On completion of the season's work the whole party moved to Hazelton. Arrangements having previously been made, all the horses were left near Hazelton for the winter in charge of a non-commissioned officer. Inspector Macdonell and men returned to Calgary, going down the Skeena River by canoe to Port Essington, thence by steamer to Vancouver and on to destination by rail. Extended leave has been granted to those N. C. O's. and men who served on the trail work for more than two years. The officers have reported most favourably on the conduct and work of the men, and I the more readily bring their services to your attention because I inspected their work, and know of the hardships and discomforts which they have undergone.

During the summer three officers, one Acting Asst. Surgeon, 25 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 60 horses were employed on this duty.

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On July 19, I left headquarters for the purpose of inspecting the trail. I reached Fort St. John on August 8, 500 miles from Edmonton, having travelled by wagon from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing, thence up the Athabaska River by steamer to Little Slave River, across the portages on foot, by steamboat to Lesser Slave Lake police post, in the saddle to Peace River Crossing, and by steamer up the Peace River. I left St. John, where the trail commences, with a party of four all told, and ten pack horses on 9th August, I reached Fort Graham, 208 miles, on August 21; Bear Lake, 116 miles, on August 31; working party, 33 miles, September 3; Fourth Cabin, 24 miles, September 6; and Hazelton, 100 miles, September 12; a total distance of 500 miles by pack trail. I travelled down the Skeena River by canoe to Port Essington, by coast steamer to Vancouver, and back to Regina by rail, arriving here on September 24.

I inspected 357 miles of completed work. I find it difficult to properly describe the mountains of northern British Columbia, across which the trail has been driven, so that you may adequately understand the difficulties which have been surmounted. A sea of mountains thrown up in apparent confusion, but in reality in a series of parallel ranges running northwest and southeast. As you journey westward the ranges grow bolder, the peaks more striking, and the snow fields more extensive. At all times the scenery is rugged and grand, but at some points, and especially on the Continental divide, it is indiscribable.

Accompanying this report will be found some photographic views which illustrate it in a feeble way.

The obstacles encountered were such as are incidental to road making in a mountainous country, steep ascents and descents, rivers and streams, muskegs and soft places, forests and fallen timber; the difficulties were the shortness of the season, work being only possible for four months, the forwarding of supplies and the necessity of haste; the discomforts were from flies, wet and cold. Owing to the luxuriant growth being saturated with a heavy dew, the men were scarcely ever dry even if the day were fine. However there was no sickness, few accidents, and no fatalities. The horses suffered most because of the hard work and the scarcity of feed at times, and we had a good many casualties.

Leaving St. John the trail leads west up the north side of the Peace River (22 miles), turns northwest up the valley of Cache Creek, which it follows for 22 miles, when it crosses the north branch of the Halfway River. It follows up the main Halfway, now on the bench, now in the valley, to the junction of the Cypress River, 97 miles from St. John. Here it turns westward going up this valley, enters the mountains at 114 Mile Post, continues by an easy grade, and crosses the summit of the first range by the Laurier Pass. It now drops rapidly, crosses the Ottetail Creek above the forks, and mounting a low ridge dives into a small valley, and immediately enters the gorge of a small stream coming from the west. This it follows, crossing and recrossing, at times being crowded into the bed of the stream. Leaving this stream on the right it forges steadily westward up and up a thousand feet to the summit (154 miles) of 2nd range, known as the Devil's Canyon. It soon falls again by same steep descent into a westward flowing stream, along which it follows, at times disputing the waters for a passage, skirting cutbanks, and climbing over boulders, for a mile or more. As it continues down the valley the going improves until the crossing of the Ospica River (172 miles) is reached when it forthwith commences a long steady climb to the Herchmer Pass, the summit (180) of the 3rd range. It falls from this summit by an easy grade to Fort Graham on the Finlay River, 208 miles from Fort St. John.

From Fort Graham the general direction to Bear Lake, 116 miles distant, is southwest. In that distance it crosses three ranges, the first and second by easy grades, and at no great elevation, but the third, which is the Continental divide, it crosses at an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level, as taken by the barometer, and 2,000 feet above the valley of the Omenica River. This climb is made in a distance of six miles. From Bear Lake to the telegraph line, the distance is 53 miles, and the direction west. It follows the valley of Bear Creek, Sustut River, and Skeena River.

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I consider this route a very good one, and a wagon road could be constructed over it. It is not practicable for a railroad. The country is fairly open. There is a good deal of standing timber of commercial value, much small poplar, pine, spruce, and balsam, and large stretches of burnt timber which, owing to the windfalls, gave most trouble. The largest area of valuable timber is on the Ospica River.

I found that a great deal of hard work had been done, and considering that not more than ten months actual work had been put in on 377 miles, the results were satisfactory. A practicable pack trail had been built. Much can be done to improve it by diverting, if possible, the trail around the muskegs, or if not by corduroying them, and by improving the grades on some very steep hills. It is sure to be blocked frequently by windfalls where it passes through burnt timber, and therefore a small working party should be sent over it every year.

HUDSON'S BAY DISTRICT.

The headquarters of 'M' Division has been established at Fort Churchill, at the mouth of the Churchill River, where a comfortable post has been erected consisting of officers' quarters, men's quarters, guardroom and store building. The work was done by our own men. The walls are built of logs which were cut a considerable distance from the post, and floated down the river, or during the winter months hauled by dog teams. Supt. Moodie and his command are deserving of great credit for their hard work. (I attach a photograph of the post.)

A post consisting of three men was maintained at Cape Fullerton. Owing to the whaling fleets having ceased to winter at that point, Supt. Moodie considers that it is no longer necessary to occupy it, and has advised that it be abandoned. There are large supplies of coal and provisions at that point and very excellent quarters. He recommends that a new post be established on Baker Lake, west of Chesterfield Inlet. It is the intention of the Hudson's Bay Co. to open a trading post somewhere in that vicinity.

The s.s. *Rouville*, which was built 1906-7 for patrol duty on the western shores of Hudson's Bay was not sent up last summer. It is now thought that, owing to the establishment of summer and winter patrols from Norway House, land connections with the Hudson's Bay will be sufficient, and the ship can be detailed for other service.

One N.C.O. and 3 constables who had completed three years service in 'M' Division were brought out and replaced.

The service in the Hudson's Bay district is lonely, monotonous, and dangerous, and I gladly bring Supt. Moodie and "M" Division to your favourable notice.

On December 11 last, Insp. Pelletier and Corpl. Reeves left Mafeking, a station on the Canadian Northern Railway, for Fort Churchill with mail and despatches, and returned to that point on the 2nd of March, having made a most successful journey, with dogs, of 1,400 miles in midwinter without mishap.

This officer made another journey by water during the summer. Leaving Norway House on July 25, with three canoes he proceeded by Split Lake, Little Churchill River, Deer River, and Churchill River to Fort Churchill, arriving there on August 20. Returning he left Fort Churchill on August 31 in a coast boat for York Factory, here leaving the coast boat he took canoes up the Nelson River, and arrived at Norway House on September 26. He estimates that the round trip was 1,240 miles.

I attach copies of his excellent reports (*see* Appendices O and P), also some photographs of the country passed over.

It is with much pleasure I bring to your notice the very satisfactory work of this young officer.

THE MACKENZIE RIVER.

Inspector Jarvis with three N.C.O's. and constables left Regina on May 10 to relieve Inspector Howard, in command of the Mackenzie River district, as the latter had completed two years service there.

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They arrived at Fort McPherson on July 21. The command was transferred, and Inspector Howard with time expired men returned to headquarters, arriving here at the end of August.

I attach the yearly report of Inspector Howard (*see* Appendix K). As in the Hudson's Bay, so in the Arctic, the duty is trying and severe, and requires men of resolution and great physical endurance.

S.-Sergt. Fitzgerald is now on his fourth year of service in those regions, and is deserving of recognition, not only because of his long service, but of other excellent qualities which have caused him to be respected by all who come into contact with him.

For the third time a patrol carrying mail was sent to Fort McPherson, leaving Dawson in December, 1906, and returning in February. I have in previous reports called your attention to this very arduous patrol of 1,000 miles, which was again carried out so successfully by Constable Forrest.

It means a great deal to our far flung posts that they should send and receive news from their people.

I might here observe that whether bringing relief to isolated settlers in bitter cold and over the deep snow of the open plains, carrying mail to distant Hudson's Bay posts, to the Arctic Seas, or to detachments interned in northern British Columbia, or hurrying to the relief of unfortunate persons in remote parts, our men do not fail us. They undertake the work with cheerfulness and carry it out indifferent to difficulties and hardships.

Re WILD BUFFALO.

I attach herewith three reports made by Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., on patrols made by him under orders, in the buffalo range west of Fort Smith, Mackenzie District (*see* Appendix N).

Inspector Jarvis reaches the following conclusions:—

1. That the buffalo are in danger of extermination, not by wolves, but by poachers.
2. Unless adequate police protection is given, the buffalo will not last five years.

Inspector Jarvis had not the time at his disposal, as he was en route to Herschel Island, to make a thorough inquiry into the condition of the herd. He was only able to visit the fringe of the range, and was not able to ascertain whether the herd was increasing or diminishing.

I think his opinions have been formed somewhat hurriedly as the reports I have received from time to time for some years back do not agree with his, especially as regards the wolves. Reports from every portion of that north country say that wolves are there in great numbers. During my recent trip in the Peace River country I was told of depredations committed by them, and their boldness. Many horses were killed on the open ranges last winter, and some even in corals close to houses. There is no doubt but that the buffalo also suffered.

Nevertheless these reports are of importance and clearly show the necessity of establishing posts at Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, from which points a close supervision can be maintained. These are the last wild buffalo and it would be a thousand pities if they were exterminated. I propose therefore, with your concurrence, to establish these detachments early next year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Last winter was unusually long and severe. From the middle of November until February 7 we had low temperatures, and frequent long and severe storms which greatly hampered the operation of the railways. As a result the coal supply of many towns in Saskatchewan was exhausted, but fortunately at the most critical stage the weather moderated, and the railways were able to move the coal. The situation was most acute on the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway.

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Early in December alarm was felt for the safety of the large number of settlers who had gone into the country west of Saskatoon, and south of Battleford along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific. Some had pushed out a hundred miles from the nearest railway station. Wood is very scarce in that area, and some of the settlers were obliged to travel sixty miles to obtain it. Some had only oxen, which are quite useless in deep snow, others had no sleighs. As an instance of the helpless condition of more than one, our patrols found a Scotch family which had come in during November having only a yoke of oxen and one cow. They travelled 100 miles on foot to their homestead. On arrival the cold weather overtook them. They were without a supply of fuel, fodder for their animals, and in fact without any of the necessities of a winter climate. Both father and son froze their feet in endeavouring to obtain provisions and fuel. Their wants were amply supplied.

The Minister of the Interior decided that steps should be taken to give relief to any settlers in that district who required it. Mr. Speers, Chief Colonization Agent, representing the Immigration branch, purchased and forwarded ample supplies to Tramping Lake, 60 miles south of Battleford, where a relief depot in charge of Inspector Knight was established on February 15. He had under his command 10 non-commissioned officers and constables. Patrols were made to every settler. The snow was very deep, there were no trails, and it was trying work for men and horses. Many of the patrols were made on snowshoes. Relief was given to 145 families. I desire to emphasize that this relief was necessary because these people had gone on the open plains far in advance of railway construction, and were unprepared for a winter of great severity which set in much earlier than usual.

Police patrols have gone over the country recently, and I have reports that for the coming winter nearly all are fully prepared, and no anxiety need be felt for their safety. Next summer two railway lines will be in operation in their midst, which will prevent any further danger.

I understand also that extensive coal mines have been discovered almost in the centre of this rich tract, which will aid much in its early development.

Many casualties occurred last winter, but not nearly as many as were reported. Story after story was published with great detail of tragedies which never happened. The police made a careful inquiry into all, and I was able to report that in every case the casualties resulted from want of knowledge of the climate, from drunkenness, or other preventable causes. To show that the climate is not dangerous to those who know how to care for themselves the record of this force is sufficient. Our men were travelling last winter from the boundary to the Arctic, and Hudson's Bay to Alaska, in all sorts of weather, and the medical returns for the year show only three frostbites.

Six detachments were established to aid the Crown Timber officials in protecting the forests in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our officers and non-commissioned officers stationed at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille, and Twin Lakes, act as sub-collectors at these ports of entry.

Our patrols along the boundary act as preventive officers. There are long stretches which are not now being effectively patrolled. As settlement is now moving along the boundary at an extraordinary rate we should increase our boundary posts by five, and our strength by 15 men and 20 horses.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On July 1 we were relieved of the duty of enforcing the Animals Contagious Diseases Act. Ten veterinary staff sergeants were granted free discharges to take service under that department as inspectors.

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INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts attended all treaty payments. Detachments have been maintained on the largest reserves for the prevention of illicit traffic in liquor. There were 336 convictions under the Indian Act, an increase of 77 over last year. So many small towns are springing up in the vicinity of the reserves that the Indians have more opportunities for getting liquor, and there are more disreputable white men ready to debauch them for the sake of petty gain.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	N.W.T.	Yukon.	Total.
Engaged.....	118	.....	118
Re-engaged without leaving.....	49	13	62
" after " 	6	2	8
Surrendered from desertion.	1	.....	1
<i>Discharged.</i>			
Promoted	1	1	2
Time expired (not including pensioners).....	19	21	40
Free discharge (on transfer to Department of Agriculture).....	10	.....	10
Purchased	39	2	41
Invalided.....	5	2	7
Pensioned.....	8	1	9
Died.....	2	2	4
Deserted.....	29	3	32
Dismissed for bad conduct.....	26	3	29
" as inefficient.....	1	.....	1

DIED.

- Asst. Surgeon Madore, G.
- Asst. Surgeon Flood, W. S.
- Reg. No. 589, Sergt. Cudlip, A. J.
- Reg. No. 2155, Const. Richards, W. F.

PROMOTED TO COMMISSIONED RANK.

- Reg. No. 3430. Staff-Sergt. Junget, C.
- Reg. No. 737, Staff-Sergt. Macdonald, J. A.

PENSIONED.

- Reg. No. 858, Staff-Sergt. Ayre, H. T.
- Reg. No. 568, Sergt. St. Denis, O.
- Reg. No. 990, Sergt. Davis, J. W.
- Reg. No. 1132, Sergt. Bird, A. L. C.
- Reg. No. 1743, Sergt. Todd, R.
- Reg. No. 1661, Const. Draycott, C. F.
- Reg. No. 1573, Const. Parks, W.
- Reg. No. 1747, Const. Tasker, C. A.
- Reg. No. 1773, Const. Kerrigan, M.

RESIGNED.

- Superintendent A. C. Macdonell, D. S. O.

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APPOINTED.

Assistant Surgeon Lacroix, O.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been carried out under difficulties. In order to replace the excessive wastage in different divisions, recruits were hurried through, and drafted out of the dépôt. This is not satisfactory as it affects the efficiency of the force, but with the present strength and the ever-growing demands, it cannot be avoided.

The usual class for qualifying constables for promotion was held at Regina during the winter.

It is now found impossible to train the divisions annually because there is no time, and the strength is too widely distributed.

ARMS—TARGET PRACTICE.

The Ross rifle was called into store and Lee-Metford carbines reissued to 'D' and 'K' Divisions, and Winchester carbines to the other divisions. I have not been informed as to the date on which we may expect delivery of the improved Ross rifle.

Target practice with the rifle was suspended for the year. The whole force did the revolver practice.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair. Several sets of harness will be required to replace those worn out.

TRANSPORT.

Several vehicles have been condemned and will have to be replaced.

UNIFORM.

The supply of uniform has been of good quality.

RATIONS.

All provisions have been purchased under contracts which have been satisfactorily performed. The only complaint received has been as to the quality of the jam.

FORAGE.

The cost of forage has considerably increased this year as compared with last year. The oats vary much in quality, and we have found much difficulty in letting satisfactory contracts. Hay is of a very good quality, and the cost about the same as last year.

BUILDINGS.

Tenders were called for the construction of new officers quarters at Regina. On the award being made the successful tenderer refused to enter into a contract. Tenders will again be invited.

Connection with the waterworks system at Regina is nearly completed, and water will be laid on in the Commissioner's house, the new barracks, and stables. A considerable portion of the work has been done by prison labour.

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The barracks at Lethbridge have been put in complete repair, and a waterworks system installed.

Our divisional posts are in a good state of repair, except Battleford, which will require to be completely overhauled next year.

Authority has been received to install a waterworks system in Macleod post. This work will be carried on early next spring.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of suitable buildings for our use at Herschel Island.

A very complete little post has been built at Fort Churchill.

To meet contemplated extensions of the service, we shall require new posts for small detachments at five points along the boundary, three points in Northwest Territories and one point in Northern Alberta. It is not possible to rent any buildings at these places.

HORSES.

Sixty-one remounts were purchased during the year at an average price of \$127.83, an increase of \$14.96 over last year. Thirty-four horses were cast and sold at an average price of \$66.81, which is \$19.96 more than last year.

I find it more difficult every year to purchase the class of horse required. They are not being bred in the west.

The total number of casualties was forty. Twenty-six of these occurred during the work on the Peace-Yukon trail, and were inevitable on that service owing to the difficulties of the country, the hard work and poor feed.

GENERAL.

On June 18, His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan visited Calgary. A travelling escort and necessary carriages were furnished by the force. Attended by his suite, he visited the horse ranch of Messrs. Rawlinsons, some twelve miles west of Calgary, and expressed himself as much pleased with the horses. After returning to Calgary he visited a polo match arranged in his honour by the gentlemen of Calgary and district, which greatly interested him. Afterwards the officers of the force at Calgary had the honour of entertaining His Imperial Highness at luncheon. Subsequently I received the following telegram :—

‘By direction of Prince Fushimi I sent from Banff a silver cup through Mr. Pope, which His Imperial Highness hopes you will accept on behalf of the men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as a souvenir of the Prince’s visit to Calgary.

(Sgd.) NAGASIVI.’

The force were much gratified with the gracious recognition by the Prince. I propose, with His Imperial Highness’ permission, to use the cup as a challenge cup to be shot for annually by the different divisions of the force.

In closing my report I feel that I have very inadequately recorded the work of the past year. Considering the strength, the vast country over which it is scattered, and the multifarious nature of its duties, I think I am justified in saying that it has not failed.

I have received as heretofore the support of all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has just terminated has been a disastrous one for ranchers, and, in a lesser degree, for the farmers also. The loss in cattle during last winter was very heavy, it has been estimated at no less than sixty per cent, and it is certain that in some sections where the snow was deep owners lost practically every animal that was at large on the range.

Pitiful stories are told of cattle that were so benumbed by the intense cold that they took no interest in hay which was lying at their noses. To such cases the subsequent thaw brought no relief.

I think there can be no doubt that in the matter of crops the southern country fared better than the northern. Within the past week I have learned from a competent authority in Macleod that even where the southern crops were touched by the frost they were not so severely damaged as to be rendered unmarketable.

The outlook for the approaching winter is not encouraging, as owing to the long continued rain the grass grew green and had not time to ripen before frost overtook it. Frozen grass, as all the world knows, affords no sustenance to either cattle or horses.

Range horses generally came through last winter pretty well, owing to their being able to paw the snow instead of 'nosing,' it as cattle do.

In the Trochu Valley country there are a good many settlers who would have sold out their interest if they could have found buyers.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

In the month of June we were requested by the department to provide some sort of entertainment that would interest His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan, who was passing through Canada on his way home from London. As he is an illustrious soldier we were naturally inclined to show him how smart an escort and equipages we could turn out, and, to that end, met him at the railway station on arrival at 10 a.m. on June 18, with a well-drilled and well-horsed escort under the command of Inspector Shaw, a smart four horse team for himself driven by Staff Sergeant Wilson and spring wagons for the rest of his party, which numbered twelve in all.

After half an hour's drive through the streets of Calgary the party was embarked in some automobiles and conveyed to Rawlinson Brothers' famous horse ranche, about eleven miles from the city. Inspector Duffus, who has an autocar of his own, drove His Imperial Highness, and other cars, sufficient for the purpose, were very kindly provided and driven by their owners, gentlemen resident in Calgary, to wit, Messrs. J. J. Young and H. L. Downey.

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We had spent some little labour on the road to ensure a rapid and pleasant run and the Prince appeared to enjoy his visit, as, in the case of the well-known stallion 'Commodore,' he remarked, 'That is the finest horse I ever saw in my life.' From this ranche His Highness and suite were reconducted to Calgary to witness a game of polo, wherein they were much interested. For this event in the programme we were indebted to the Calgary Polo Club, who organized a special game for the occasion, and to the city council who very kindly had devoted some labour and money to improve the ground, which alone made the game possible.

From the polo ground the party returned to barracks, where they had luncheon with the officers. Shortly before 3 p.m. the cortege started for their car, stopping for one moment on the road to touch a button and witness the celerity with which the Central Fire Brigade could turn out to an alarm.

A corporal's guard of three men was sent to Banff to do duty at the C.P.R Hotel during His Highness's residence there. An orderly officer in the person of Inspector Knight, was also sent thither from Regina.

The oft quoted aphorism that 'The best laid plans of mice and men gang oft agley,' was amusingly illustrated during His Highness's stay at Banff.

Some programme or other (I do not know what), had been arranged for one day, but it did not meet with His Highness's approval, and he set it aside in favour of going a-fishing in a boat with Corporal Townsend, of the Bankhead detachment. The corporal had a choice selection of flies and hooks and paraphernalia dear to the fisherman's heart, and at the first cast His Highness drew out two fish on one hook, whereat he heartily laughed. It was the first time, said his staff, that he had laughed since leaving Quebec.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months :—

	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For- feited Bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the person—						
Assault, common.	83	67	13	2		1
" aggravated.	4	3				1
" causing bodily harm.	3	2				1
" indecent.	1					1
Abduction.	3		3			
Attempted suicide.	1	1				
Non-preservation of life.	1		1			
Rape and attempted rape.	2	1	1			
Wounding.	1					1
Attempt to wreck train.	1	1				
Bigamy.	1		1			
Offences against property—						
Cattle stealing.	4	1	3			
Horse stealing.	10	2	5		1	2
Theft.	88	62	18	1		7
Housebreaking.	5	2				3
Burglary.	6	4				2
False pretences.	12	6	2	1		3
Forgery.	6	1	1			4
Receiving stolen property.	2	1	1			
Damage to property.	15	12	3			
Counterfeiting.	2		2			
Cruelty to animals.	6	6				
Cattle killing.	2					2
Wounding cattle.	1	1				
Offences against law and justice—						
Peace officer accepting bribe.	1					1

	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For- feited Bail.	For Trial.
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapon.....	1	1				
Pointing firearms.....	4	1	2	1		
Offences against religion and morals—						
Drunk, &c.....	157	150	7			
Vagrancy.....	107	107				
Discharging firearms..	1	1				
Keeper, house of ill-fame. .	3	3				
Inmate.....	37	37				
Frequenter.....	2	2				
Nuisance.....	3	3				
Gross indecency.....	1	1				
Lotteries.....	1		1			
Indecent act.....	1	1				
Defilement of girls..	2		1			1
Offences against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk.....	26	24	2			
Supplying liquor.....	5	3	2			
Liquor in possession.....	3	3				
Offences against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride on C.P.Ry.	4	4				
Trespass.....	1	1				
Operator drunk.....	1	1				
Offences against any other Act—						
Penitentiary Act.....	1	1				
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.....	1		1			
Fishery Regulations.....	4	4				
Rocky Mountains Park Regulations...	20	20				
Offences against Northwest ordinances and Alberta Statutes						
Insanity.....	17	12	5			
Liquor license.....	45	43	2			
Master and servants.....	32	23	5	4		
Prairie fire.....	16	15	1			
Public works.....	15	15				
Estray animals.....	17	13	4			
Stock inspection.....	10	9	1			
Health.....	6	6				
Protection of animals.....	9	8		1		
Noxious weeds.....	4	2	2			
Game.....	17	17				
Miscellaneous.....	10	7	1	2		
Total.....	845	711	31	12	1	30

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary :—

Number of Convictions.	Number of Fines imposed.	Number of Sentences to jail.	Suspended Sentences.	Sentences to Penitentiary.
711	400	253	45	13

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The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court, number of convictions, number of fines, number of imprisonments in jail, suspended sentences, number sent to the penitentiary, number acquitted and number of cases awaiting trial on October 31, 1907 :—

Number of cases before the Supreme Court.....	82
Number of convictions.....	47
Number sentenced to imprisonment in jail.....	21
Number sent to penitentiary.....	13
Suspended sentences.....	4
Fines.....	2
Withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor.....	3
Forfeited bail.....	1
Acquitted.....	31
Conviction, afterwards quashed by court <i>en banc</i>	1
Number of cases awaiting trial October 31, 1907.....	30

Extradition.—We have two extradition cases on hand, one for rape and the other for theft of public money, and, just now, are awaiting the necessary writs of recipias from Ottawa:—

Prairie Fires.—Very few prairie fires have occurred during the past year, and most of the perpetrators have been prosecuted and fined.

On April 17, 'Little Bear,' an Indian, was camped at the mouth of Crowfoot Creek on the Blackfoot Reserve. He threw out some hot ashes, causing a fire which burned over three square miles. The case was investigated by Staff-Sergeant Macleod, and 'Little Bear' was fined \$25.

On April 11, about one mile west of Okotoks, F. Howe was burning off prairie without a proper fireguard, the fire got beyond control, and about forty acres were burned over. Settlers were turned out and put it out. Howe was fined \$25.

On April 21, near High River, a fire broke out and burned over about four square miles. Settlers were turned out and put it out. This fire caused loss of about \$10,000 to hay, grain and stables. Sergeant Thomas investigated this case, and it was found that the fire originated where Mr. R. L. Findlay had been burning an old stack bottom. He was fined \$25.

On April 29, near High River, Edward McConnell was burning an old stack bottom and the fire got beyond his control, burning over about 100 acres and a quantity of hay belonging to two settlers. He was fined \$25.

On May 1, a fire broke out on Sec. 5, Tp. 25, R. 23, W. of 4th M., burning over about a township. The case was investigated but no reliable information could be obtained. It was supposed to have been started by some men working on the C. P. R. irrigation ditch. A haystack belonging to H. Martell was burned. On May 15, a fire broke out near High River burning over a piece of country five miles by two miles. There was no damage except to pasture. The settlers turned out and extinguished it. The case was investigated and found to have originated from a fire in an old stack bottom and was set by T. M. Johnston. He was fined \$25.

On October 9, a fire broke out on the Blackfoot Reserve, burning over about one section. No damage was done except to pasture. Staff-Sergeant Macleod investigated but could not find out how it originated. The Indians on the Blackfoot Reserve put it out.

On October 12, a fire started on the west end of Blackfoot Reserve, burning over a tract of country about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. A stack of hay, a stable and a corral were destroyed. Indians put it out on the same day. The case was investigated and an information laid against 'Red Morning', an Indian who had been camping where the fire started. He was fined \$25. On October 12 and 26, respectively fires broke out near Olds, burning about 115 tons of hay and over 800 acres of pasture. Constable Murison investigated but could not find out the origin of the fires.

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On October 17, a fire broke out north of Olds and burned over about two sections of land and destroyed twenty stacks of hay. This fire was supposed to have been set by a C. P. R. engine, but the evidence obtainable was insufficient.

A prairie fire occurred at High River on October 16, the case was investigated but no reliable evidence could be obtained. Also one at Okotoks on the 24th, which was dropped for the same reason.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Guard-room and Common Jail.

CALGARY, November 1, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the guard-room annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The health of the prisoners has been very good considering the large number confined. Most of the sick were suffering from common ailments. There were a few cases of tonsilitis. One sentenced prisoner developed typhoid fever; he is at present being treated at the Holy Cross hospital, as there is not sufficient medical accommodation in the Guard-room hospital for so serious a case. One Chas. Rada, sentenced to 14 days h.l., on 16.2.07 for being drunk, died on the 17.2.07. An inquest was held and the contents of the stomach analysed; the verdict was 'death from natural causes.'

The conduct of the prisoners has been exceptionally good, there being only 37 entries in the punishment book for the year.

Buildings are in first-class repair. A new cooking stove had to be purchased to replace the old one which was too small for cooking meals for the large number of prisoners confined in the male guard room, generally ranging between 40 and 50. A new hot-water boiler has been placed in the laundry.

There are 22 cells, which are not sufficient for the increased number of prisoners; at times there were as many as 49 prisoners supposed to be confined in the male guard-room, but there was not room unless by putting three in some cells. Some had to be locked up in the female guard-room at night; this was the only alternative for proper sleeping accommodation and also in consideration of the health of prisoners.

Sufficient good clothing has been supplied. Prisoners sentenced to over two months are wearing the new prison uniform of gray check. This uniform should be very comfortable for the winter, on account of being so thick and heavy.

Juvenile offenders are confined in the female guard-room.

The average number of prisoners has gradually increased until on the last month of the year it became $51\frac{1}{2}$ per day.

The female guard room, under the superintendence of matron Mrs. Stuttaford, has been managed very well. The hospital and lunatic wards are in the same building as the female guard-room. Prisoners requiring slight hospital attention have been placed in the hospital ward, where they have been carefully treated by the matron, who also attends to the assistant surgeon's orders in reference to lunatics. A constable is detailed for the female guard-room whenever any male prisoners or lunatics are confined there.

Attached are guard room statistics of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. R. PETERS, Corporal,

Provost.

Guard-room Statistics for the year ending October 31, 1907.

ADMITTED.

Mules—

Whites	274
Half-breeds	43
Indians	27
Lunatics	24
Negroes	2
Chinese	3
Boys	16
Total	389

Females—

Whites	24
Half-breeds	9
Indians	9
Lunatics	8
	<hr/>
Total	50

Number of prisoners in Guard-room	November 1, 1906.....	29
"	" October 31, 1907.....	43

Daily average.....	40·96
Maximum number.....	59
Minimum number.....	26
Awaiting trial.....	14
Serving sentence.....	30

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room	32
Males	24
Females	8

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Male—

To Brandon Asylum.....	8
To Selkirk Asylum	1
Discharged as sane.....	7
Handed over to relatives.....	3
En route to Brandon	2
From Brandon to custody of relatives.....	1
Committed, in guard-room.....	2
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 24

Female—

To Brandon Asylum.....	5
Handed over to relatives.....	1
En route to Brandon.....	2
	<hr/>
Total	8

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PRISONERS who have undergone, or are undergoing sentences, from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1906.

Charges.	Number of sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Males			
Horse stealing.....	4	7	23
Housebreaking and burglary.....	4	7	7
False pretenses.....	7	7	25
Theft.	35	4	1
Forgery.....	1	5	
Assault.	10	2	3
Selling liquor without a license.....	1	3	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	3		8
Drunk, &c....	83		23
Disorderly conduct	1	3	
Trespassing C. P. R.....	2		7
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	
Vagrancy.....	47		28
Females			
Theft ..	3	3	
Assault.	3	2	
Drunk.....	8		30
Drunk whilst interdicted.	1		30
Vagrancy ..	10	1	16
Prostitution.....	4	2	15
Boys -			
Appropriating stray cattle.....	1	3	
Receiving stolen property.....	1	2	
Theft.....	12	1	4
Carrying firearms in National Park..	1	3	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	1		10
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Intoxicants in possession..	4	2	15
Liquor to Indians.....	1		30
Drunk.....	4	1	
Females—			
Liquor to Indians.....	1	3	
Drunk.....	1	1	

GUARD-ROOM.

From the foregoing report of the Provost it will be seen that our prison accommodation has been strained to the breaking point. We have 22 cells in the male guard-room, and on the female side we have 6 cells, besides 2 for lunatics. In addition there is a largish room capable of containing 4 beds and this we call a hospital ward. If one of our own men is taken sick, such as happened in the summer when a constable developed measles and neither of the hospitals would receive him, or if a prisoner requires treatment, he is placed in this hospital ward and the matron looks after him, It is a most fortunate thing for us that she has had a large and varied experience, extending over parts of India, South Africa and N.W. Canada, for more than 35 years. At present the hospital ward is occupied by a prisoner awaiting trial suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

For the month of October just passed the average daily number of prisoners in custody was 51½; of that total the number confined in the female guard-room averaged 8½.

In one way the female prison has the worst of it, for the lunatics are confined there and we had a terrible time with some of them.

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An old German woman, Margaret Schleiper, 75 years of age, from Olds, stayed with us from April 20 till July 22, when she was despatched to Brandon. Her person on arrival and her habits while here were indescribably filthy; the other female prisoners could not enter her cell without vomiting, nor could they wash her clothes for the same reason, and the matron conceived it to be her duty to do it. She did it until at length her own stomach gave out, her rest at night was broken by the noises of this lunatic, extra work devolved upon her by day by reason of a sick constable with measles in the hospital ward, and she succumbed for a time. I was thus obliged to call in other trained assistance irrespective of the expense.

A Norwegian woman, Christiana Bostonstrom, who claimed to be 38 years, but who was certainly 65, stayed here for two months from January 29. On admission her hair was found not to have been combed nor her person washed since the dark ages. It took three strong women to carry her to the bath room and the matron's ministrations had to be conducted under cover of a bottle of Florida water. Before going to Brandon she became so agreeably surprised at the effect of cleanliness that she took quite a little pride in herself.

Mabel McCullom, 38 years, from the city, stayed with us for almost three months after April 16. She was at first very troublesome, so violent at times that a straight jacket was required to restrain her. The matron gave her a course of iced baths and on July 10 she was handed over to her brother clothed in her right mind. It is a sad case, for she is a capable woman, but her trouble is hereditary and I hear she has relapsed and is now in Brandon.

Kate Messenger was found by the city police wandering about in Calgary with her hands badly frozen, and during the month she stayed here gave us a great deal of trouble. She had to be held by a constable and a strong half-breed woman while the matron dressed her hands which were cured before she went on her way to Brandon.

One of the worst men we have had was Charles Gurnell who was here from the May 25 till July 11. He was violent and filthy beyond description. His cell had to be scrubbed and disinfected with creolin several times a week and his clothes and person treated in a similar preparation.

A good running mate for him can be found in the person of Abner de Tro, who first came to us from the city under observation on September 30. On October 9 he was handed over to the care of his mother, and was recommitted on October 19. He is still here.

It has been particularly interesting of late during the still midnight hours when De Tro has been making his noises and August Blissenbach, a neighbour, has been swearing at him in lusty tones which are heard all over the barracks.

Just now there is a morphine fiend from the city, sentenced to two months for theft. She has a negro husband who the other day gave her some cocaine which laid her out for several hours, and who now wonders that he is not allowed to see her.

I think that it should not be expected of us to entertain lunatics for such a length of time, as we have none of the resources of an asylum, our accommodation is very limited and our staff insufficient.

The duty of attending our prisoners is very distasteful to the men and has been the cause of several desertions. The monotony of standing about for several hours at a time watching prisoners at work, knowing that the watching must not be of a perfunctory nature, is irksome in the extreme, and when the said duty becomes continuous by reason of the paucity of men, it is deserving of some additional remuneration. A constable who recently deserted remarked incidentally to an officer one day, 'We are doing the duty of turnkeys and jailers on soldiers' pay.'

I think too the prison appointments should be made a little more attractive and more worth holding, for a vast deal depends upon that work being properly carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until June 30 we carried on the usual work in relation to the Animals Quarantine Act, but since July 1, the Veterinary Director General's Department has relieved us of that care.

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We have assisted the Provincial Department of Agriculture with their game laws and issue of game licenses.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians have been much as usual. Twenty-six cases of drunkenness have passed through our hands instead of twenty-nine, as last year. These have been chiefly Sarcees and wandering Crees, for only three Blackfeet are included.

We are very much handicapped without the services of a competent interpreter.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The following is the distribution state of the division on October 31, 1907:—

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary.....	1	2	3	2	1	28	3	40	20
Gleichen.....			1			1	2	4	4
Berry Creek.....					1	1		2	4
Trochu Valley.....					1	2		3	3
Olds.....						1		1	2
Innisfail.....					1			1	1
Red Deer.....						1		1	1
Banff.....					1	1		2	2
Bankhead.....					1			1	1
Cammore.....						1		1	1
Cochrane.....						1		1	1
Okotoks.....						1		1	1
High River.....				1				1	1
On leave.....				1				1	
Totals.....	1	2	4	4	6	38	5	60	44

The number, 60, of all ranks has been made up within the past month by men transferred hither from the northern trail. A monthly average of 43 would more properly represent our numbers theretofore.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

We had perforce to have a little drill for men and horses in readiness for Prince Fushimi's visit, but that little involved keeping a number of prisoners locked up, and otherwise we have made no pretense of drilling. We underwent no rifle target practice, and the revolver practice was disappointing.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Epidemics of unrest, like all other epidemics, will break out occasionally and an undisciplinatory epidemic is no exception to the rule. One broke out here last Christmas in connection with the jail, and officials therein have been changed more than once during the year. In a post like this the duty of the provost and his assistant is so heavy, and their responsibility so great that, as I have said elsewhere, the appointments should be made more attractive.

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A competent provost is as necessary as a competent sergeant major, and his duties are far more distasteful and monotonous.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Typhoid fever attacked three constables and one prisoner during October and it was necessary to send them all to the Holy Cross hospital. One of the constables and the prisoner have been very ill, but it is hoped now that they are past the danger mark. There were two cases earlier in the year which came from Gleichen and both constables recovered.

There have been no further cases and I hope there may be none.

HORSES.

We are a little short of saddle horses in the post, having only five all told. Of these five two are suitable for light duty only. This results from relieving detachment horses so as to keep the detachments efficient, and after a winter's rest we shall be able to judge whether it will be worth while to keep them on our rolls or not.

We recently sold at auction three cast saddle horses for the respectable sum of \$201.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We have all the transport, harness and saddlery that we require and it is in serviceable condition. We have only two prairie detachments in the division, viz.: at Berry Creek and Trochu Valley, and both are a long way from home. I think each of them should be supplied with a heavy wagon, which would have to be purchased, or supplied from other sources.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to prosper, and is in good financial standing.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is the best and most comfortable that I have seen in the force. The library is kept up by a monthly subscription from all members of the division and contains the latest books.

BUILDINGS.

The coal shed should have a new roof, for the present one is only present in sections, and Galt coal suffers from exposure to the weather.

The medical officer recommends that sewerage and water connections, &c., be made with the female jail, and I concur with him.

I have forwarded the medical officer's report to the senior surgeon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, Supt.
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMAND-
ING 'N' DIVISION.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending the October 31, 1907.

The year just ended has in some respects not come up to the standard of the preceding year or two, the two great reasons being, a poor fur season 1906-7, and a very late season's crops, which in some places have suffered considerably from lack of sunshine and frost, added to an exceptionally dry spring. The winter of 1906-7 was the most severe, as well as the longest on record for a great number of years, and we did not settle into spring weather till well through May. The snow in every district was very deep, and the prolonged frost (between 30° and 60° below zero) for many months began to tell very much towards springtime on the resources of the Indians and half-breeds who form the greater part of the inhabitants of the district, their stock got very low and poor, and but little of their winter's feed was left, and hay went up considerably in price everywhere. However, they weathered it out bravely, and many times I heard the remark from outsiders, that we had had a far better time up here than the inhabitants of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, who appear to have lost a great amount of their stock, while we had but few losses of any kind. The great depth of snow, one and two yards deep, has been the primary reason of the poor fur yields, the trappers losing their traps entirely, added to the impossibility of getting round their lines, and the terribly cold weather. What fur has been brought in I understand was good, as a general rule, and prices in some classes have gone up; this, however, will not compensate the Indian, who relies to so great an extent on his annual fur catch for the necessities of life, and unless this coming season makes up for this, I fear there will be much distress among quite a number. The traders will in their turn also feel the hard times, and their debts will have to stand till things alter. To an outsider casually coming through the district, he would hardly be able to notice any perceptible difference, whether a good or an indifferent season had just been experienced, but to those who live in the country and who get to understand the mode of Indian life, they would tell you that an Indian in his way will feel the grip of poverty equally as strong as his more enlightened and possibly more fortunate brother does in the centre of some large city, it should therefore be always a source of pleasure to know that these people, who in their way, contribute quite a little to the wants and requirements of the white people, are doing well, and in their way are in a state of prosperity. The year just past cannot be called a bad year for this district, but it might, in the manner indicated, have been a good deal better.

Since my last report there has been a decided change for the better in the transportation to this post from Athabaska Landing, and the old and time-honoured scows with their crews, have almost entirely given way to the steamers. In July the ss. *Northern Light* made her first trip on Lesser Slave Lake, and has been plying from end to end almost weekly ever since. It is wonderful what a difference there is already, it is now possible to get freight in here in the course of a week or two, whereas in the old state of things, one was lucky to get anything through in three or four

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months. This also applies to the mail facilities, it is now a comparatively easy matter for us to get mail matter to Athabaska Landing, which is our nearest telegraph station. a distance of about 200 miles.

Navigation on the Peace and Athabaska Rivers has been general most of this past summer. The former river was very high in the spring of the year, and the ice was piled considerably in places. On my journey to Ft. Graham this summer I should have experienced a great deal of difficulty in crossing at Peace River Landing, had it not been that I had a large scow built at that place, the present ferry is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the district and it is really remarkable there have not been serious accidents in consequence (it is owned privately). I have sold the Police scow now and it is, I believe, at Vermillion. The steamer *Peace River* made three trips between the Chutes and Fort St. John this summer. The Roman Catholic Mission steamer was not launched this summer. On the Athabaska the large steamer *Midnight Sun* has been connecting with the trips of the *Northern Light* since July, and we are getting quite a good service right along, a portage of about 20 miles divides the two landing stages, this is easily crossed as it is in good travelling order, the freight is towed up the rapids of the Little Slave River in scows which take about 2 days. The Athabaska River is now so low that the big steamer cannot make her moorings at the warehouse, and has to unload some distance down, this makes the travelling much slower to this place as all passengers have to wait on the *Northern Light* at the head of the rapids for the freight before that steamer can leave for Lesser Slave Lake settlement. The journey from Edmonton to this place under ordinary conditions should not take longer than a week. The ss. *Midnight Sun* when the river was high went down the Athabaska as far as the Grand Rapids, but as a rule does not go farther than Pelican Rapids, a distance of some 150 miles. For general police purposes I would strongly recommend that three small launches be used—one on the Peace River to ply between the Chutes and Hudson's Hope a distance of some 560 miles, and another at Fort Chipewyan which would patrol on Lake Athabaska, from that place to the Chutes a distance of 300 miles, and from Chipewyan to Smiths Landing, 110 miles, and from Chipewyan to Ft. McMurray, 185 miles and to Fond du Lac, 200 miles. These are the patrols which should be done by our men regularly, the distances however are so great that with a canoe only with provisions, etc., the task of tracking and poling is more than two men can well handle and the time taken in a great measure does away with the usefulness that such patrols should have. A third launch might with good effect be used on the lake here as far as Pelican Rapids on the Athabaska, we should then be able to get right on to the track of the illicit liquor traffic, what is required is to be able to travel independently and quicker than anyone else, it is not sufficient to have men stationed at certain points to search freight, and to travel on public steamers, we should be able to act entirely on our own account, and drop upon points unexpectedly, as it is, whenever a police patrol is out it is known as a rule among the natives long before we reach our destination, as an example we can usually find out a day ahead when the steamer has left the head of the rapids at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake a distance of about 130 miles, such reports are usually quite correct. By means of these steamers we should I am sure be able to do far better work, but little police work at present requires doing, away from the great waterways, the country being almost uninhabited except for a few bands of Indians. At Fort McMurray I understand that the oilboring syndicate are still at work, and still have hope of ultimately striking oil bearing strata.

This year I have been unable to send an officer to inspect the detachment at Fort Chipewyan. Inspector West, who usually does so, has been ill and unfit to take his annual round with the Treaty party No. 8. I am, however, convinced that everything is in good order. Sergt. Field informs me that he has practically completed his new detachment buildings in every respect, and from what I can hear it is a really excellent post, both as regards location and also the buildings themselves. The detachment during the year have patrolled to Resolution and Hay River, also to McMurray where a lunatic was taken to Fort Saskatchewan in the depth of winter. Sergt. Field is worthy of much commendation for the manner in which he did these two patrols in the terrible weather we experienced last winter. The detachment has also accompanied Treaty

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party No. 8 to Fond du Lac, Resolution, Hay River and McMurray this summer, and besides that Sergt. Field had been as far as McMurray on special duty earlier in the summer.

Inspectors Howard and Jarvis with parties of men, I understand, have been through Fort Chipewyan on their way out and into the country from Herschel and McPherson detachments at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

ANNUAL REPORT from October 31, 1906, to October 31, 1907.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	2	1	1	Settled.
Offences against the property—				
Horse stealing	1		1	
Theft.. ..	4	3	1	Nolle prosequi
Wilful damage.....	1		1	Sup. Court.
Cruelty to animals.	1	1		
Liquor ordinances—				
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory..	10	9	1	
Religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1		
N.W. ordinances—				
Lunacy... ..	1	1		
Totals	21	16	5	

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that crime is still in its infancy in these districts, what few white men there are up here are very well behaved indeed; the half-breed element which is by far the largest, are also law abiding, an occasional brush with them over illicit liquor is about all we ever have to complain about as to their conduct. The Indians are exemplary in their conduct always and whenever one does get into trouble he is almost sure to be the victim of others. It would indeed be hard to come across a more law-abiding and peaceable lot of Indians than those in these districts. I attach a summarized schedule of the cases tried.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

One fire only, of which we were unable to find the origin, has occurred in this district this summer, this might have assumed a serious aspect had it not been for the prompt action taken by the inhabitants with our assistance, the fire started in the thick bush near this settlement and threatened to come right up, had it done so considerable damage would have taken place, as it was we succeeded by felling a lot of trees, in stopping this. The district generally, in contrast to last year, has been almost immune from fire. There have been the usual fires in the mountains but otherwise the districts seem to have been almost free, the wet summer no doubt, together with the very deep snowfall has made the bush very damp and we have never had at any time long spells of hot weather.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Our work up here at the present does not call upon us to perform a great deal for other departments, the country is in its infancy as it were. We however do some work for the Indian Department and the Department of the Interior, but now that a Dominion Land and Timber Agent has been appointed here we shall be relieved of some portion of the work we have done for years. We are also now paying out a bounty for wolves for the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, this is also paid at Fort Chipewyan by the Dominion Government. So far we have paid several out, although we have only had the authority for a month. The reports of the wolves being very numerous, in fact 'running in packs' is not correct, but nevertheless they are in sufficient number to warrant a bounty being paid and undoubtedly the coming winter will see a great number brought in. Last winter it was reported from St. John's district that upwards of 100 horses had been killed by these animals.

We have this summer been in communication with the Department of the Interior regarding the issuing of hay permits in and around Lesser Slave Lake, and are now informed that the matter will be taken up next season by the Dominion Land Agent. This will be a good thing, as apart from a considerable revenue being obtained, the vexed question of the right to cut hay will be once and for all settled.

JUSTICE.

What cases we have up here are usually dealt with in a summary manner, serious crime is almost unknown. As the country becomes more settled our presence, however, will be more called upon, and it will be necessary that additions be made in the numbers of justices of the peace; so far we are able to get along with very few, but this will not last. Take this place as an example, we have only one justice here, and he like almost every one is travelling most of his time, therefore we are left months together without. There is no J.P. at Chipewyan outside the police force. I do not think there are more than six justices of the peace in this immense country altogether, three of whom are at Vermillion. It is difficult to get suitable men to accept the appointment of J.P. as they are mostly engaged trading and it would affect their trade considerably.

GUARD ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

We have a good lockup at this place and there is one at the Chipewyan detachment, otherwise we have no accommodation for prisoners, and without building a guard room, it will be impossible to keep more than two or three at a time, and any we have over that will have to go out to serve sentence.

CUSTOMS.

None are collected in this district. Now that settlers are beginning to arrive, we may from time to time have occasion to act as collectors, which is quite likely as so many will come from the States. One settler had a bunch of about 300 head of stock but had satisfied all claims before reaching here.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The general health and condition of the Indians in these districts is good, and so far we have not had any cases of want and destitution brought to our notice, which after the poor fur season and indifferent season this year may well be expected. There are a few old people at the different missions throughout the country who are cared for by the Indian Department, otherwise cases of necessity but seldom come to us; when they do, relief is in most cases given them, after due inquiries have been made. We

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have had no cases of infectious disease during the past year. The bands have been visited, with few exceptions, by a medical officer at the treaty time. So far as the police are concerned, we have but little trouble, and their attitude is both peaceable and law-abiding. It is rumoured that an Indian agent is about to be appointed for Lesser Slave Lake, if this is so, it will supply a long-standing want. I have had no reports from Chipewyan district which would lead me to apprehend any serious condition among the Indians there owing to their cariboo hunt having failed, but I hear that they, in common with the rest of the country, will suffer through failure of last season's fur hunt.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the few men stationed in this division (other than the Peace-Yukon Trail party) and the great distances which separate them, it has been impossible to get them together for these exercises. We are armed with the old Winchester carbine and the new long Colt revolver, which is a most satisfactory weapon in every way.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of this division has been excellent during the past year, we have had no serious cases whatever. I would specially like to say how much I have appreciated the general conduct and behaviour of the Peace-Yukon Trail party, and the work they have done, often under most trying circumstances, it is worthy of much commendation.

HEALTH.

The general health of the men of this division has been excellent this past year, and no serious illness has happened. Two unfortunate accidents happened this year on the trail and one of the cases, that of Constable H. Thorne, had to be sent out.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport in this division is in fair order, and is in course of being painted, the harness and saddlery are in good condition and sufficient for our present needs. A strong spring wagon would be a useful addition at headquarters.

CANTEEN AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have none in this division. We hope in the near future to start a division library at headquarters now that a grant has been given us from the fine fund.

STORES.

The division this year has been rationed entirely under contract by the Hudson's Bay Co., and the quality of the stores are excellent.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLERS.

What we take to be the first wave of immigration has at last come this way. This summer a party of fifty men, under a Mr. Lampman, have arrived and have gone through to locate in the Spirit River district, we understand that these are to be followed by successive parties each year. From what we are able to learn, however the party is dissatisfied with the country and many have already gone back to the

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States. A few new settlers have come in and seem fairly well satisfied, and quite a number of landseekers have been in and out of the country, facilities for travelling being so greatly increased by the establishment of a service of steamers.

AGRICULTURE AND CROPS.

But little is done in the agricultural pursuits yet, although for some years there has been a certain amount done, the chief places where a little cultivation is attempted, are Lesser Slave Lake, which includes Prairie River and the Salt and Heart River settlements, Peace River landing, Spirit River and Vermillion, the last is by far the largest and most important, there being good saw and grist mills in the settlement. Some excellent hay is obtained round the west end and also at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake, the west end is possibly the best, the land being chiefly low-lying and swampy owing to the lake being so low for some years.

As before mentioned, the fear of a poor season's crop, for the most part, has been realised in most of the districts where cultivation is attempted. The crops in the Lesser Slave Lake district proper seem to have done as well as any, there are some really good samples of oats to be seen, the Heart River and Salt Creek farmers, the R. C. Mission, whose land lies along the ridge, being the most fortunate. As no threshing will be possible till well after Christmas (there being only two small threshing outfits in the district) it will be impossible to judge the yield. I should think 30 to 35 bushels a fair average to the acre. At Prairie River the farmers have not been nearly so fortunate, their crops suffering from the late and dry season, together with some very heavy frost just before harvest time. Some have sold their crops for green feed. There will, however, be some fair oats and barley. Wheat is but little raised, chiefly owing to the bad roads and great distance to the nearest grist mill, and the uncertain seasons, which would take away all profits. At Peace River I understand there have been several fair crops, but not up to the yield of former years, as some have been frosted. Nearly all this grain goes down the Peace to Vermillion. Garden produce has been light everywhere, and in some places a total failure. At Spirit River we hear rumours of a very good crop, indeed, of barley and oats; there are, however, only a few who attempt crops. At Vermillion, which is by far the largest area under cultivation, we hear reports of a poor crop badly frosted, the season being yet early, it is impossible to get any actual figures, but little threshing having been done as yet. A fair hay season appears to be the general rule, but the price will be higher and the quality not up to last year's standard.

Without a doubt a good future awaits certain districts of this division from an agricultural as well as an industrial standpoint, but the present flat state of things is bound to continue until there is some real means of inlet into and exit from the country; farming cannot compete with outsiders, the cost of taking crops and produce out for sale at a profit being so great, and the likelihood, therefore, of much more grain growing is small. The local market is not sufficient to consume what there is, many of the farmers still having their last year's crop on hand, with but little chance of getting buyers.

The advent of a railway will be the only means of bringing that prosperity which all have so patiently desired for years and to which they are so justly entitled.

The whole situation, therefore, in these districts is summed up in the word 'Transportation.'

PATROLS.

Police patrols have been to the following places during the year. From Chipewyan to Resolution, Hay River, Fort Smith and Smiths Landing, Lac la Biche, Fort Saskatchewan. Fort McMurray twice. From Lesser Slave Lake to the east end of Lesser Slave Lake and to Athabaska Landing. Several times to Whitefish Lake and Sturgeon Lake, to Peace River Crossing, St. Johns and Fort Graham. From Peace

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River Crossing to Vermillion, Dunvegan and Spirit River and down the Peace as far as the Chutes. It will thus be seen that the police have, with few exceptions, covered the whole district at some time during the past year.

On February 20, 1907, I despatched Reg. No. 4488 Constable Gairdner, A. G., with De Couta a half-breed and two dog teams and sleighs for a patrol from here to Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan, Fort St. John to Fort Graham with instructions to pick up what letter mail they could at these points and carry the same to the Peace-Yukon Trail party who were wintering at Fort Graham sending their bedding and rations with a team and Inspector West (as far as Dunvegan) to see them safely off from that point. They started from Dunvegan on February 28 and reached St. John on March 7, 1907. After resting for three days at St. John's and leaving one dog team behind there they reached Hudson's Hope in two days. Here they experienced the toughest part of the trip, the Rocky Mountain Portage there about fourteen miles across, took them three days to negotiate, the snow being very deep, and the hills steep. They then struck the Peace River again, when the travelling was much better. In six days time they reached the confluence of the Finlay and Parsnip rivers and Fort Graham was reached on March 26, 1907. Snow all along was very deep and trail had to be broken, thus rendering a quick trip impossible, they thus ran out of dog feed and rations and would have been in a sorry plight had they not met with two Indians who gave them moose meat at the Ospica.

Constable Gairdner stayed at Fort Graham for four days resting and getting ready for the return trip, he found the Trail party all well and delivered mail, and received their winters return's to bring back. As they had an extra man with bedding, &c., to bring back their progress was slow, fresh snow having fallen, trail had again to be broken, and they again ran out of rations and had to eat the dog feed. They reached Hudson's Hope on April 14, where they bought some food which enabled them to reach St. John on the April 19. The rest of the trip was made on a raft to Peace River Landing when the river broke up. Constable Gairdner arrived at headquarters on the May 17, 1907.

This patrol, which altogether covered about 530 miles, was taken in the depth of winter, the snow as they went farther west became deeper, the rivers were open in many places and are very swift, the travelling then being done on the ice overhanging the river at the sides. Trail had to be broken nearly all the way, and to make matters worse the travelling had to be done at night as the sun was too hot in the daytime. Constable Gairdner is to be commended for the way in which he performed this patrol.

TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

In my opinion a small steam ferry is required at Peace River Landing, instead of a cable ferry which I understand is projected. The rapid rises and fallings of the river being the chief reason. The normal width of the river is about 1,800 feet, and when the river is full, it is at least 2,000 feet across, and the stream is very rapid.

The trails in this part of Alberta are bad, only in one or two places are they in any way fair, that portion between the head of the rapids of the Lesser Slave and the Warehouse perhaps being the best bit of trail in the district, the bridges along here are all in good condition and repair. Many of the bridges in other parts are picturesque in their decay.

GAME AND FISH.

Large game in the way of moose and bear has been unusually plentiful this season, and the Indians have mostly had a good summer's hunt. The whitefish and other kinds of fish in the big lake show no signs of diminution, and the Indians catch them more or less all the year round for food, they form their staple food at all times. No fishing syndicates are at work at present as heretofore.

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DETACHMENTS.

We have this summer again opened the Sturgeon Lake detachment; constant rumours of illicit liquor being brought through from Lac St. Anne into the Sturgeon and Grand Prairie districts necessitating such a move. I hope to establish detachments also at Dunvegan and Vermilion on the Peace. As before mentioned in former reports, I should much like to be able to put men out as follows: One N.C.O. and two constables at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake, at a point where all freight could be checked in the vicinity of Norris, Sturgeon Lake to be increased by one constable and an interpreter. Spirit River, one N.C.O., two constables with an interpreter, Vermilion one N.C.O., one constable with interpreter. Resolution, one N.C.O., two constables and interpreter, and Fort Chipewyan to be increased by one constable, and Fort Smith one N.C.O., and one constable with an interpreter.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The barrack buildings at headquarters and at Peace River Landing are in a good state of repair, those at Chipewyan are quite new, at the two former the buildings have been remudded and whitewashed, and placed in good order for the winter. At headquarters, a new store building and a wagon shed are badly needed, the old store building is an eyesore to the general appearance of the post, and is neither weather-proof nor safe for storing heavy stores.

LIQUOR.

With the difference in the mode of transportation to this place and with a license granted to parties at Athabasca Landing for the sale of liquors, we have been kept busy this summer watching incoming freight and searching the steamers. We had one good haul of liquor in July, and no fewer than 10 persons were prosecuted. This has had a salutary effect, and has made a perceptible difference, as there are many more permits coming in than formerly, and the presence of notorious pedlars has diminished.

HORSES.

The general health and condition of the horses has been very good during the past year, and we have lost none by any infectious disease. The casualty list, with two exceptions, has been entirely confined to the Peace Yukon Trail. In a country such as the trail passes through it can be easily understood that it is necessarily very hard on the horses. The following animals have died, been lost or left on the trail, their condition being such that they were unable to go farther. Horses Reg. Nos. 6, 13, 12, 18, 27, 57, 60, 146, 8, 43, 51, 34, 148, 39, 139. Of these 4 were quoted as lost last season and have not been recovered. Two horses died at Lesser Slave Lake last winter, Reg. Nos. 149 and 17. I have been only able to recover one of the horses reported last year as lost, Reg. No. 14, which is now at headquarters. As before stated most of these animals were left on the Peace Yukon Trail lame or played out and unfit to travel. There being a great number of wolves in the country, and last winter being unusually severe with very deep snow, it is only reasonable to suppose that they have fallen victims to the elements or wolves, the latter more likely as at least 100 horses are reported as missing by the Indians and others in that region. I consider the likelihood of our recovering any extremely remote. Our total effective number of horses in the division is 61, which with 5 horses attached from 'G' Division makes a total of 66. I wintered all but 15 of the Peace Yukon Trail horses at headquarters last winter, when I had to shoot horse No. 17, who was suffering from a disease of the kidneys, common in this country. Horse Reg. No. 149 met with an accident, and these are the two casualties outside the Trail. Horse 6 was drowned in the Finlay this summer and 13 and 27 were left on the

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Trail. All the horses left at Ft. Graham, 15 in number, were successfully wintered with the Trail party, and up to the time of my leaving Ft. Graham in July for headquarters no other casualties had arisen.

GENERAL.

During the year Inspr. West has been transferred to Depot, our strength being 5 less than last year stands at 37. Three constables were sent in to take the places of those going out (5 in number) after 2 years trail work. Acting Assistant Surg. Genest, L. A., has resigned his appointment after this season's work on the trail, and we are thus without the services of a surgeon. We have been extremely fortunate in having no sickness among the Trail party last winter.

In conclusion I would much like to bring to your notice the excellent work performed by all members under my command, and if one can distinguish the members of the Peace Yukon Trail party in particular, their work has been well and cheerfully performed under most trying conditions most of the time.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, Supt.,
Commanding 'N' Division, Mackenzie District.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O.,
REGINA.

REGINA, Sask., November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The past twelve months has been a period of strenuous work all round. The demands on our services have been frequently more than we could possibly meet, both in supplying men to other divisions, and keeping up the work in the large district over which Depot Division exercises control. The idea that the work of the police is diminishing as the country becomes settled is a fallacy which the records clearly prove and of which every hard worked member of the force is only too painfully aware. The number required to police a settled country, or one in which the settlement has been gradual and not mixed, is no criterion by which to estimate the requirements of the two new provinces into which a large and varied population is flowing in every direction over a vast area. It will be years, from a police point of view, before these people will become, so to speak, shaken into their places and matters assume the normal conditions pertaining elsewhere.

Contrasting the work of the force to-day, with what it was a few years ago, one must be struck with the change that has taken place in the nature of the duties performed, and the greater responsibilities imposed on individual members. Formerly our detachments consisted of three or four men, to-day a non-commissioned officer or constable performs the same duties. Men have to be placed here, there and everywhere to meet the ever-increasing new settlements springing up in all parts at a rate unprecedented in the world's history. Our mission, I take it, is to firmly establish the fundamental principles of British law and order amongst the different nationalities who are daily and hourly arriving. To accomplish this thoroughly and speedily I submit we require more men. Any increased expenditure now, I feel sure, will be amply justified in the not very distant future.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general condition throughout the district is one of prosperity in spite of a prolonged and unusually severe winter which stole the spring and was followed by a wet miserable summer, equally unusual and unexpected. The northwestern farmer has some comfort in the fact that similar abnormal weather has prevailed in many other parts of the world, causing the price of wheat to reach an extremely high figure, and that although he has less wheat and it may not grade so high as previous years, the amount he realizes, on what he does sell, compensates him partly for the diminished yield. Naturally with the crops sown a month late and bad growing weather much wheat was caught by the early frosts, some portions, however, escaped entirely. The greater part of the wheat will grade No. 2 or 3, and scattered here and there, both north and south, are small areas in which the crops are completely destroyed and will not be cut. The government estimate makes this year's yield of wheat about 28,000,000 bushels, nine million less than last year, but still a fair proportion of the estimated yield

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of the whole world, viz. : 625,000,000. Oats and other crops, though lighter than in the past, have been fairly good. The final summing up of the situation at the end of the year 1907, on the part of the farmers in this country should be one of congratulation rather than disappointment. What they have accomplished under such extraordinary and forbidding conditions should stimulate their faith in what the future has in store ; for if only ordinary weather is vouchsafed them, good crops are assured. The partial crop failure while affecting all kinds of business to a certain extent, hits the new settler the hardest, and those, who were relying on the products of their first year's labour to defray initial expenses and tide them over until next spring, will undoubtedly suffer.

Turning from agriculture, which at present, at any rate, is the main industry of the country and that upon which all other business depends, we find the same marks of progress which have characterized the last few years. Settlers are arriving in increasing numbers, new towns have sprung up, and older towns have grown marvellously. The opening of new post offices gives some idea of the growth, and twenty of these were added to the list in the province of Saskatchewan during the month of September. Regina, amongst towns, perhaps shows the greatest signs of advancement. Numerous large and handsome business and public buildings have been erected, several are in course of construction, and many miles of streets have been paved. Hitherto one of the most serious drawbacks to Regina has been the lack of good and sufficient hotel accommodation. This has been remedied by the opening of two commodious up-to-date hotels the equal to any in Canada. Railroad building is going on in all parts and although the amount of work that is being done is more than ever before it is not sufficient for the requirements. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Canadian Northern have all increased their mileage largely, and at the present rate of progress the country will be covered with a network of roads in a very short time. Construction has been somewhat hampered by dearth of labour, and there is, and will be for some time to come, sure employment for men who are willing to do this kind of work.

The class of settlers who have come in during the past year have been, as a general rule, superior, and I am glad to say there has been a large number from Great Britain. Galicians and Doukhobors are all doing well and fast acquiring up-to-date implements and machinery. Of the Doukhobors, Inspector Junget, in charge of Yorkton, reports as follows :—‘ There has been a marked improvement as regards the whole Doukhobor question in this subdistrict. The frictions between the community and the non-community Doukhobors have not been so numerous as heretofore, and, contrary to expectation, the latter do not increase in number, only ten or fifteen per cent having broken away so far. Peter Veregin still rules with autocratic power over the community, and it is marvellous to think what power he has over these poor misguided people. Every cent obtained by the individual is turned into the committee of which he is president. They are a law-abiding set of people although rather apt to take the administration of justice amongst themselves into their own hands. At Veregin station on the Canadian Northern Railway there is quite a model Doukhobor town, which is now the distributing point of all the villages. There they have their own stores, grist mills, brickyards, &c., and they manufacture nearly every article of clothing for their own use. Although in each village there is a substantial building for a school, no schools as yet have been opened and they refuse to say when they will be or what systems will be maintained. The non-community Doukhobor, who, as above stated, number only about fifteen per cent, are getting their children taught English and becoming good citizens. Both the community and non-community Doukhobors disown the few fanatics who have given trouble each year, and are now making a pilgrimage to the east.

CRIME.

Crime, as shown by the tabulated statement included herein, has increased, keeping pace with the population. Looking back five years we find that the number of cases entered this year (2,438) is more than double those in 1903 (1,162). This all means more work in every direction, and with less men to do it. Last year on this subject I reported :—‘ It is impossible to keep pace with rapidly growing requirements and the

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constant appeals from small towns and settlements for police protection keeps us on the horns of a dilemma,' and this applies with double force to-day.

A marked growth of crime of a serious nature is recorded, amongst these being murder, assault causing bodily harm, and horsestealing. This last crime, which was one of the most frequent in the past, seems to have revived. There are a number of horse thieves operating south of the line in Montana with impunity. The apathy of the Montana officials, immediately south of Wood Mountain, has emboldened these outlaws to occasionally extend their forays into Canada with the result that Insp. Richards recently discovered that a number of horses had disappeared from the Wood Mountain district. We have informed the U. S. sheriffs what is going on under their noses and furnished them with definite information, but without avail. As the people of Montana have suffered far more than us it is to be hoped that public opinion in that State will see that some effort is made before long to root out all these rustlers. The Wood Mountain settlers were either unaware of their losses until informed by Insp. Richards, or, if they did know, made no report to the police. They suffer in any case from their own neglect, and we hope in future they will tell us of any suspicious circumstances in reasonable time to give some hope of success to a police investigation.

The following are a few of the most notable crimes dealt with during the year which deserve mention either on account of the difficulties encountered, or for good work on the part of members of the force.

Murder of Barret Henderson.—This crime was committed on August 15, 1906, near Regina, by one Joseph Gilbert, a well respected old farmer seventy years old. At first it was thought to be an accident as Gilbert came into town with the injured man, who died shortly after his arrival. Careful investigation, however, revealed the fact that it was a cold-blooded murder on the part of Gilbert. Insp. Heffernan, assisted by Sergt. Wilkinson, spent a lot of time on this case, and it was mainly through their efforts that the crime was proved. A special feature in the prosecution was the production by Insp. Heffernan of a number of diagrams showing the effect of shots fired at certain distances. Gilbert was sentenced on November 16 to be hanged on January 18, 1907. This was subsequently commuted to life sentence on account of his age.

Placing obstruction on C.P.R. track.—On November 2, 1906, an obstruction was found on the C.P.R. track at Coots Hill siding, near Moosomin. Const. Levey investigated, and by following footprints and making measurements he was able to bring the crime home to a Barnado boy named John Jones, who afterwards confessed and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Forgery, raising cheques.—On December 12, Const. Collet, at Yorkton, was detailed to investigate a case of raising a cheque of \$6 to \$60; cheque was issued at Langenburg. Const. Collet ascertained it was issued in favour of one Fritz Kendal and had been sent to him with numerous other cheques in connection with some local improvement work. The letter was never received by Fritz Kendal. Further inquiries disclosed the fact that there were a very large number of Kendals living in the neighbourhood of Beresina, and in the district around that place. Nearly all of these Kendals were visited and finally a young man, Jacob Kendal, who had been at Langenburg at the time the cheque was passed, and made large purchases, was arrested. Being duly warned the youth owned up to having taken the letter from the post office, abstracted the cheque, and burnt the rest. Jacob Kendal was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In view of this sentence the post office authorities withdrew the charges they had against him.

Housebreaking.—Constable Moses, at Grenfell, on December 24, arrested one William Henry Dines for housebreaking. He had previously served a term at Regina for theft, and inquiries showed that the prisoner had landed at Quebec on August 1, 1906, having been sent out by the secretary of the Church Army, 55 Bryanston Square, Edgware Road, London, England. Previous to leaving England he had served two terms of three months for theft, and the Church Army knew this. These facts were sent to Ottawa for the information of the Department of Immigration, together with the fact that he had now been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for the housebreaking charge.

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Forgery.—On February 17, Corporal Mundy, at Moosejaw, received word from the manager of the Union Bank there that a cheque signed by the Great-West Life Insurance Co. of Winnipeg, for \$366.25 in favour of William Oberfell, of Bienfait, had been cashed on December 27, and that the endorsation was a forgery. The second endorser was one who had signed his name 'Robert Loughran' and it happened that Corporal Mundy had been keeping his eye on a man of that name for some months, suspecting him to be a crook. It appears the cheque had been mailed from Winnipeg on December 19, addressed to William Oberfell, Bienfait, and he never received it. On December 25, the post office at Bienfait was broken into, nothing of importance was taken and we could get no trace of the perpetrator. There was apparently no doubt that this cheque was connected with the robbery. Corporal Mundy immediately arrested Robert Loughran and he claimed he had placed his name on the cheque for a man in Chicago whom he knew as Jack Oberfell. No such man could be found, but the bank remembered he was accompanied by another man when the cheque was cashed. He proved that he had not been away from Moosejaw at the time the post office was robbed so we could not get him on that, although there was no doubt he was associated with the party or parties who robbed the post office. He was sentenced on May 22 to five years imprisonment.

Horse-stealing.—On June 7, a livery stable keeper in Regina, reported the loss of a horse and buggy which had been hired from his place and never returned. Corporal Hogg received a description of the man who had hired the rig and who gave the name of Cooper. Later at Ross's livery stable a horse belonging to a farmer named John Spence was found. Ross had a bill of sale from one John Brint. This horse had been stolen. The description of J. Brint and the description of Cooper tallied. The horse and buggy hired by Cooper was found sold to a man in Moosejaw and on the bill of sale appeared the name Brint. Satisfied that the two thefts were committed by one and the same man the search for Brint was actively carried out. Finally we found from a bartender that he was in Parry Sound, Ontario. The chief of police at that place was notified by wire to arrest him, which was done. Sergeant Banham was sent to Parry Sound and brought the prisoner back, and he was sentenced to four years imprisonment. This was rather a new method of horse-stealing for this part of the country, a novelty from Ontario.

In the beginning of June a valuable horse and buggy were stolen from a stable in Indian Head. Sergeant Dabuque immediately sent out descriptions and Corporal Lea, stationed at Arcola, picked up the trail some days old in that neighbourhood and followed it south across the line. He effected the arrest on June 29 in a wild, sparsely-settled portion of Dakota where Davis or O'Malley, as he called himself, had friends and brought his man with the stolen property to Portal where in the presence of U. S. officials he waived extradition. W. J. Davis was subsequently sentenced to four years in penitentiary. Corporal Lea for the excellent work he performed in this case was promoted by you to the rank of sergeant.

Murder.—On August 3, 1907, Sergeant Dubuque at Indian Head received word of the finding of the body of a young girl, Rosa Mohr, badly mutilated, fifteen miles south of Wolseley. Constable Sambrook, the nearest constable, was immediately sent to the scene and arrested on suspicion one Samuel Prior, originally a Barnado boy, who had been in Brandon asylum. After the inquest, and while in charge of Sergeant Dubuque, the prisoner confessed as follows:—'I am a Barnado boy, twenty-six years old. I came to this country fourteen years ago, my brother Bill came out too, he (Bill) is a thief and I am a murderer, nice pair, hein! I worked all over and was badly treated by some people some years ago. I was thrown off a horse and hurt my head. Two years ago you fellows put me in a madhouse at Brandon. I came out a year ago last April and went on my homestead. I have had lots of trouble with the Russians out there. They teased me and stole from me. Last Friday I did not feel well. I came up to a little Russian girl. I knew her. She teased me and called me names because I was English. I could not catch her. By God, I gave her a smack and she fell. I picked her up and I was so damn mad I killed her and then buried her where you found her. I killed her with my knife, serves her right, I should have killed some of the big people. I hate Russians.' Prior is awaiting trial.

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Poisoning.—On the morning of August 8, a number of the boarders in Steele's restaurant in the city of Regina became violently ill at breakfast. It turned out that they had been poisoned and two deaths resulted. The city police attended to the case and arrested on suspicion one Mack Sing, a Chinaman and a rival restaurant keeper. The evidence shows that Mack Sing had lost customers after Steele had opened up alongside of him, and that he resented this. On August 7 Mack Sing borrowed some oatmeal from Steele although it has transpired that at the time he had plenty. Next morning he returned it and it was used by Steele for breakfast. Examination of this oatmeal showed that it contained enough poison to kill half the town. Two days after this occurred I was asked to co-operate with the city police as it was believed Charlie Mack, a partner of Mack Sing's, was also implicated. Unfortunately this man was not arrested in the first place, and disappeared. Diligent search has not been rewarded with success, although a constable in plain clothes was employed for over a month following up very strong clues. Mack Sing has not yet been tried. In connection with this case I would draw attention to the great difficulty always experienced in getting anything out of Chinese, and to the fact that they invariably protect a criminal if they can. The same remarks apply to Galicians, and I can recall four cases of murder amongst these people within the last three years where undoubtedly some of them were witnesses of the deed, and yet no conviction could be obtained.

Sandy Lake Indian Murders.—Reports had been received from Hudson's Bay Co.'s officials that murders had been committed by Indians amongst themselves near Sandy Lake, which is situated about 100 miles east of Lake Winnipeg in the Northwest Territories. On March 11, Constables O'Neill and Cashman started from Norway House on a patrol with dog sleds to investigate, they did not reach Sandy Lake until May 13, after a long, tedious and severe trip. They found two bands of Cree Indians occupied that part of the country, the Cranes and the Suckers. Upon arrival at Sandy Lake Constable O'Neill in his report says:—"Men, women and children came to shake hands with us, a large number never having seen a white man before, one of them said to our interpreter: 'I am satisfied now that I have seen a white man.'" Carrying out investigations, and waiting until the Indians came in from their different camps occupied the party until June 10, when they started for Red Deer Lake where other Indians of the same bands were located. Reaching this place on June 13, Constable O'Neill completed his inquiries and arrested Jack and Joseph Fiddler for the murder of an Indian woman on or about the first week of September, 1906. The principal evidence was given by an Indian called Owl Rae and his brother, so they were ordered to accompany the party back to Norway House as witnesses. Although well on into the summer the ice was only then moving out of the rivers and lakes, and the return journey to Norway House was commenced in a York boat on June 27. They reached their destination on July 11. The following day Inspector Pelletier, J.P., held the preliminary inquiry and committed both prisoners for trial. The Commissioner of the R.N.W.M. Police was the only stipendiary magistrate in the whole of the Northwest Territories, and he being away on a prolonged inspection trip along the Peace River and the northern part of British Columbia, the trial, unfortunately, had to be postponed until October 7. Our small detachment at Norway House had no proper place to guard prisoners, especially Indians imbued with superstition, and who could form no idea of the whiteman's law or what was likely to happen. The detachment was surrounded by heavy bush. On September 30, eight days before the trial, Jack Fiddler the elder of the two prisoners, during the temporary inattention of his guard, managed to get into the bush. Once there, although immediately pursued, it was easy to keep out of sight long enough to commit suicide by strangulation, evidently his approved method of "shuffling off this mortal coil." At the trial of the remaining prisoner, Joseph Fiddler, the facts of the case were very clear, the only excuse offered being ignorance of the law and the general belief among the tribes that it was necessary to do away with one insane or delirious. The jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' with a strong recommendation to mercy. As a result of the evidence in this case, Norman Rae, one of the witnesses, is now held for murder, and there are others who ought to be tried for the same crime unless it is considered the lesson already taught will be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the prac-

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tices. These particular Indians, in fact, all the Indians in this portion of the North-west Territories, are at the present moment most anxious to obey what is told them by any one in authority, and personally I consider enough has been done to prevent further trouble.

The following table gives an idea of the general increase of crime from year to year :—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Cases entered.....	1,162	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438
Convictions.....	977	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228
Dismissals or withdrawals.....	171	231	246	250	186
Waiting trial.	14	16	12	20	24

A comparison with last year's return shows :—
Offences against the person.—Three more cases of murder ; thirty-six more cases of assault ; five more cases of assault causing bodily harm.
Offences against property.—Fewer cases of theft entered but more convictions ; ten more cases of horse-stealing ; nine more cases of receiving stolen property : sixteen more of obtaining property under false pretenses ; there has been a falling off of cases of forgery and carrying of offensive weapons.
Offences against religion and morals —This year there are 88 more cases of vagrancy, and 340 more of drunk and disorderly ; a most marked increase. -
Offences against the Indian Act.—There has been a very great increase in cases of supplying liquor to Indians and Indians intoxicated. On this I make some further remarks under the heading of Indians.
Offences against the Provincial Statutes.—A great number of these cases were under the Liquor License Act, and the Game, Prairie and Insanity Acts. The number of cases entered is practically the same as last year.
The percentage of convictions obtained this year on cases entered is 91·38. This is also much higher than previous years.

	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or withdrawals	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	6	2	1*	3
Manslaughter.....	1			1
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Threatening to kill.....	6	4	1	1
Shooting with intent.....	3	1	2	
Assault.....	299	270	29	
" aggravated.....	10	5	5	
" causing bodily harm.....	20	14	5	1
" indecent.....	8	6	1	1
Rape and attempted rape.....	6		4	2
Seduction.....	1		1	
Attempted suicide.....	4	1	1	2
Wounding with intent.....	5	5		
Pointing firearms.....	8	5	3	
Abduction.....	1		1	
Intimidation.....	5	4	1	
Bigamy.....	1		1	
Defiling child under 14.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		

*Committed suicide while waiting trial.

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or withdrawals	Awaiting trials.
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	238	210	28	
Theft from person.....	2	2		
Horse-stealing.....	18	10	5	3
Burglary.....	2			2
Arson.....	1	1		
Cattle killing.....	7	6	1	
Cattle stealing.....	6	4	2	
Receiving stolen property.....	20	18	1	1
House and shop breaking.....	10	7	1	2
False pretenses.....	22	15	7	
Forgery.....	12	8	2	2
Fraud.....	8	2	6	
Mischief.....	65	60	5	
Trespass.....	1	1		
Damaging property.....	10	9	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	30	29	1	
Killing dog.....	8	6	2	
Unlawful assembly.....	11		11	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	17	17		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	108	106	2	
Drunk and disorderly.....	571	563	8	
Nuisance.....	3	3		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	3	3		
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	3	3		
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	3	3		
Obscene language.....	19	19		
Threatening language.....	2	2		
Creating disturbances.....	51	19	2	
Defamatory libel.....	2	1	1	
Indecency.....	8	8		
Illegally solemnizing marriage.....	2		1	1
Incest.....	1		1	
Buggery.....	1	1		
Keeping gambling house.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	3	3		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	3	2	1	
Assisting member R.N.W.M.P. to desert.....	1			1
Attempting to escape from custody.....	2	2		
Obstructing peace officer.....	14	14		
Assaulting peace officer.....	2	1		1
Resisting arrest.....	3	3		
Disobeying summons.....	3	3		
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	1		1	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	34	34		
Trespassing on railway.....	4	4		
Offences against Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	2	2		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	42	41	1	
Indians intoxicated.....	69	66	3	
Drunk on reserve.....	14	14		
Liquor in possession.....	8	6	2	
Liquor on reserve.....	10	10		
Prostitution.....	1	1		
Trespassing on reserve.....	2	2		
Gambling on reserve.....	3	3		
Deserting from Indian school.....	8	8		
Offences against the Fisheries Act—				
Fishing out of season.....	6	6		
Offences against Animals Contagious Diseases Act—				
Obstructing veterinary inspector.....	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.....	206	185	21	
Game ordinance.....	26	26		
Hide ordinance.....	1	1		
Sunday observance.....	9	9		

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or withdrawals	Awaiting trials.
Offences against Provincial Statutes— <i>Con.</i>				
Prairie fire.....	22	20	2	
Liquor ordinance.....	91	88	3	
Insanity.....	40	39	1	
Village ordinance.....	32	31	1	
Pound ordinance.....	24	23	1	
Health ordinance.....	16	16		
Livery stable ordinance.....	5	5		
Engineers' ordinance.....	14	13	1	
Hawkers and pedlars.....	15	14	1	
Entire animals.....	9	9		
Estray animals.....	13	13		
Brand ordinance.....	2	2		
Public works.....	4	4		
Motor and vehicles ordinance.....	1	1		
Noxious weeds.....	5	5		
Miscellaneous.....	13	11	2	
Total.....	2,438	2,228	186	24

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Committed for trial.....	168
Number of convictions.....	98
Fines.....	5
Sentenced to jail.....	58
Sentenced to penitentiary.....	17
Sentenced to hang.....	2
Suspended sentence.....	16
Acquitted or charges withdrawn.....	34
Awaiting trial.....	35
Committed suicide whilst in custody.....	1

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have been few and of no consequence up to the date of closing this report, but as I write many are being reported, some of which have destroyed a great deal of property. The main cause of these fires has been the railways, and the Attorney General has instructed that prosecutions be entered. The extremely wet year, followed by a dry fall, has created a condition very favourable to fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Agriculture.—We ceased looking after the work of this department on June 30, 1907, and all our veterinary staff sergeants took their discharges from the force, and were transferred as veterinary inspectors. The taking of this business off our hands has been a great relief to an overburdened clerical staff. Glanders is still prevalent, and many cases come to our notice which we transmit to the veterinary inspectors, and in many other ways we render what assistance we can.

Customs.—Our work in connection with this department is mainly along the boundary, especially at Wood Mountain, where the officer in charge, Inspector Richards, is acting collector. Twenty-four settlers made entry at this point, and \$1,431.94 were collected in duty. All along the international boundary, on both sides, towns are springing up and traffic between them is continual. I would strongly re-

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commend that the customs department have a number of preventive officers who could devote their whole time to the prevention of smuggling. The members of the force do as much as they can in this direction, but with the heavy and ever-increasing calls for other work, they cannot possibly do as much as might be done. Several parties have been caught crossing and turned back or taken to the nearest port of entry, North Portal, and we have seized and reported to the customs officials many who got into the interior without paying duty, one of these parties received twelve months for smuggling, and others had their goods confiscated and sold. Sergt. Fyffe, of Balcarres, has a case pending in which an Indian of the File Hills Reserve is alleged to have smuggled eight horses.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indians.—We have done a great deal for the Indian Department during the year, but we cannot give them the increased attention the different agents want. For instance, one agent named several towns where he believed Indians obtained intoxicants, and asked that we station a constable at each; this of course [was a moral impossibility. It meant supplying police *ad infinitum*, for as fast as we stopped his hole at one place, the foxy red man would hunt up another. A comparison with the records of last year shows 11 more cases of supplying liquor to Indians, and 53 more of drunk or having intoxicants in possession. This increase is only to be expected, and is the unfortunate result of the closer contact of the natives with civilization. The construction of railways near the reservations, and the accompanying rough element, also partly accounts for more liquor getting amongst the Indians. Some years ago, a notice was published by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs asking that maximum punishments be inflicted in Indian liquor cases. I regret to say at some points where these offences are prevalent, the punishments have been absurdly lenient.

CROWN TIMBER.

As has been the custom for some years, we were called upon again last winter to supply men for Crown timber work in Manitoba. Although it greatly embarrassed us we arranged to supply the men asked for. On December 15, 1906, seven N.C.O's. and constables were detailed for this duty and stationed at Woodridge, Emerson, Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and Turtle Mountain, in Manitoba; they returned to their regular duties about the middle of April.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms at Regina and at Moosomin are common jails, and their capacities have been taxed to the utmost. The care of prisoners and the number of men taken away from their legitimate work for this purpose is a serious drain on the force. On the other hand, at Regina the prison labour is most valuable and during the past year the prisoners have laid about half the water and sewer pipes for the barracks. The new prison uniform supplied is something we have wanted for a long time, and adds to the safety of the prisoners.

Hereunder I forward the reports containing the usual statistics of the Regina and Moosomin guard-rooms:—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
Moosomin, November 1, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Moosomin guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1907. Fifteen prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year and 139 were admitted, making a total of 154.

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Males—

Whites	124
Indians	17
Half-breeds	7
Negroes	1

Total 149

Females—

Whites	3
Half-breeds	2

Total 5

Six prisoners were sentenced to the Alberta penitentiary, the average term being 2·6 years.

Eight prisoners were sentenced to the common jail at Regina to serve terms, the average being 8 months, 8 days.

Three prisoners were sentenced to the R.N.W.M.P. guard-room at Regina to serve terms, the average being 2·6 months.

Of the five male lunatics, four were committed to Brandon asylum and one was released by order of the Attorney General and handed over to the care of friends.

Of the two female lunatics one was committed to Brandon asylum and one was handed over to the care of friends.

One female prisoner was sent to Prince Albert jail as there is no accommodation for female prisoners here.

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted in November, being nineteen, and the minimum number in March, being five.

The maximum number of prisoners for any one day was seventeen.

The monthly average number of prisoners for twelve months was 12·8.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment is one hundred and fifty four, which is thirty-two above the number confined last year; the number of prisoners in cells at midnight on October 31, 1907, was four.

The health of the prisoners has been good; one prisoner showing an exception being Indian Henry Bear, of the Crooked Lakes Reserve, convicted of drunkenness January 9, 1907. On arrival at the guard-room he complained of being sick. When seen by the acting assistant surgeon, Dr. MacLaren, he was at once sent to the hospital, suffering from consumption, and his condition was reported to the Minister of Justice, and on February 2, 1907, he was released from custody by order of the Governor General.

The accommodation at this point has up to the present been very limited, but, at the time of writing, the Public Works Department is increasing this by six cells.

The fence has also been moved further back, and this has enlarged the prison yard considerably, which is a great convenience.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR, Inspector,
Commanding Moosomin Sub-district.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

CLASSIFIED Statement of Prisoners sentenced to Moosomin Guard-room.

Crime.	Sentenced or awaiting trial.	AVERAGE TERM.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Males—				
Assault.....	7			23·1
Assault on wife.....	2		1	10·5
Abduction.....	1			3
Attempted murder.....	1		1	12
Buggery.....	1			17
Burglary.....	1			25
Bigamy.....	1			1
Carnal knowledge.....	1			15
Creating a disturbance.....	3			1·3
Drunk and disorderly.....	34			8
Drunk while interdicted.....	1			6
Deserting employment.....	3			4·3
Escape from custody.....	1		1	
Forgery.....	4			15
False pretenses.....	6			25·5
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	1			1
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	1			8
Housebreaking.....	2		1	17·5
Horse-stealing.....	2			2
Insane.....	5			6·8
Indecent assault.....	1		2	17
Mischief.....	1			20
Murder.....	1			1
Passing worthless cheques.....	3			7
Placing obstruction on C. P. R.	1			17
Peddling without a license.....	1			1
Receiving stolen property.....	1		2	23
Supplying liquor to an interdict.....	1			6
Stealing ride on C. P. R.....	2			12
Shooting at police.....	1		1	4
Theft.....	21		1	6·5
Uttering counterfeit tokens of value.....	1			14
Unlawfully disposing of property.....	1			20
Vagrancy.....	12		1	2·5
Females —				
Assault.....	1			2
Drunk and disorderly.....	1			1
Insane.....	2			9
Vagrancy.....	1			3
Indian Act.				
Drunk.....	14			12·5
Having liquor in possession.....	1		2	
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8		2	12·8
Total.....	154			

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DEPOT DIVISION, R. N. W. M. POLICE.

REGINA GUARD-ROOM, November 1, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of Depot Division guard-room, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing November 1, 1906, and ending October 31, 1907 :—

Prisoners in cells at midnight October 31, 1906	20
Received during the twelve months ending October 31, 1907...	340
Discharged	326
Remaining in cells at midnight October 31, 1907.....	34

The number of prisoners received last year (11 months) was 278, or 62 less than the number received this year.

The following is a classification of the prisoners :—

Males—

Whites.....	297
Indians.	20
Half-breeds	8
Negroes	2
Doukhobors	2
Lunatics	20
	—— 349

Females—

Lunatics	6
Other cases	5
	—— 11

Total 360

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

November, 1906.....	44
December, "	23
January, 1907.....	17
February "	13
March "	20
April "	17
May "	35
June "	33
July "	46
August "	31
September "	37
October "	24

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The 326 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows :—

Males.

Time expired.....	195
Stony Mountain penitentiary.....	1
Edmonton penitentiary.....	8
Town jail, Regina.....	27
Fines paid.....	18
To other places for trial.....	23
To Regina for trial.....	12
Released on bail.....	3
Released on ticket-of-leave.....	2
Released by order of Secretary of State.....	1
To Industrial School.....	1
Acquitted.....	1
Lunatics released as sane.....	1
Lunatics released as only of weak intellect.....	1
To Brandon asylum.....	20
	— 314

Females.

To Prince Albert jail.....	4
To Brandon asylum.....	7
Released of weak intellect.....	1
	— 12

Total.....	326
The daily average number of prisoners has been.....	29·81
The monthly average number of prisoners.....	28·33
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.....	46
The monthly minimum of prisoners received.....	13
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was.....	45
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was.....	21

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave, namely: Jesse Hammond, who was serving a term of twelve months for horse theft, and W. Buxton, who was serving a term of five months for drunk and disorderly and was released shortly before the expiration of his sentence.

One prisoner, W. Rasmussen, was sentenced to sixty days' hard labour for theft, and was released before his sentence had expired by order of the Secretary of State.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. There was one case of measles in the early part of the year. Taking into consideration the age of the building, the foundations being rotten, and the difficulty of heating it, the results of overcrowding and the effluvia arising therefrom, the small amount of sickness is remarkable. The guard-room was repainted and kalsomined and thoroughly fumigated. The kalsomine was not a success, as it very soon rubs off, and in course of time shows up the old paint. A new latrine has been built in the course of the year; and I would suggest that a bath-house should also be constructed.

I would like to repeat my remarks of last year with regard to the guard-room:

'I would call your attention to the fact that no accommodation is provided for female prisoners en route for Prince Albert jail or other places, or for lunatics, or persons awaiting trial. Consequently female prisoners in charge of matrons have to be lodged in a room at the back of the concert hall, to which there are neither grated windows or locks.

'Lunatic prisoners are jailed in the guard-room, where their noise at nights provokes complaints from all the other prisoners, especially from prisoners awaiting trial, who, although not convicted, have to take their meals with convicted prisoners.

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'The guard-room is a wooden structure, decayed and very old, very cold in winter, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which it is required.'

Accommodation is provided for only 21 prisoners. There are now 34 in jail, there being eight cells occupied by two prisoners and five sleeping out of cells on the floor. These cells are constructed to accommodate only one prisoner, in consequence of which, two prisoners confined in the same cell have also to sleep on the floor. During August of this year, in the heat of the summer, the number confined for one night was 45; more than double the cell accommodation. There is no room for the provosts, no washing room for prisoners, and the sanitary arrangements are of the most crude description. On recent examination by the officer commanding, the foundation of the guard-room was found to be in a very rotten condition, and the weather boarding perished. Like most old wooden buildings, it is infested with insect pests.

The prison yard is very small and absolutely useless for the exercise of prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good; 41 cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room or doing time were charged with:—

Crime.	Number.
Males—	
Assault.....	13
" on wife.....	3
Attempted suicide...	2
Breach of contract.....	14
Burglary.....	3
Concealment of crime.....	1
Cattle theft.....	1
Drunk.....	40
Deserting employ.....	4
Creating a disturbance.....	1
Carrying weapons.....	3
Forgery.....	1
Fraud.....	3
Horse theft and obliterating brand.....	
Horse theft.....	9
Cattle theft.....	1
Indecent assault.....	3
Indecent exposure.....	1
Killing cattle.....	1
Loitering on C.P.R.....	1
Murder.....	2
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.....	2
" money " ".....	5
" board " ".....	1
Stealing a ride.....	10
Attempt to steal a ride.....	2
Supplying liquor to interdict.....	1
In possession of liquor when interdicted.....	1
Smuggling horses with intent to defraud Customs.....	1
Entering C.P.R. car.....	5
Breaking into and entering C.P.R. car.....	1
Theft.....	49
Theft from person.....	1
Obstructing police officer.....	3
Receiving stolen property.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Unlawful wounding.....	2
Wounding and causing grievous bodily harm.....	1
Trespass and assault.....	1
Wilful damage.....	1
" to cattle.....	2
Unlawfully wounding cattle.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1
Held as Crown witness.....	1
Transients, crime not given.....	5
Vagrancy.....	54
Setting out prairie fire.....	1

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Crime.	Number.
Females—	
Prostitution	2
Drunk.....	1
Lunatics.	
Males.....	20
" discharged as sane.....	1
" " of weak intellect.....	1
Females.....	6
" discharged as of weak intellect.....	1
Indian Act.	
Males—	
Drunk	12
Supplying liquor.....	7
In possession of liquor.....	7
Deserter from Industrial School.....	1
Residing on reserve without being a member.....	1
Females—	
In possession of liquor .. .	1
Police Act.	
As per statement.....	37
Totals.....	360

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The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or who are now doing so in the guard-rooms, is 207, classified as follows :—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Mos.	Days.
Assault.	10	3	9
Assault on wife.	1	2	1
Breach of contract.	6	.....	18
Carrying weapons.	2	.....	30
Drunk.	36	1	20
Deserting employ.	4	.....	14
Breaking into and entering C.P.R. car.	1	1	.....
Entering C.P.R. cars.	5	.....	23
Horse theft.	1	12	.....
Indecent assault.	1	3	.....
Indecent exposure.	1	2	.....
Loitering on C.P.R. premises.	1	1	.....
Obtaining money by false pretenses.	3	4	15
Obtaining board by false pretenses.	1	4	.....
Obstructing police officer.	1	3	.....
Stealing a ride.	10	.....	38
Attempt to steal a ride.	2	1	.....
Smuggling horses with intent to defraud Customs.	1	12	.....
Supplying liquor to an interdict.	1	6	.....
Theft.	37	3	12
Trespass and assault.	1	1	15
Wilful damage.	1	1	.....
Wilful damage to cattle.	2	2	.....
Unlawful wounding.	1	3	.....
Possession of liquor when interdicted.	1	1	.....
Abuse of animal.	1	.....	30
Vagrancy.	48	1	15
Setting out prairie fires.	1	3	.....
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Drunk.	12	1	18
Supplying liquor.	7	3	25
In possession of liquor.	7	3	.....
Total.	207	.....	.....

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. BANHAM,
Provost Sergeant.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

Training of recruits has been carried out under difficulties due to shortage of trained men and the necessity of using recruits for general work. In many instances it has been impossible to complete the training as the exigencies of the service demanded their being transferred to other posts. Recruits on joining should of course be under instruction and nothing else but present conditions prevent this, and drills and lectures are sandwiched in with guard, prisoners' escort, fatigue and other duties.

A class of two sergeants and twelve constables gathered from the different divisions of the force was formed in January, 1907, for a three months course and to undergo an examination at its expiration. The two sergeants were included for extra training preparatory to promotion to the rank of Sergeant-Major. The course consisted of drill (mounted and foot), criminal law, Dominion and provincial statutes, first aids (medical), veterinary duties, shoeing, stable management, harnessing, driving, packing and interior economy. The result was most satisfactory, and a high percentage of marks in the examination was obtained by all. The constables in this class were promoted to the rank of corporal, and returned to the division from which they came.

Supt. Routledge delivered some useful lectures on constables' duties in the summer months, during the absence on leave of Inspector Heffernan who lectured for the balance of the year. Inspectors Knight and Church have superintended the drills, foot and mounted, respectively. The latter officer has personally trained all the young horses with gratifying results.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

The annual rifle practice was cancelled this year, as we are waiting for a new issue of the Ross rifle. The Rifle Club was well patronized throughout the season, shooting taking place on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons when every facility was given to all who desired to participate. The closing matches were keenly contested and some excellent prizes distributed. The provincial rifle matches took place on our range and many members of the force entered and won prizes. The annual revolver practice was carried out, and the shooting all round was good.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good, very few breaches of discipline of a serious nature being recorded, and of these the majority were due to negligence. A good many minor offences were committed, and this is only natural amongst a number of recruits unused to discipline and barrack routine. In the case of new men I make it a rule to try admonition and advice before giving them entries in the defaulters book, and also try if possible to make a man take a pride in keeping his sheet clean.

I regret to report eleven desertions during the year, as compared with six last year. Two of these were captured. The cause of these desertions I attribute to new men fearing the responsibilities that are likely to be placed upon them, and to the fact that recruits joining have a particularly hard time at the outset of their career. This is explained in my remarks on drill and training.

HEALTH.

The general health has been excellent, three cases of measles and one of diphtheria comprising all the infectious diseases.

There were two serious accidents, both broken legs, which made a satisfactory recovery. Five constables were invalided as unfit for the service. Surgeon Bell has made a weekly inspection of the barracks and has been most particular about sanitary arrangements. All recommendations made by him I have carried out to the best of my ability.

HORSES.

The division's total strength in horses is 131, of which 62 are on detachment. Many of those in the post are not fit for much more than riding school work, and include horses brought here from other divisions to be patched up by the veterinary surgeon. The barracks being so far from town, team horses have little rest, and several cannot be expected to last much longer.

Nine horses have been cast and sold, fetching an average price of about \$70, much more than we expected. I attribute these good prices to new settlers with little knowledge of horses, wishing to get broken and quiet animals. One horse was killed by a train, and another had to be destroyed at Moosomin as a result of being kicked by its stable companion.

The changes in horses were as follows :—

Losses—

Died	2
Cast and sold	9
Transferred to 'C' Division	16
" 'F' "	8
" 'G' "	4
<hr/>	
Total	39

Gains—

Transferred from 'K' Division	2
Purchased from British Remount Establishment	1
Taken over from Crown Timber work	2
Remounts purchased	35
<hr/>	
Total	40

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The division, besides endeavouring to cover its own particular district in the province of Saskatchewan, has a large detachment at Norway House and another at Split Lake, both in the Northwest Territories, and the latter well on the way to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay. We have also at Fort McPherson and Herschel Island, at the mouth of Mackenzie River, and within the Arctic Circle, an inspector, one staff sergeant and four constables.

A new detachment has been established at Fillmore, on the Arcola branch C.P.R., and the one at Cupar, on the Kirkella branch C.P.R., has been abandoned. To Norway House it was found necessary to send two extra constables, owing to the Indian prisoners. During the summer Corporal Dann was stationed at High Portage, between Lake Winnipegosis and Cedar Lake in the Northwest Territories. Two long and severe trips were successfully made by Inspector Pelletier to Fort Churchill and back, one in the winter and one in the summer. From his interesting reports, which I forward herewith, the summer trip was by far the most trying.

The strength of the division, as shown by the distribution state included under this heading, makes the total strength practically the same as last year, but the actual strength is much below these figures, for it happens there are a number of men who have recently been transferred but have not yet been struck off in general orders

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DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Pack Ponies.
Regina	1		1	1	2	5	1	1	9	2	5	52	13	93	69	....
Arcola										1				1	1	....
Balcarres										1		1		2	3	....
Big Muddy											1	2		3	3	1
Broadview											1			1	1	....
Canora												1		1	1	....
Carnduff												1		1	1	....
Carlyle												1		1	1	....
Craik											1			1	1	....
Esterhazy												1		1	1	....
Estevan										1		1		2	2	....
Fillmore												1		1	1	....
Fort Pelly											1	1		2	2	....
Fort Qu'Appelle												1		1	1	....
Grenfell												1		1	1	....
Indian Head										1		1		2	3	....
Kamsack												2		2	2	....
Kutawa												1		1	1	....
Lumsden												1		1	1	....
Milestone												1		1	1	....
Moosejaw											1	1		2	2	....
Moosomin						1					1	5		7	4	....
Mortlack												1		1	1	....
Ft. McPherson. { Mackenzie } Herschel Isl'd.. { River ... }						1			1		1	4	1	8	...	....
North Portal											1			1	1	....
Norway House. { Northwest } Split Lake..... { Territories. }						1				2		6	2	11	...	....
Oxbow												1		1	1	....
Sheho												1		1	2	....
Strassburg											1			1	2	....
Weyburn												1		1	1	....
Whitewood												1		1	2	....
Willow Bunch											1	1		2	2	1
Wood Mountain						1				1		5	2	9	12	2
Yorkton						1				1		2		4	3	....
On command		1												1	...	....
On leave						1				1	2	2		6	...	....
Ottawa						1			2	2				5	...	....
Town Station											1	1		2	1	....
Discharged, not struck off ..												1		1
Transferred, not struck off ..												8		8
Total	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	1	12	13	18	111	18	192	131	4

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JOINED AND GONE.

Joined—

Transferred from Yukon.....	3
" " other divisions	20
Engaged.....	118
" special.....	24
Re-engaged after leaving.	3
" " deserting.....	1
Officers transferred.....	3
" appointed.....	1
Total.....	173

Gone—

Discharged by purchase.....	9
" time expired.....	4
" invalided	5
" free	3
" dismissal.....	11
" inefficient.....	1
" to pension.....	3
" special constables	20
Deserted	11
Transferred to other divisions (officers).....	2
" " (men) ..	104
Total.....	173

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good financial standing, the assets in round numbers being about \$3,000 over and above all liabilities, \$2,740 of this being stock.

Grants amounting to \$835.42 have been given during the year to the division mess and for recreation and other purposes. The canteen committee met monthly and passed accounts.

READING ROOM.

This year it was found possible to give a substantial grant from the Fine fund towards establishing a library, and I am glad to say we have now an excellent collection of books, consisting of some four hundred volumes. The reading room has been comfortably furnished and is well supplied with magazines and papers. For years past officers commanding here have mentioned their desire for something of this nature, and its realization has proved how necessary it was and what a boon it is to all hands.

The grant having been used for initial expenses, mainly the purchase of books, the further supply is kept up by a small monthly subscription from every one in the post. Owing to the number of detachments, and the stock not being large enough, it has not been found possible yet to extend the privileges of the library to men outside the post.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply this year has been well kept up, and the quality good, with the exception of a few riding breeches which had been scorched in manufacture and were returned to the contractors.

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BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

A contract was let for connecting the barracks with the city waterworks, and this is about completed. With prison labour we have laid water pipes round three sides of the square, and hope to have water in the two main barrack buildings and stables this winter. This will be some comfort. We have also with prison labour put in about 200 yards of sewer, and next spring should be able to complete the system, which is to run into a septic tank in the creek. One of the first things which should be done, on the completion of this sewer, is to have a suitable wash-house and bath-room for the men.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining hay last winter, the contractor, owing a great deal to the severity of the weather, failing to keep us supplied. Tenders for any of our supplies seem hard to get. We have had to call twice for tenders for next year's oats, and received none for potatoes.

The provisions supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. on contract have been of excellent quality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The police work here would be greatly assisted if we had one or two detective sergeants. Many of my detachments have been overworked, particularly at centres like Indian Head and Moosejaw. How they have accomplished what they have is a marvel, and I have much satisfaction in testifying to the conscientious and strenuous work performed by the majority of the n.c.o.'s. and men on detachment. In the post it is a continuous effort to make ends meet. The clerical staff is limited and much interfered with by having to perform many other duties, and recruits on joining are thrown at once into the performance of all duties about a barracks in addition to their instruction. They are given no time to adapt themselves, and although this is unavoidable under present conditions, it is easy to be seen it does not tend to contentment, or that smooth carrying on of the business of the force which is desirable. To myself as officer commanding it is a continual source of anxiety and annoyance.

In conclusion I have to thank all ranks for the faithful performance of their duties. Many n.c.o.'s and men have been specially brought to your notice for good service. Some have been rewarded, and others I hope soon will be when opportunity offers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, Supt.,
Commanding 'Depot' Division.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, ALTA., November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of 'D' Division for the twelve months ended October 31, 1907 :—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Macleod district comprises all the country south of the line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen which passes north of Cayley, and west of the line dividing ranges twenty-two and twenty-three west of the fourth meridian and bounded on the south by the international boundary and west by British Columbia. Within it, farming is being carried out on a large scale, particularly along the C. & E. line of railway and south in the Cardston subdistrict. Stock-raising, which is still one of the principal industries, is found around Macleod south and west, and mining, which has progressed enormously along the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Last winter was an exceptionally long and cold one. It was said to be the coldest in twenty years. Cattle in consequence suffered a great deal, and large losses had to be recorded, especially by the owners of large herds who could not feed and look after their stock in the way small owners could. These latter suffered very insignificant losses.

Stock on the range is in fine condition, having fully recovered from the hard winter.

Crops have been splendid notwithstanding that about September 10 a particularly severe snow storm, which lasted for three days, laid most of the grain flat. About one-third of the wheat had been cut at the time and it was first feared that the balance would be a total loss, however a few fine days allowed the grain to raise sufficiently to be harvested by cutting all the one way. This was, of course, an increase of labour but farmers were quite satisfied with the result and found that very little had been lost. Even this was compensated by good prices.

The mining district has made an enormous progress. The older towns in the Pass have increased and new ones have sprung up into existence. Going west the first mines to be operated on a small scale are in the vicinity of Pincher Creek. The coal is of good quality, but as yet is only used for local supply. This town has now a population of about 1,300. A large amount of building of a substantial nature has been done. It is the centre of a good farming district. Cowley is the next town on the line. A branch of the Union Bank has been opened here during the year. It is the business town of the north and south Forks districts, which is getting thickly settled. Lundbrek, four miles further west, gives promise of being one of the large towns of the Pass. It has three mines in operation, two of which are only doing development work for the present, the other has been closed since the strike, but it is reported that it will change hands and the new company intends to work it to its full capacity. About three hundred men will be employed by the three mines. Between Lundbrek and the next station,

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Burniss, the country is thickly settled, new settlers having come during the year are doing well. Hamilton is a new town three miles east of Bellevue, where the Leitch Collieries Co. employ about fifty men. They claim to have coal in large quantities. Bellevue has one of the best mines in the Pass, where the coal is easily got out with very little expense. The output averages 600 tons a day, although operations are hampered by want of yard room and shortage of cars. About \$50,000 has been spent in improvements. Hillcrest has gone ahead but is held back by disputes between the mine manager and the union. Large amounts have been spent on improvements. Frank, the largest mining town in the Pass, has a population of 1,500. The pay-roll of the mine is on an average of \$25,000 a month, and about \$60,000 have been spent on improvements. The smelter built at a very large expense here is idle owing to faulty construction. A new industry is to be started at Blairmore, the Rocky Mountain Cement Co. have given a contract to build their premises. The whole plant is to cost about \$250,000 and will employ fifty men. Lille is a closed town owned by the Canadian Collieries Co. This company have a monthly pay-roll of \$20,000 and have spent about \$200,000 in improvements. They ship an average of 2,000 tons of coal weekly and large quantities of coke, the latter goes to the B.C. smelter. Coleman has the best equipped mine and is reported the safest. The company employs 550 men, an increase of 200 over last year, and have a pay-roll of \$43,000 a month. The daily output of coal is 2,000 and the ovens turn out large quantities of coke which is shipped to B. C. This is the last town on the Alberta side, but at Crow's Nest on the boundary the C. P. R. are putting a divisional point, and have 100 men at present working there.

The towns on the Calgary and Edmonton line have all made great progress, Claresholm and Nanton are both municipalities, the constant influx of new well-to-do settlers have made them important centres. The improvement is even more marked in Stavely and Granum, which have during the year, from little villages become good sized towns with elevators, hotels, stores and each a new bank building; the latter changed its name from Leavings to its present name. All the elevators in these towns are full and shipping is hampered by shortage of cars.

At Macleod the removal of the railway station and yards into the town, has given an impetus to business and during the year an elevator and flour mill and a number of other buildings were erected near the station. The town has now installed water works and electric light plant which gives good service. The long distance telephone has been installed between Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston and is now in operation, it is proving a great convenience to the public, and also to ourselves in our work, the service is good. It is being extended to the towns on the Crow's Nest branch.

The country south around Cardston has been prosperous, it is settled mostly by the Mormons; they have a number of small villages, situated in central places from which they work their farms.

The Mormon Church has acquired the old Cochrane range, containing about 65,000 acres, taking it over last November. It is the intention to build an irrigation ditch through it and dispose of it to individual Mormons at nearly cost price. Several town sites have been surveyed on this land, one west of Spring Hill, another is proposed west of Big Bend, but it is not yet surveyed. The Cochrane home ranche house was presented to President Wood by the Mormons.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

ANNUAL Report from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Not tried.
Offences against law and justice—				
Neglect to aid peace officer.....	1	.....	.....	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	2	.....	.....
Assaulting peace officer.....	2	2	.....	.....
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	.....
Unlawfully at large.....	1	1	.....	.....
Assisting deserter from R.N.W.M.P.....	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	16	16	.....	.....
Drunk, etc.....	148	144	4	.....
Indecent acts.....	5	5	.....	.....
Swearing.....	3	2	1	.....
Causing disturbance.....	70	65	5	.....
Abusive language.....	2	1	1	.....
Discharging firearms.....	5	5	.....	.....
Gambling.....	13	13	.....	.....
Nuisances.....	2	1	1	.....
Keeper house ill-fame.....	9	9	.....	.....
Inmate house ill-fame.....	21	21	.....	.....
Frequenter house ill-fame.....	7	7	.....	.....
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1	.....	1	married in court.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1	.....	1	.....
Attempt to murder.....	2	.....	1	1
Threatening to kill.....	2	.....	1	1
Wounding.....	1	.....	1	.....
Assault.....	57	47	10	.....
Aggravated assault.....	1	1	.....	.....
Desertion of family.....	1	.....	.....	1
Neglect to procure assistance at childbirth.....	1	1	.....	.....
Concealment of childbirth.....	1	1	.....	.....
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	3	3	.....	.....
Pointing gun at person.....	1	1	.....	.....
Intimidation.....	1	1	.....	.....
Assault and bodily harm.....	2	1	.....	1
Carrying pistol without justification.....	9	9	.....	.....
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	.....	.....
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	1	.....	.....	1
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	48	26	18	4
Receiving stolen property.....	1	.....	1	.....
Horsestealing.....	13	3	3	7
Cattle stealing.....	11	3	4	4
Cattle killing.....	1	1	.....	.....
Breaking into shop.....	1	.....	1	.....
False pretenses.....	15	5	5	5
Cruelty to animals.....	13	7	6	.....
Mischief.....	26	21	5	.....
Attempt to wreck train.....	1	.....	1	.....
Offences against Indian Act.....				
Intoxication.....	9	8	1	.....
Intoxicated on reserve.....	7	6	1	.....
Intoxicants in possession.....	4	3	1	.....
Liquor to Indians.....	7	7	.....	.....
Liquor on reserve.....	1	1	.....	.....
Gambling on reserve.....	5	5	.....	.....
Against Provincial or N.W. Orders—				
Drunk while interdicted.....	15	15	.....	.....
Liquor to interdicted person.....	2	2	.....	.....
Selling liquor without license.....	6	4	2	.....
Selling liquor retail with wholesale license.....	1	1	.....	.....
Bar open in prohibited hours.....	17	17	.....	.....
Disorderly on licensed premises.....	1	1
Disorderly house.....	5	5
Selling liquor wholesale with retail license.....	4	2	2

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against Provincial or N.W. Orders— <i>Con.</i>				
Liquor to minor.....	1	1		
Allowing liquor to be consumed on wholesale premises.....	1	1		
Not having license posted.....	1	1		
In bar while interdicted.....	1	1		
Insanity ordinance.....	5	4	1	
Pound ordinance.....	1		1	
Fence ordinance.....	3	3		
Running streams ordinance.....	1	1		
Stock ordinance.....	7	5	2	
Horsebreeders' ordinance.....	5	3	2	
Hide ordinance.....	4	4		
Masters and servants.....	20	15	5	
Noxious weed ordinance.....	3	3		
Estray animals ordinance.....	4	3	1	
Hawkers and pedlars.....	3	3		
Game ordinance.....	3	3		
Veterinary surgeons' ordinance.....	1		1	
Medical profession ordinance.....	2	2		
Livery stable ordinance.....	2	2		
Mine ordinance.....	4	4		
Prairie fire ordinance.....	10	4	2	4
Public Works Act.....	7	7		
Customs Act.....	1			1
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.....	4	3	1	
Weights and Measures Act.....	1		1	
Inland Revenue Act.....	2	1	1	
Railway Act.....	4	4		
Sunday Observance Act.....	10	10		
Total.....	728	598	99	31

Total number of cases tried before Supreme Court..... 25
(31 cases are now awaiting trial)

Number of convictions..... 10
Number of fines..... Nil.
Number of imprisonments..... 8
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary..... 4

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Chas. Young, alias 'Northwest.' On the evening of March 1, 1907, a half-breed named Tom Scott came into Macleod and tied his saddle horse up behind the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store and upon going to get him later on in the evening, found that the horse was gone. On March 2 he made inquiries, but could not hear anything about his horse, until he met the accused, who told him his horse was at the Indian camp. Upon inquiry at the Indian camp, he learned that the horse had been sold to Mr. Glass, of near Macleod, by Chas. Young. Young was arraigned at Macleod on March 4, 1907, before Hon. Chief Justice Sifton and pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Stony Mountain penitentiary. At the time of the theft, Young was out on ticket-of-leave, having been convicted on July 13, 1903, for bringing stolen property into Canada, and only released from penitentiary on March 5, 1906.

In the case of Rex vs. Waller, the accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Harvey and a jury at Macleod on June 5, 1907, charged with the theft of \$1,089 and was found 'guilty' and sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Waller was the manager of the Co-operative Lumber Co., of Leavings, Alberta, about 12 miles north of Macleod, and instead of making proper returns of the moneys received by him

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for the sale of lumber, appropriated the money to his own use, and from the evidence it would appear that the way he spent this money was in riotous living.

On the evening of April 19, 1907, Donald Macdonald, who lives some 20 miles west of Nanton in the Porcupine Hills, returned to his home from High River bringing with him several bottles of whiskey. He had working for him a Stony Indian and his wife, Jacob and Maria Dixon, and with them was a young Indian girl daughter of Mrs. Dixon. Jacob was employed at general farm work, his wife did the cooking for the farm, but they lived in their tent a short distance from the farm house. Having put away his team, Donald Macdonald and Jacob went into the house (followed by Mrs. Dixon and the girl), and into the one bedroom; opened one of the bottles and drank from it, then gave it to Jacob. Jacob and Macdonald drank several times. Shortly afterwards they came out into the kitchen where the woman had stopped and witnessed the drinking, Jacob telling his wife he was drunk, she must look after herself as he could not, lay down on a bed in the kitchen. Donald Macdonald then gave the women a drink of whiskey and sent them into the bedroom, threw the woman on the bed and tried to assault her, she struggled and her daughter hit him with a broom-stick, they escaped from the house leaving Jacob Dixon on the bed drunk. They went up the creek and stopped the night in the bush, returning at daylight to their tent. Shortly after Donald Macdonald came and told them to go to Jacob in the house, that he was sick. They went to Jacob, he was on the bed where they had last seen him, but unable to speak and very bad. Mrs. Dixon and her daughter carried him to the tent, and in a short time he died. The body was buried near the ranch the next day, Sunday. The woman at once returned to Morley and informed the Indian agent. This is the woman's story. At the trial, before the Hon. Justice Harvey and jury, on June 7 and 8, the defence set up was: that after Jacob drank the whiskey given him by Macdonald, and while he (Macdonald) was asleep, had helped himself to a large quantity from the remaining bottles and had taken too much. On the preliminary the Indian women had said they had only one drink, and that which Macdonald had given them. At trial on cross examination they admitted to a second, which Jacob had given them in the kitchen. We knew nothing of this incident, the woman had not told us of it. This somewhat bore out the line of the defence, 'that the Indian Jacob, while Macdonald was asleep, had helped himself to the whiskey,' with the disastrous results. After being out a short time the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty' and the prisoner was discharged.

On June 6 and 7, Sydney Warner, a homesteader on the Little Bow River, was tried before the Hon. Justice Harvey and jury for attempting to shoot Alfred David Meachan, a farmer, on the evening of May 25. Meachan was cultivating his land between 8:30 and 9 p.m. and noticed a dark object on the opposite bank of the river, this looked like some one lying down, and aroused his suspicions, he called to find out who was there, but got no reply, he went on with his work, and when he had his back to this object he heard the report of firearms, he heard three reports and at the third heard the whiz of the bullet. A man commenced shouting threatening language, and he identified the voice of the accused. He then left for his house, and his wife had also heard the shooting. She had also heard the shouting after the three shots had been fired, and had identified the man as Warner, he had threatened Meachan before. A revolver with ammunition was found by the police in Warner's trunk after his arrest, this had been lately fired. Warner on his own behalf said, he had gone for a walk on the evening in question, and saw Meachan coming towards him. Meachan said, 'Is that you, Dick?' I replied 'No, it is me. Can you spare me five minutes? I want to ask you why you said you are going to kick me off the place the first time you saw me.' He did not reply and walked away. There was a night hawk up the river and I fired at that, and did not aim at Mr. Meachan at all. There was a verbal agreement between Meachan and Warner for three years to help each other in the performance of homestead duties, but having quarrelled they had parted. The jury being out but a short time, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty' and prisoner was at once discharged.

On April 9, one 'Muggins,' a Peigan Indian, reported that his horse borrowed by another Peigan Indian, had been sold near Pincher Creek to a white man. Upon inquiry it was found that Bastien has borrowed Muggins' horse and gone to Pincher

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Creek where he had fallen in with Spence, a half-breed. Spence sold the horse to J. H. Burns, who got bill of sale for same. In due course they appeared before Judge Harvey at Pincher Creek on May 25, where Bastien was found 'guilty' and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Edmonton. Spence was acquitted, it having been shown that he was acting innocently in selling the horse.

Mrs. E. Walters, a woman German by birth and coming from the United States, who had been separated from her husband for some months, was arrested on suspicion, at Claresholm, on the charge of concealing the birth and death of her child. A search was made at the house she was living at, and after some time a body was found under the floor. On February 7, the woman was brought to trial before the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton and pleaded 'not guilty.' However, the evidence showed clearly that she was guilty of both charges and was so convicted. It was shown that it being a custom amongst people of this class, not to obtain assistance in such cases, she was released on suspended sentence.

During the month of February, 1905, Messrs. Smith Brothers, of Nanton, lost a cow. On May 16, 1907, they were enabled to lay an information against M. O'Toole for killing and stealing the said cow. During the investigation the constable found a hide with Smith's brand on, in the barn of O'Toole. This was identified by the Smith Brothers as their property. On June 11, 1907, after the usual preliminary hearing, he was brought to trial. The evidence for the prosecution was clear, but the defence proved that the animal had strayed to O'Toole's farm, that he had advertised it, and that it had afterwards died. As he had wanted the hide he had taken this. The defence prevailed and O'Toole was discharged.

On the 12th March, a man named George Rickman alias G. F. Rush, stole a horse from the farm of Mrs. Foster, near Stavely. He disappeared for a short time. However, on the 16th instant he was arrested at High River by Corporal Deykin, who was investigating the case. He had taken an alias. The case was tried before the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton on the 20th instant, and Rickman pleaded 'guilty.' On account of his youth and acknowledgment of the offence he was only sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Edmonton.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been no prairie fires to speak of, with the exception of a number started this fall on the C. and E. line by passing trains. In all cases informations were laid by the farmers who suffered by these, and some convictions made, which, however, are being appealed on the grounds that the ordinance is ultra vires. These appeals have not yet been heard. There are also some cases still pending. This question of the railway setting fires is a particularly serious one. Owing to the strong winds in this district, a fire starting amongst the crops in the thickly settled district would cause enormous damages, and with a good start nothing could be done to stop its progress. It is only by the railway company taking the greatest precautions, and by complying strictly with the requirements of the law regarding fire guards, spark arresters, &c., that disaster will be avoided. I am afraid they have been lax in this respect in the past.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

We supplied orderlies for the sitting of the Supreme Court at Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cardston, also for the sittings of police courts where held.

We served all subpoenas for witnesses in cases before the Supreme Court, taking charge of exhibits such as cattle and horses, charging actual cost of forage for them. The housing, handling and feeding of these animals cause, of course, a considerable amount of work.

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Prisoners were escorted to and from courts to the penitentiary or to the guard-room at Macleod when sentenced. We took charge of all prisoners awaiting trial or sentenced, and furnished escorts to those undergoing hard labour. This last duty is a particularly tedious one for our men, especially with our present strength. We have to exercise those prisoners who are awaiting trial, and extra care must be taken with this class. A number of them are charged with serious offences, and would take advantage of any opportunity for escape.

I attach a detailed report from the provost showing number of prisoners confined in our guard-room during the year.

We have kept track of ticket-of-leave men, who reported monthly, and reported the same to the Dominion Police at Ottawa.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

R. N. W. M. POLICE,
MACLEOD, October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending October 31, 1907.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, twelve of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and nine awaiting trial. One hundred and ninety-three were admitted, making a total of two hundred and fourteen confined during the year.

Classified as follows :

Males—

Whites.....	175
Indians.....	19
Half-breeds.....	12
Negroes.....	2
Chinamen.....	1
Total	209

Females—

Whites	3
Indians.....	1
Half-breeds	1
Total	5

Daily average number of prisoners, 15. Maximum number of prisoners any day 26. Minimum number of prisoners any day, 11.

The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during October (29) and the minimum (9) during January.

Of the male prisoners, four were transferred to the Edmonton penitentiary with an average sentence of three years. Four were confined as insane, one of whom was sent to the Manitoba asylum ; one, A. Laird, confined on August 12, died in the general hospital on August 21 from typhoid fever. Two were kept under observation for three days each and discharged as sane. Two were arrested wanted in other parts of the province, where they were sent. Of the female prisoners one, Bessie Cyr, charged drunk while interdicted, was sent to Calgary guard-room on sentence for 30 days.

Twenty-four prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 23 days. Five were admitted to bail.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

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The conduct of the prisoners has been good, few punishments having been inflicted during the year.

The buildings are in good repair with the exception of the floors.

The number of prisoners confined in the guard-room show a decrease of 26 from last year.

A padded cell is badly needed for the accommodation of lunatics, also a bath room for use of prisoners.

I have received a sufficient supply of clothing for use of prisoners.

Twenty-one prisoners are confined in the guard-room at the present time, classed as follows:—Nine committed for trial and nine undergoing sentence, and three awaiting trial (summary). Attached is a statement of prisoners who have undergone, or are now undergoing, sentence.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. FIGGINS, Constable,
Provost.

Crime.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.....	7	2	.....
Assault on peace officer.....	1	6	.....
Being in bar room in prohibited hours.....	1	.....	10
Breaking quarantine.....	2	2	.....
Disturbing the peace.....	1	5	.....
Drunk and disorderly.....	4	1	2
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2	.....
Evading customs.....	1	2	.....
False pretenses.....	3	3	.....
Horse stealing.....	2	6	.....
Habitually frequenting house of ill-fame.....	1	2	.....
Indecent assault.....	1	6	.....
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	6	.....
Rape.....	1	18	.....
Refusing to pay wages.....	1	2	.....
*Theft.....	16	3	24
Unlawfully at large.....	1	2	.....
Unlawfully wounding.....	1	.....	21
Vagrancy.....	10	.....	.....
Assisting constable to desert R. N. W. M. P.....	1	3	.....
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Liquor to Indians.....	2	3	15
Liquor on reserve.....	1	.....	30
Drunk.....	2	1	.....

* 1 term of 12 months.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

We rendered all assistance in our power to these departments. Our patrols keeping a lookout for smuggling along the boundary and throughout the district. One conviction was obtained for violation of the Inland Revenue Act. Our N. C. officer at Twin Lakes acted as sub-collector of customs at that point and reported direct to the collector of customs at Lethbridge, and the one at Frank looked after the customs until a sub-collector was appointed.

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We were unable to place a man at the Kootenai Pass, owing to shortness of men, but frequent patrols were made there from Big Bend.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The temperature and weather were recorded and a weekly report forwarded to the head office in Toronto. During the spring and summer these were telegraphed every morning at 8 o'clock to Winnipeg.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Several deserters from the Industrial school were arrested and returned to the school. The detachments at Stand-Off and on the Peigan have detailed men to attend to the weekly issue of rations on each of the reserves.

We have kept careful watch over the Indians when in towns to prevent their obtaining liquor. Several convictions were made in this respect at Macleod, Cardston and Pincher Creek, and parties found guilty of giving liquor to Indians were severely punished.

We have two interpreters and five Indian scouts paid from police funds, they were employed mainly in looking after Indians.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The officers of the division, who are justices of the peace, have taken the bulk of the police cases at Macleod outside of the municipality, and in the Crow's Nest Pass and nearly all the preliminary inquiries in the district.

Our patrols have reported anything requiring attention regarding roads and bridges, and the reports were forwarded for the information of the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

We acted as fire guardians and game guardians, and all our detachments were supplied with game licenses for sale to the public.

We have taken charge of all persons charged with insanity. When these had been brought before a magistrate by our men and committed, they were brought to the guard room where they were placed under medical care of our surgeon, and looked after until the pleasure of his Honour the Lieut. Governor was known. When warrant was issued we escorted them to the Brandon asylum.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On June 30, 1907, we were relieved of the charge of the Department of Agriculture's work in this country, and at the time of our 'handing over' the veterinary staff was located as follows:—

Dr. Warnock, at Pincher Creek.

Dr. Paxton, at Claresholm.

Staff Sergeant White, at Macleod.

Sergeant Douglas, at Twin Lakes quarantine station.

Owing to the extreme severity of the weather last winter, a large number of cattle from the north drifted south in search of food and shelter, and were found to be badly afflicted with mange. As a consequence, treatment for this disease again became necessary, and, up to June 30, everything which we could do towards getting ready for the enforcement of the compulsory dipping was done.

From November 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, there were treated in this district:—

13 cases mange.

19 cases glanders.

15 cases maladie du coit.

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At Twin Lakes 363 horses were inspected for entry into Canada. From November 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907, there were 2,527 cattle inspected for shipment, and also 1,020 horses, but these shipments do not include the export cattle sent through to Winnipeg.

INDIANS.

There has been no marked change in the number of Indians on the two reserves. They have been well-behaved and have given very little trouble, there were a few cases among them but no serious crime.

A large number of Bloods have found employment in the beet-fields of Raymond, they are well paid for this work, and seem to like it. They have also put up hay, hauled coal and looked after their cattle.

Owing to the great scarcity of white labour, the Peigans have found remunerative work for themselves and their teams in the vicinity of Pincher Creek, Cowley and with the threshing gangs; \$6 a day being paid for an Indian with his team.

A number have been steadily employed on the new agency buildings which are being put up at Brockett on the south side of the Old Man's River. It is expected that these will be ready for occupation this winter.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

I have again to record a diminution in strength, the division being 11 less than at this time last year. I have been forced to withdraw the constables from Kootenai and Lundbrek, and have ordered one man from Twin Lakes and the one from Boundary Creek. This gives barely sufficient men in the post to fill the daily detail, and in consequence the few duty men are almost continually on prisoners' escort, and I have no reserve in case of emergency, for prevention, local patrols, prairie fires, service of processes, or searching of trains.

The Cardston sub-district has been without an officer since Inspector Taylor was transferred. I intended to place Inspector Camies in charge of this sub-district on his return from the Peace Yukon trail last month, but I have found it impossible to find quarters for him there, and as he had been nearly 2 years away from his family I did not think it fair to send him there without them.

Inspector McDonell was transferred to this division in April, and was given charge of the Claresholm sub-district, which he kept till his departure in July for the Peace Yukon trail; he returned here on October 11. During his absence that sub-district was looked after by officers from the post.

Inspector Belcher still has charge of the Crow's Nest Pass district with his headquarters at Pincher Creek. We have been fortunate in securing good quarters for him.

Inspector Grant was given the Macleod sub-district. I have divided the district in four sub-districts, Crow's Nest, Claresholm, Cardston and Macleod, and it was my intention to have the officers in charge of them reside in the most central part of their sub-district. This plan would be much more satisfactory for many reasons, the first being one of efficiency, as immediate action could be taken and cases settled, where now they have to be referred to headquarters, the work of the detachment would be better done as an officer on the ground could follow up cases and instruct his men, answer their inquiries for information and advice, and keep them up to the mark much better than if he made occasional visits from the post, he also would have a better chance to know the people and learn the country. An officer must be allowed some time to visit his home, and if it is away from the centre of his sub-district it entails a lot of useless travelling and expense which would otherwise be avoided. The Crow's Nest is the only one where I have been able to carry this out.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'D' Division, October 31, 1907.

Place.	Superintendent.	Asst. Surgeons.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	Remarks.
Macleod....	1	1	4	3	....	4	17	3	33	33	2	35	
Pincher Creek....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	3	..	3	
Frank..	1	..	1	....	2	2	....	2	
Coleman.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Lille.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Cardston..	1	..	1	1	3	4	..	4	
Twin Lakes	1	2	..	3	3	1	4	
Boundary Creek.	1	..	1	1	....	1	
Big Bend.....	2	..	2	3	....	3	
Stand-Off....	1	1	2	4	5	....	5	
Kipp.....	1	1	2	1	....	1	
Peigan.	1	1	2	1	....	1	
Claresholm.....	1	1	....	2	3	..	3	
Nanton.....	1	....	1	2	..	2	
Stavely.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Leavings.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Reid Hill	1	..	1	1	....	1	
Total.....	1	1	5	3	2	8	35	8	63	66	3	69	

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

It has been impossible to have any systematic drills. I intended to have at least one drill a week, I carried it out for a few months, but had to discontinue on account of the amount of work and no men available to do so with.

There was no musketry practice, in accordance with your instructions. The whole division was, however, put through revolver practice. Inspector Belcher put his detachments through at Pincher Creek and Frank: Inspector Grant put the Cardston sub-district through at Cardston; the balance were put through in the post.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

On December 21 last, one corporal was reduced to the ranks and transferred from this division for being absent without leave and found in a house of ill-fame. On February 20, one constable attempted to desert, he was arrested on the train before he reached Lethbridge and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Four constables deserted during the year. During September, Regt. No. 4394, Constable S. D. Porteous, and Regt. No. 4368, Constable C. Taylor, were respectively sentenced to one month and six weeks imprisonment for being absent at watchsetting and not returning till brought back by escort. In their defence these two constables, being tried separately, contradicted each other's story under oath in such a way that it was evident that they were lying. Both had been giving a great deal of trouble, and on your order they were dismissed at the expiration of their term of imprisonment. One other constable who had been transferred to this division in February from 'K' Division, after being sentenced to one month's imprisonment, was, during September, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for drunkenness while on detachment; this being his second offence of the same nature since his transfer, he was ordered by you to be dismissed at the expiration of his sentence.

With these exceptions the conduct of the members of the division has been good.

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HEALTH.

Regt. No. 1361, Corporal Alexander, who had been operated on in 1906, by Dr. Blow, at Calgary, for an abscess in the forehead above the nose, and two growths in the nasal passage, had to return for further operation in April. He was in Calgary under treatment till September 17, and had two operations performed. He is now at duty. This N.C.O. has been in the force over 21 years and has done faithful service, and I hope that his recovery will be permanent. Regt. No. 3802, Corporal Hanna, suffered from typhoid fever in July, but fully recovered.

With these exceptions and some few minor ailments and accidents, the health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

I should like to draw your attention to the need of a veterinary non-commissioned officer in 'D' Division who could give all his attention to the care of our horses, not only whilst they are sick but to assist in keeping them at full duty.

As it is at present, if a horse becomes seriously ill or injured we may call in the services of an outside veterinary surgeon, if we can get one, who will visit the animal and prescribe, but who could not stay right with the sick horse five or six days except at a very large expense, which is practically out of the question. This N.C.O. could also find time to attend to the horses in 'K' Division, and with the number of horses in both divisions I think it would be money well expended.

A new pasture has been fenced northwest of the barracks containing 288 acres. I had a small flume built from the spring to a small coulee. It gives a sufficient supply of good water in this pasture. This is not large enough for our requirements but is an improvement on no pasture, as since the C.P.R. passes through our old pasture only a very small portion of it is accessible. I hope that I may be authorized to fence in the balance of our reserve south of the Pincher Creek trail in the spring.

Ten horses were purchased during the year, they are all serviceable with the exception of Regt. No. 230, which has been off duty since August 9. Three horses and one pony were cast and sold, four were killed, one being destroyed for glanders at Lillie and three the result of accidents, and three horses were transferred to 'G' Division.

Regt. Nos. 2946, 2951 and 2702 are off duty and turned out. The last two are to be sent to Regina.

The total mileage for the year is 197,382 miles, which is an average of 2,667 miles per horse.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Some of our heavy wagons are very old, and have been repaired as long as possible. They are now worn out. I would ask that two new ones be purchased. I think I could pick out suitable ones to better advantage here where they are brought in by the carload than shipping them in and paying local freight.

Our harness is in good repair and sufficient with the exception of a light set which is required to replace the one at present used by me and which is old and worn out. The saddlery is in good repair and sufficient, with the exception of horse blankets, which are required.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done fair business considering the small number of men in the post. A good stock of necessary articles is kept on hand. Grants from the profits were made towards several useful things and a good gymnasium was furnished and the messing helped.

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READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The library continues to furnish all the reading matter the men wish for. It is kept up by personal subscriptions. The latest books are ordered and received every month or two. We have now over 1,000 volumes. They are kept in the reading room where a number of daily and illustrated papers are kept. The canteen has a good billiard table, and a bowling alley is in an adjacent building.

STORES.

The clothing and kit supplied has been of good quality. The provisions, which have been supplied locally by contractors, were of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the post and the detachments at Kipp, Stand-Off and Pincher Creek require painting, with this exception they are all in good condition.

I have been authorized to rebuild the stable at Pincher Creek, this is now being done.

The town waterworks system passes a few feet from our main gate, and it will be a comparatively inexpensive thing to have it extended throughout the barracks. It would be a saving of money, a great convenience and a safety against fire. I have furnished you with plans and estimates and hope to receive authority to proceed with the work at some near date.

If this is done another story will have to be added to the kitchens in three of the officers' quarters to allow for bath rooms. The cost of this will be small. An estimate was forwarded at the same time as the one for the installation of the water.

GENERAL.

Inspectors McDonell and Camies were employed on the Peace Yukon trail the greater part of the year; the former returned in October, after three months on the western end of the trail, and the latter on September 24, after sixteen months. This work was an arduous task away from comfort and civilization, and both these officers are deserving of rest in their homes.

I understand that Inspector McDonell will be required to go back to complete the work in the spring.

Owing to the rapid settlement of the district, our work has considerably increased, while our strength has decreased. New detachments have had to be established, and it has left the post with very few men who have to be constantly employed at work of drudgery such as guards and prisoners' escort.

I consider that all members of the division are deserving of credit for hard work and faithful assistance given in their endeavours to afford protection to the public.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P C. H. PRIMROSE, Supt.
Commanding 'D' Division.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. ROSS CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

MAPLE CREEK, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Conditions in Maple Creek district are very satisfactory at the present time. Farmers have had good crops unaffected by frost, notwithstanding the unusually late seeding and harvest. The yield was very good.

While the district in the past has been considered suitable for ranching purposes only, a larger acreage is each year being put under crop with excellent results, and it is rapidly becoming a grain-growing district also. Hay is plentiful and sells at a good price, while all of the oat crop can be marketed locally at a much better price than usually prevails. The homestead entries for the past year are upwards of 2,000, divided between Swift Current, Gull Lake and Maple Creek, the first mentioned section being well ahead in the number of entries made. The new settlers comprise many Americans, chiefly from Dakota and Illinois. Many German Americans have taken up homesteads in the vicinity of Swift Current, where also a number of French Canadians have made entries for homesteads.

The loss of cattle last winter and spring was abnormally heavy owing to the long and unusually severe winter. The chief sufferers were the large owners who were unable to feed their stock sufficiently. Sheep owners suffered considerably. Horses wintered well, and in view of the continued high prices for horses of all kinds, this branch of the ranching industry is particularly favoured at present.

Maple Creek, the chief town of the district, is growing and prosperous, business in all lines being good. A water system is being installed which will be a great improvement on the old methods of supply. The water is piped by gravitation a distance of seven miles, is of excellent quality and the quantity is sufficient for all present requirements. The general prosperity has been aided by the activity in railway construction, there being several large camps in the vicinity and plenty of work available at good wages; indeed the chief complaint is the lack of labour available for the work in hand and contemplated.

During October upwards of seventy carloads of cattle have been shipped from Maple Creek, most of these going to the Chicago market.

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CRIME.

There has been little crime of a serious nature in the district during the past twelve months. The classified summary of the cases entered and dealt with follows:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Undiscovered.	Warrant unexecuted.
Offences against religion and morals—							
Vagrancy.....	21	21					
Drunk and disorderly.....	56	56					
House of ill-fame, keeping.....	2	2					
" " inmate.....	4	4					
Indecent acts.....	1	1					
Offences against the person—							
Attempted act of indecency.....	1	1					
Infanticide.....	1		1				
Rape and seduction of girl under 14.....	1						1
Assault.....	24	14	8	2			
Unlawfully wounding.....	1	1					
Culpable homicide.....	1				1		
Offences against property—							
Theft.....	38	18	10	3	1	5	1
Horse stealing.....	1						1
Cattle stealing.....	6	3	2				1
Fraud.....	4	1	2		1		
Mischief.....	7	5	1		1		
Arson.....	1		1				
Forcible entry.....	3		3				
Liquor license ordinance—							
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2					
Giving liquor to an interdicted person.....	1		1				
Refusing to quit licensed premises.....	2	2					
Excessive drinking.....	8	8					
Prairie fire ordinance—							
Setting out fire.....	12	8	1			5	
Refusing to turn out at fire.....	3	2	1				
Masters and servants ordinance—							
Non-payment of wages.....	11	9		2			
Deserting employment.....	11	10	1				
Game ordinance—							
Killing game out of season.....	4	3	1				
Lunatics ordinances.....	4	3	1				
Estray animals ordinance.....	2	1	1				
Other N.W.T. ordinances.....	3	3					
Municipal by-laws.....	3	1	2				
Total.....	239	179	37	7	4	8	4

Total number of cases 239

Total number of convictions 179

Dismissed, withdrawn or undiscovered..... 56

Awaiting trial (2 on bail) 4

SUMMARY of Cases Committed for Trial before the Supreme Court. :—

Committed for trial 17

Acquitted 1

Awaiting trial (2 on bail) 4

Case withdrawn..... 1

Released by order of Governor General..... 1

Sentenced to jail 4

Sentenced to penitentiary 4

Number of fines 1

Released on suspended sentence..... 1

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The case of culpable homicide referred to above arose as follows :—

On the evening of September 26, which was a race day in Maple Creek, several Indians got together in their camp at the water-works ditch intending to have a dance ; there a Cree Indian named "Short-Legs" from the File Hills Reserve, who it now appears was of a notoriously quarrelsome disposition and otherwise bore a very bad reputation among the Indians, got into an altercation with several other Indians, finally going to a tent occupied by a Saulteaux Indian named 'Sugar' and his family and endeavouring to pull it down. At that time "Short-Legs" received a blow on the forehead with an unknown weapon—probably a shovel—which knocked him down and fractured his skull, from the effects of which blow he died on October 1. In the interval he was looked after by some Indians in their tepees who kept the matter very quiet till after his death, when one of them reported it. Meanwhile 'Sugar' and the other Indians implicated had left for the Sand Hills and separating when there went in different directions. All of them were rounded up in a few days, 'Sugar' being arrested by Corporal Maclean some 60 miles north of Maple Creek on October 3.

'Short-Legs' not being a local Indian and apparently much disliked by the others, it has been most difficult to get at the facts. 'Sugar's' defence is that 'Short-Legs' in trying to pull down the tent fell and striking his head on a wagon standing near thus received the injuries which caused his death ; this from the medical examination is shown to be impossible. 'Short-Legs' had been drinking at the time, it appears, probably having obtained liquor from half-breeds many of whom were in the town that day. On this point there is nothing but suspicion involving one particular person.

'Short-Legs' was a former pupil at the Qu'Appelle Indian School and spoke English very well.

'Sugar' has been committed for trial.

In November Francis Vilbrun was sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary for horse stealing.

At the same time Albert Paul for burglary was sentenced for five years.

William Smith for theft and forgery was sentenced to four years.

As a result of the arrest of Solomon Pritchard, in April last, for cattle killing and his subsequent conviction and sentence to three years imprisonment in Edmonton penitentiary, we succeeded in breaking up a very bad gang of cattle thieves operating near Peltiers Lake. Some of his associates were convicted to shorter terms of imprisonment. All were half-breeds.

I would like to add my recommendation to those already made on the subject to the effect that a better system of identification of criminals than we have at present be put into practice. If provision were made for photographing criminals convicted in each district, as laid down in 61 Victoria, Chap. 54, the photograph being one of the essentials of the Bertillon system of identification, and these photographs supplied to the different divisional headquarters, they would be of great assistance to us and prevent the possible exploitation of more than one of our police districts by a certain class of law-breakers.

Prisoners—

Number confined on November 1, 1906.....	10
“ “ October 31, 1907	4
Under sentence.....	2
Awaiting trial.....	2

Total number of prisoners for twelve months ending October 31, 1907, 79.

Whites	69
Half-breeds.....	8
Indians.....	1
Coloured	1

Two insane persons were received during the year, one of whom was transferred to the asylum and one released locally.

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Insane persons taken into custody at Swift Current were not confined at Maple Creek.

No female prisoners were in our custody during the year.

The daily average of prisoners was 7·08.

The maximum number on any day was.....	15
The minimum “ “ 	2

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There has been an unusual number of prairie fires recently and a correspondingly large extent of country burnt and winter feed destroyed.

In August a fire was started near Josephsburg and burnt over a large area, destroying a good deal of hay already cut and in stack. The responsible individual, a man employed putting up hay who had accidentally dropped the lighted end of a broken match in the grass was convicted, and fined.

In September a fire occurred near Twin Lakes burning over about three sections before being extinguished. Cause unknown.

On October 5 a fire occurred east of the Swift Current-Battleford trail and burnt over several miles of prairie. Cause was found to be sparks from a traction engine, the owner being convicted and fined.

On October 8 a fire was started near Herbert by sparks from a steam ploughing outfit. The owner was convicted and fined.

On October 18 a very bad fire was started near Frenchman's Creek by employees of a rancher while burning a fire-guard. This destroyed hundreds of miles of feed on the range and many hay-stacks. A strong wind was blowing and little could be done to control the fire beyond the protection of buildings in its track. It burnt within five miles of Swift Current where residents were turned out to protect the town. A conviction under the Ordinance was obtained in this case and it is possible that actions for damages will be brought by aggrieved parties also.

Fires came in from the east also, and still other fires occurred north of the C.P. Railway, coming from near the Saskatchewan River apparently. The chief sufferers from the latter appear to be Messrs. Conrad and Price, who lost haystacks to the value of \$3,000.

In all cases we have turned out to investigate causes and protect property and enforce the services of settlers where necessary in the same behalf, every endeavour being made to control and extinguish the fires, but owing to the very dry and long grass and prevailing high winds these efforts were in many cases unavailing.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies and escorts have been supplied at all sittings of the court and the usual assistance supplied to the coroner in the discharge of his duties. In the case of deaths requiring police investigation, of which there were several during the year, effects of the deceased have been turned over to the administrators by us.

Our guard room is the common jail of the district and all prisoners not sentenced to the penitentiary have been accommodated therein requiring the daily service of a provost and two escorts. The building was repaired and painted during the past summer and other necessary improvements made and it is now fairly comfortable and suitable for the purpose. Escorts have been supplied for the transfer of insane persons to the Brandon asylum.

Agriculture.—Up to July 1 quarantine regulations were carried out by and through members of the division but since that date our only duties for this department have been to assist its officials when necessary.

Customs.—The N.C. officer in charge of Willow Creek detachment acts as sub-collector of customs. Our other duties for this department are of a general nature in relation to the Customs Act and infractions thereof. There is a long stretch of unpro-

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tected boundary between Willow Creek and Wood Mountain to the east across which unauthorized traffic to and from the United States is likely to occur if not looked after. In this connection I consider it indispensable for the proper supervision of that stretch of country that better provision be made next season by the establishment of at least one more detachment some twenty-five miles east of Willow Creek and close to the boundary where there are several well travelled trails.

Indians.—The Indians in the district are not on any reserve and are comparatively prosperous this year, are self-supporting and in the main well conducted. During the past summer most of them have had steady employment on the Maple Creek water-works ditch, at \$2.50 per day, and gave good satisfaction.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The actual strength of the Division now is thirty-seven of all ranks.

The distribution of the division on October 31 was as follows :—

Post.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant-Major.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special constables.	Total.	HORSES.		
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Maple Creek.:	1	1	1	1	.....	2	10	4	20	7	11	18
Town.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
East End.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Willow Creek.:	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	4
Ten Mile.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	2	4
Swift Current.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	2	5
Saskatchewan L.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Montgomery's L.:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total	1	1	1	2	3	3	20	6	37	21	19	40

DRILL AND TRAINING.

It has been impossible to do much under this head, every member of the division being constantly employed on detailed duty, and at no time was there available more than a sufficient number of men to carry out the most urgent of our duties.

The pistol target practice was completed in September; the ammunition was not altogether satisfactory, the 'miss-fires' being over five per cent of the total.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were two desertions during the year: otherwise the conduct and discipline of the division have been very satisfactory.

HEALTH.

There has been little illness during the year. Two members of the division were under treatment for a considerable time for blood-poisoning, following slight injuries, and four men received hospital treatment.

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HORSES.

Four horses were cast during the year, being unfit for further service. Two of these were sold and two destroyed. Five remounts were taken into use and have done very well. Several of the older horses that are more or less incapacitated for reliable service should be replaced soon. Four team horses and six remounts will be required next spring.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen maintained by the division is in a prosperous condition and of benefit to all ranks. In connection with the canteen is a comfortable reading and recreation room, with a billiard table and piano. There is also the nucleus of a library which it is hoped will be enlarged and improved by small contributions from members of the division, commenced a short time ago.

STORES.

The clothing and kit and other stores supplied are of good quality. Rations obtained on contract are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Maple Creek barrack buildings require painting.

One new building is required at East End detachment, that at present in use as quarters for the men being uninhabitable in winter.

Maple Creek town station and Swift Current detachment are in rented buildings which are unsuitable for the purpose, but no better accommodation is available at the same rental.

The other detachments are comfortably housed in good buildings.

Two new detachments were established on the Saskatchewan River in June last and other growing settlements in the district will soon require similar provision.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, Supt.
Commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ended October 31, 1907.

STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Medicine Hat sub-district was transferred to 'K' Division on November 1, 1906, and the boundary of this district extended to the Saskatchewan boundary on the east.

The past year has been remarkable for an exceedingly bountiful harvest, for large influx of good settlers into hitherto unoccupied areas, for expansion of mining and other industries, and for the establishment of new towns. There is every prospect that this development will continue and increase during the coming year. The yield of winter wheat may be fairly termed extraordinary. Threshing will not be completed for some months, but from trustworthy accounts received, 40-45 bushels to the acre has been an average yield, while there are well authenticated instances of whole farms averaging 50 bushels to the acre, with still higher yields from areas of 10-12 acres. Spring wheat, alfalfa, timothy, barley, sugar beets, and other crops, though less remarkable, also gave a very heavy yield. Alfalfa and timothy are increasingly sown on the irrigated lands, and there is some indication that strawberries and other small fruits may be grown on a larger scale. Magrath continues to lead in the planting of small fruit trees. The weather from early spring to the present date has been everything that could be desired, with the exception of a snowstorm in September; 25 per cent of the wheat crop was still uncut. Fine weather following has enabled the farmers to save the grain beaten down, at an additional cost of labour. In many cases the grain lost a grade or two on account of bleaching, but this is offset by the large yield and high price.

The stockmen have not fared so well as the farmers, the last winter was one of the most severe known, and the loss in cattle very great. I place the loss throughout the district at 40 per cent.

The principal towns in this district are Lethbridge and Medicine Hat; both have made rapid advancement. A traffic bridge is now under construction at Medicine Hat, over the Saskatchewan, at a cost of \$150,000, while at Lethbridge work has been started on the new C. P. R. bridge which will be one of the largest in the world. A number of grain elevators have been erected throughout the district, and two flour mills, one of very large capacity, have been built at Lethbridge. A large woollen mill is in operation in the same city.

Mining.—Local mines have been opened throughout the district, large companies have acquired extensive coal areas and are proceeding with the work of development. The Lethbridge Collieries Co., the Royal Collieries Co., and the Diamond Coal Co., in the immediate vicinity of Lethbridge, and the Western Canada Collieries at Taber, are strong aggregations of capital with extensive areas of high grade coal, which they are developing on a large scale.

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There has been a great influx of settlers, almost wholly from North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Iowa and Washington. They appear to be an excellent class, most of them having considerable capital. They have taken up land areas hitherto devoted to cattle ranges along the Little Bow River, north of Lethbridge, and east and south-east of Stirling, near Magrath, and at other points. Much of the irrigated land east of Lethbridge has also been occupied. Prices of land have correspondingly risen. The railway companies have made extensive improvements. Lethbridge is now a divisional point with large round-houses, &c. At Coleridge, east of Dumore Junction, the C.P.R. have constructed large yards.

Lethbridge has now a daily newspaper, and announcement has been made of a second. Similar indications are found on all sides of the expansion of the country.

Along the C. P. R. Crow's Nest branch, several small towns have sprung up, the largest of these being Taber, 132 miles east of Lethbridge. This is fast becoming an important place, there being six mines in operation within a radius of four miles of this place, and a large pay roll, with the assured prospect of a large increase in the output of coal, it is almost sure to make a town of considerable size. Electric light and water-works systems are now being installed.

A gas well is now being sunk at Lethbridge; they are down about 1,600 feet. While small pockets of gas have been struck, a sufficient supply has not been found, but I understand the city intend going on with the work.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered during the past year is 609, while in 1906 the number was 202; this increase is accounted for by the extension of our boundary to the east, and in the increase of population. The increase is general with the exception of horse-stealing—the number of cases being 5 against 10 in 1906. The four cases shown in last year's report as awaiting trial, only one of them was tried, and as it resulted in a dismissal, the Crown prosecutor decided to withdraw the other three charges, the evidence being practically the same in the four cases. The judge, on dismissing the charge, stated that he had a doubt, and consequently gave the accused the benefit.

Of the three convictions for this offence, two were against a Medicine Hat rancher named William Patterson, who was sentenced to one and three years respectively. This man is an old-timer in the country and his conviction has had a good effect. Much credit is due to Sergt. Egan and Const. Jenkyn in bringing this home to Patterson.

I think I can safely say that during the past year less horse rustling has occurred than the year before. I attribute this to the careful inspection by the police of all horses driven north, and the running out of the country last season of a notorious bunch of horse thieves.

The most serious crime occurred at the close of our year, when a half-breed named Harry Victor White, a squaw named 'Croppie' and an Indian boy named Henry Manyon were found dead by a small boy on October 29, 1907, near the Fifteen Mile Lake, 6 miles north of Raymond. The Coroner, Dr. Rivers of Raymond, was notified, and a jury was empanelled, they visited the scene of the tragedy, they then found the bodies lying in the camp, with gunshot wounds in their heads. I was returning from Whisky Gap detachment and was told of the finding of the bodies. I left the train at Stirling and proceeded to the scene of the tragedy and started an investigation. I found the boy lying on his back with a gunshot wound in his left eye, the man had been shot in the right eye, while the woman had the whole top of her head blown off. From the position of things in the camp, it was very evident that the party had only been in camp for a short time before the shooting took place. It was also evident that there had been another man in the party, judging by the number of overcoats, &c. About a hundred Indians visited the scene, but none of them could identify the Indians, the brands of the horses and description of the persons and outfit was telegraphed to Medicine Hat and Macleod; the brands of the horses being that of the north Peigan Indians. I then learned that an Indian named Manyon had left the Peigan reserve on October 19,

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in company with an Indian woman named 'Croppie' and his son, aged 8, and that he had returned to the reserve on the night of October 22, and he was found next morning shot, having suicided. I telephoned this to Supt. Primrose, and Scout Manyon and an Indian named O'Keefe were sent to Lethbridge to see if they could identify the bodies. The jury having viewed the bodies, I had them with the outfit brought into Lethbridge. Scout Manyon identified the body of 'Croppie' and that of his brother and also the horses, wagon and other property as that of his father, Manyon. Corpl. Wilson, the Provost, identified the body of the man as H. V. White, who was recently discharged from the guard-room. White was also identified by a man named Pope, who last saw him in Lethbridge on Sunday night, October 20, the identification being complete, an order was given by the coroner for burial, they were buried on Saturday November 2, in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The jury brought in the following verdict:—

'We find that deceased Henry Manyon, Ame Tusta (Croppie) and Harry White met their deaths at Fifteen Mile Lake by gunshot wounds. Suspicion points to the deed having been committed by Manyon, Senior'.

The murder evidently took place on October 21, and the bodies were not found until October 29, although lying within 300 yards of a well travelled trail and within 60 yards of a lake visited almost daily by duck hunters. Several parties shooting and passing the place saw this camp and noticed no one around it. One party of police and also one of our scouts saw this camp but paid no particular attention to it as there are always camps around the lake. I cannot think of any motive for this crime and am inclined to think it is the result of drink, a broken whisky bottle was found in the camp. If Manyon was not the murderer, at present we have no idea who was. Manyon is known to have had a single barrelled breech loading shot gun with him and a number of cartridges with large shot, the gun has not been found, but a number of loaded shells, BB. No. 3, and No. 1, were found in the camp as well as four empty shells.

PRAIRIE FIRES,

The very open weather this fall with the luxuriant growth of grass has resulted in a number of fires and with considerable loss of property, there have been 13 fires brought to the notice of the police, resulting in prosecution in nine cases with eight convictions. There are four fires now under investigation, and I hope to prosecute in three of them.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied for sittings of the Supreme Court here and at Medicine Hat, and at police courts when held. Escorts have been supplied for the conveyance of prisoners to the penitentiary and common jails and the escorting of prisoners from Medicine Hat to this guard-room has necessitated a lot of work. One ticket-of-leave man has reported monthly, and same reported to Ottawa. He is living in Lethbridge and is behaving himself.

GUARD-ROOM AND CELLS.

The Provincial Government gave an appropriation of \$2,180 for a new guard-room, the accommodation in the old place being altogether inadequate and the store-house in rear of the Barracks has been converted into a guard-room, with eighteen cells and kitchen, bath room, Provost's room and room for female prisoners; each cell will hold two prisoners, so we have accommodation for 36. It is also connected with the city water and sewerage system. The work was done under the supervision of a foreman

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with prison labour to a large extent, we now have a safe and well ventilated jail, an electric alarm bell has been placed in the barrack room connecting with the guard-room.

The following is the Provost's report :—

‘K’ DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LETHBRIDGE, October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
“K” Division, Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of ‘K’ Division guard-room for year ending October 31, 1907.

At Midnight of October 31, 1906, there were in the cells 5 prisoners ; consisting of 2 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 2 awaiting trial and one lunatic.

During the year 202 prisoners were received making a total of 207 prisoners, compared with the total number of prisoners received last year, this shows an increase of 57. They are specified as follows :—

Males:—

Whites	155
Indians	31
Half-breeds	3
Japanese	2
Chinese	3
Lunatics	5
	<hr/>
	199

Females:—

Whites	1
Indians	6
Lunatics	1
	<hr/>
	8

Total	207
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Number of prisoners received in	November,	1906.....	17
"	December,	1906.....	10
"	January,	1907.....	13
"	February,	1907.....	3
"	March,	1907.....	16
"	April,	1907.....	16
"	May,	1907.....	16
"	June,	1907.....	17
"	July,	1907.....	18
"	August,	1907.....	27
"	September,	1907.....	18
"	October,	1907.....	31
		<hr/>	
Total			202

The daily average number of prisoners were	16·186
The monthly average number of prisoners were	16·02
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was	32
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was	5
The maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in October	31
The minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in February	3

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These prisoners are disposed of as follows :—

<i>Males</i> :—	
Time expired	78
Escaped from guard-room	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.....	5
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	3
Sent to Calgary guard-room.....	1
Sent to Macleod guard-room.....	5
Deported to England.....	2
Deported to United States of America.	1
Sent to other places for trial.....	4
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.....	78
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1907.....	29
<i>Females</i> —	
Sent to Brandon asylum.....	1
Sent to Calgary guard-room.....	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid, or otherwise disposed of.....	6
Total.....	215

The number of prisoners who have served or who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 139.

These classified are as follows :—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Horse stealing.....	2	1	6	15
Cattle stealing.....	1		3	
Indecent assault.....	1	1		
Disrespect to human remains.....	1		4	
House breaking.....	1		2	
Forgery.....	2	1	3	
False pretenses.....	2		2	
Vagrancy.....	57			49·36
Theft.....	19			87·12
Assault.....	7		1·5	
Obstructing peace officer.....	1		7	
Discharging firearms in a public place	2		2	
Breach of contract.....	2		1	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	3			25
Causing prairie fires	3			53·1
Frequenters of a bawdy house.....	3		2·1	
<i>Indian Act.</i>				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5		1·4	
Having liquor in possession	1		1	
Drunk.....	2		1	

GRAND SUMMARY.

In cells at midnight of October 31, 1906.....	5
Received during the year	202
Total	207
Discharged during the year ended October 31.....	178
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1907.....	29

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W. H. WILSON, Corporal,
Provost.

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SUMMARY of Crime for year ending October 31, 1907.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	With-drawals, dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Against public order —				
Pointing revolver	3	3		
Revolver when arrested	2	2		
" in possession	2	2		
Concealed weapons	3	3		
Spreading false news	1	1		
Against administration of justice—				
Obstructing peace officer	3	3		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Escape from custody	1			1
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	78	66	8	4
Drunk and disorderly	92	89	3	
Neglect of family	1	1		
Procuring	1		1	
Indignity to human remains	1	1		
Keeper house of ill-fame	10	10		
Inmate " "	31	31		
Frequenter " "	10	9	1	
Indecent exhibition	5	5		
Against person and reputation—				
Rape	1		1	
Attempted rape	1	1		
Assault	79	55	22	2
Cause explosion endangering life	2		2	
Carnal knowledge, girl under fourteen	1		1	
Illegally solemnizing marriage	2			2
Administering poison to boy	2	2		
Abduction	1		1	
Attempted suicide	1			1
Against rights of property—				
Theft	40	26	12	2
Burglary	5		5	
Horse-stealing	5	3	1	1
Damaging property	7	7		
False pretenses	8	4	3	1
House-breaking	4	3	1	
Cattle-stealing	4	1	3	
Arson	2	1	1	
Forgery	7	2	3	2
Fraud	1		1	
Removing mare under seizure	1			1
Cruelty to animals	5	5		
Defacing brands	1		1	
Stolen property in possession	1		1	
Obstruct C.P.R. operator	2		1	1
Criminal breach of trust	3			3
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxicated	32	32		
Supply liquor to Indians	15	9	3	3
Liquor in possession	2	2		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Import horse without entering it	1	1		
Contravention of I. R. Act	1	1		
Smuggling	1	1		
Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	10	10		
Against Animals Contagious Diseases Act				
Neglecting to report disease	1	1		
Against N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Estray animals	1	1		
Prairie and forest fires	9	8	1	
Liquor license	19	15	4	
Masters and servants	36	29	6	1
Livery and sale stables	6	5	1	
Insane persons	11	10	1	

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Offence.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	With-drawals, dismissals.	Awaiting trials.
Against N. W. T. Ordinances— <i>Con.</i>				
Game.....	17	14	3	
Hide.....	1	1		
Horse-breeders.....	4	3	1	
Infectious weeds.....	3	3		
Steam-boiler.....	2	2		
Entire animals.....	1	1		
By-laws.....	4	4		
Totals.....	609	491	93	25

TOTAL of Cases before Supreme Court for the year ending October 31, 1907.

Number of cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imprisonment.	Penalty.	Suspended sentence.
39	18	2	7	3	6

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our connection with this department ceased on June 30. Since this date we have reported any cases found to the inspectors of this department. The following is the number of stock entered and fees collected from Nov. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 :—

At Coutts.	Free.	For duty.	Total,
Horses.....	517	665	1,182
Mules.....	3	2	5
Cattle.....	67	5	72
Sheep.....		155	155

Amount of fees collected, \$275.37.
Nnmber of horses which were refused admission on account of disease, 15.

At Pendant d'Oreille.	Free.	For Duty.	Total.
Horses.....	36	894	930
Mules.....	—	10	10

Amount of fees collected, \$296.50.

CUSTOMS.

The N.C.O. at Pendant d'Oreille still acts as sub-collector of customs. Small collections are also made at Wild Horse. The men stationed on the line detachments also act as preventive officers, and are the means of curtailing the smuggling of stock. One horse was seized at Lethbridge and sold, and the owner, Henry Jacobson, fined \$100 and costs.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There being no reserves in this district, we have not been called upon for any special assistance. There has been an increase in the number of cases tried under the Indian Act, 32 convictions against Indians for being intoxicated, 15 charges laid against

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persons for supplying Indians with liquor, resulting in 9 convictions. The increase in the number of intoxicated Indians is to a large extent caused by the assembling of large numbers of Indians at the fair at Lethbridge for exhibition purposes. A very large number of Indians are now employed at Raymond and Magrath picking beets, and if it were not for the Indians it would be impossible to carry on this industry.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division is eleven under the establishment. This makes the duty in barracks hard and monotonous. I refer to the escorting of prisoners. Constables are employed at this duty for weeks at a time without change. The escorts go on duty at reveille each day and come off at 7 in the evening, and are frequently called for night duty in addition. It clearly shows that they are one of the hardest worked set of men in the province. The work has also increased to a large extent and the number of men has decreased. I have not had sufficient men to cover the district as I consider it should be, and the detachment at Little Bow has been closed, not having a man to send there. Inspector Richards, who was in command of the Milk River sub-district, was transferred to Depot in June. Inspector Tucker was transferred to this division in October, and is now in command of that sub-district.

DISTRIBUTION STAFF.

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumeraries	HORSES.				
								Totals.	Team.	Saddle.	Pack ponies.	Total.
Lethbridge	1	1	1	1	2	9	2	17	2	6	1	15
Medicine Hat.....		1			1	2		4	2	2		4
Medicine Lodge.....						1		1		1		1
Irvine.....					1			1		1		1
Coutts.....		1		1		2		4	6	2		8
Writing-on-Stone..						1	1	2		2	2	4
Pendant d'Oreille..				1		2		3		4		4
Wild Horse					1	2		3		3		3
Warner.....						1		1		1		1
Whisky Gap						1		1		1		1
Taber						1		1		1		1
On command				1				1				
On leave.....				1				1				
Absent without leave..						1		1				
Totals.....	1	3	1	5	5	23	3	41	16	24	3	43

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of work necessitating the employment of every available man it was found almost impossible to have drills. A few days squad drill was given to the men in the post in the spring. By an order from Regina, we had no rifle practice. The division was put through the revolver practice, mounted and dismounted. The Medicine Hat detachment under Inspector Parker, at Medicine Hat, and the line detachments, at their respective detachments, by Inspector Tucker; the shooting was not up to that of last year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has on the whole been good, there were four desertions during the year and four dismissals.

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HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Dr. Mewburn performed two operations on Constables Peers and Mead, both made recovery.

HORSES.

We have in the division 40 horses and 3 pack ponies, two of the latter are useless. A number of our horses are now showing the work of the past season. Our horses are kept too steadily at work, and I consider that each horse should have at least six weeks run on grass in each year. Five have been cast and sold and five purchased, ten transferred to this division from 'A' and two transferred from 'K' Division to depot.

We have several horses that will have to be cast in the near future, we should have with our present strength five more saddle horses, but if the division is made up to 50 of all ranks more horses will be required. If horses could be purchased in the fall it would give them time to get into shape before putting them at hard work.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

	Miles.
November.	11,920
December.....	10,252
January.....	7,763
February.....	7,902
March.....	8,706
April.....	10,787
May.....	14,098
June.....	12,847
July.....	13,940
August.....	11,915
September.....	11,538
October.....	14,467
Total.....	136,135

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport, heavy, in this division is very old, with the exception of one wagon at Coutts, and is constantly in need of repairs. All the harness is old with the exception of one set of four-in-hand, heavy, and one set of Concord, medium. The saddlery is in good order with the exception of a few saddles which require relining.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the reduced strength of the division I have been unable to reopen the canteen, although the men in the post are anxious to have it, and I intend to try and make arrangements for a small canteen to be opened during the evenings.

The grants to mess, library and division, from the old canteen funds, amount to \$411.43.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A comfortable reading room has been made of the old orderly room, and the old court room has been converted into a billiard room and when completed will add much to the comfort of the men.

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STORES.

The clothing and kit supplied has been sufficient and of good quality. Not having a tailor in barracks, it is difficult to have the uniform properly fitted by civilian tailors. The rations supplied on contract have been of good quality.

We have succeeded in obtaining first-class hay this season, but so far we are up against it for oats, they are plentiful in this district but no one appears to be willing to quote prices at present, we did not receive a single offer for the year's supply in response to the advertisement calling for tenders.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to be able to report that a grant of \$2,000 was allowed for repairs to barracks; stone foundations have been placed under the barrack buildings and No. 2 officers' quarters, all buildings have been painted, new floors in a number of the rooms in barracks, the whole building re-shingled and the whole place put in a very good state of repair. Prison labour was used to a large extent, and the repairs made are greater than for which an offer of \$5,000 was received to do.

The water and sewerage was also installed and we now have water in the division kitchen, a comfortable bath-room for the men, and one in the officer commanding quarters, this will be also put in No. 2 officers' quarters as soon as Inspector Belcher vacates the building. We also have water in the stable. All outhouses have been removed and the barracks now present a very creditable appearance.

The detachment buildings at Pendant d'Oreille and Writing-on-Stone are very old and will not last much longer, at Pendant d'Oreille it will be absolutely necessary to build a new stable next year. The detachment at Milk River has been abandoned and detachments placed at Warner and Whisky Gap.

The Comptroller visited and inspected the post on August 31, 1907. You have twice visited the post during the year.

I regret to have to report that Inspector Belcher has been suffering for the past year, and has, in consequence, applied to be retired. This officer is a very capable magistrate and has relieved me of this duty almost entirely.

I beg to bring to your notice, with but few exceptions, the great interest all ranks have taken in the work, and the cheerful manner they have in many instances performed double duties.

Respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES O. WILSON, Supt.,
Commanding 'K' Division.

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APPENDIX 'G.'

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, November 1, 1907.The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render herewith the annual report of 'F' Division for year ending October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is in a very prosperous condition, although the frost in some parts has slightly damaged the grain, nevertheless the farmers have had a good year, and have saved enough to see them comfortably through the winter. The price for all grades of grain is good, which will in some way compensate them for the low prices of the lower grades last year. The railway traffic was very greatly impeded last winter owing to the severity of the weather, and the C. N. R. were unprepared for this exigency, the result being that towards the end of the winter the city of Prince Albert ran very short of provisions and prices ruled high. At a public meeting of the inhabitants last winter steps were taken to allay the suffering of settlers in the distressed districts, and consequently a train load of wood was sent south for distribution. No distress is anticipated this winter.

There has not been the usual rush of immigrants to this part of the province this year, although a large number have settled, the influx has been more gradual.

CRIME.

The criminal record in my district for the past year shows a large increase over the previous twelve months. This portion of Saskatchewan has been liberally supplied with immigrants of all nationalities, and where different nationalities meet, especially those of the tougher element, crime is bound to exist. The tabulated list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 570, of which number there were 467 convictions, 95 dismissals, and 8 waiting trial.

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Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting trial
Offence against the person—				
Assault, common.....	66	52	14	
" indecent.....	2	2		
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	6	4	2	
Attempted suicide.....	3	1	1	1
Neglect of wife.....	1		1	
Murder.....	2			2
Rape.....	1		1	
Offence against property—				
Theft.....	67	50	17	
Burglary.....	5		5	
Fraud.....	2	1	1	
Forgery.....	3	1		2
Arson.....	2	1	1	
False pretenses.....	14	5	9	
Wilfully damaging property.....	10	8	2	
Horse stealing.....	5	2	2	1
Cattle stealing.....	1			1
Unlawfully detaining property.....	3	2	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	5	4	1	
Wilfully wounding cattle.....	5	2	3	
Offence against public order—				
Pointing a gun.....	5	2	2	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	7	7		
Offence against morals and religion—				
Mischief.....	3	3		
Vagrancy.....	30	28	2	
" keeping bawdy house.....	2	2		
" inmate.....	5	5		
" frequenter.....	10	10		
Drunk and incapable.....	130	130		
Prostitution.....	3	3		
Carnal knowledge.....	2	1	1	
Gambling.....	3	3		
Indecent exposure.....	4	3	1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from jail.....	1	1		
Voting illegally.....	1		1	
Disobeying order of court.....	3	2	1	
Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians.....	7	7		
Offence against N. W. Ordinance—				
Game.....	7	7		
Sabbath Day.....	1	1		
License Act (liquor).....	14	12	2	
Prairie fires.....	10	6	4	
Master and servants.....	93	78	15	
Estray animals.....	5	4	1	
Interdictions.....	4	2	2	
Medical (doctor practising without license).....	2	2		
Noxious weeds.....	2	2		
Filthy premises.....	7	7		
Illegal impounding.....	2	2		
Excessive pound damage.....	4	2	2	
Total.....	570	467	95	8

Total cases tried before Supreme Court, at Prince Albert and district : Nineteen cases, seventeen convictions, nil fines, nine imprisonments, four prisoners sent to penitentiary, four on suspended sentence.

The following are the details of importance in my district : Laroque and Lafluer, whom I mentioned in last year's report for having stolen a number of horses at Duck Lake in 1903, and arrested in Montana last year and brought to Prince Albert for trial, were sentenced since to twenty-three and twenty months respectively.

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Byron Johnston alias James French. Theft of horse and saddle. On May 11, 1906, this man walked into a livery stable at Saskatoon and coolly took out a horse and saddle and rode off. He tried the same game at Loydminster, but was caught in the act, for which he received six months hard labour. This man was shown waiting trial in last year's report.

Frederic Slinn. He was arrested at Melfort on Nov. 6, last year and charged with attempted carnal knowledge of child under 14 years of age, found guilty and sentenced to four years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Michael Kaminsky, murdered at Rosthern January 4, 1907. This man was found murdered at Rosthern, with his head battered apparently with some blunt instrument. He was in company of a Galician girl at the time, and jealousy seems to have been the motive for the crime. The girl was detained for several weeks in the hope that she might divulge the name or names of the perpetrators but no information of any importance could be elicited from her. Several arrests were made but the prosecution could not bring the crime home to any of them. The case has been vigorously prosecuted all summer by different schemes, saving no expense to find the guilty party; it is still being pursued. This is an exceptionally hard case to sift out, owing to the fear and unwillingness of the Galicians to give evidence, of which nation the murdered man belonged. Hopes are still entertained to bring the guilty party to justice.

W. H. Struthers, forgery. This young man has a mania for issuing checks and forging documents. Several complaints have been received from parties who hold his cheques. Recently at Melfort he forged a promissory note for \$300. He was traced to Winnipeg, where he was arrested on June 19, and brought back to Melfort by us. While awaiting preliminary trial there, he escaped from the police at that point and after a week's freedom he was recaptured by Corporal Reeves at Rosthern. This N.C.O. who was detailed to trace him, discovered his supposed whereabouts through the sending of a trunk by a private party to an assumed name which he believed to be none other than Struthers. He followed the trunk to its destination at Rosthern and there arranged with the baggage agent to notify him by signs when the trunk was called for. Struthers was working on a farm and he came to Rosthern with the farmer and sent the latter for the trunk. The trunk was called for and taken to a wagon which was lined up behind some cars. The corporal there found Struthers and arrested him. He was sentenced to two months hard labour for jail breaking and now awaits trial for forgery.

Murder of J. Michalchuck, at Saskatoon, a Galician. Metre Sharpo shot this man at Saskatoon on July 29. The murdered man was the murderer's foreman and after the foreman had started the construction gang to work, he left the gang and returned to Saskatoon. Sharpo was evidently suspicious as he quit work and followed his foreman. He found him in the former's house with his (Sharpo's) wife. A struggle ensued, whereupon Sharpo drew a revolver and fired, the charge entering Michalchuck's head who was conveyed to the hospital where he died the following day. Sharpo is now lodged in Prince Albert jail awaiting trial.

Peter Fernstein, theft of \$300. This man recently arrived from Germany and settled at Muenster, a German colony. The villagers organized a local band and Fernstein being of a musical turn of mind was appointed bandmaster. A subscription list was started to purchase instruments and \$300 was collected. The money was placed in the treasurer's trunk in a room which was shared by Fernstein. It is assumed that Fernstein broke into the trunk and decamped to Winnipeg. We have been informed that he committed several petty thefts while in Winnipeg. He was eventually arrested just as he was about to board a train for Milwaukee on receipt of a telegram from the police at Humboldt. On his way to the police station he escaped from the Winnipeg police and was recaptured after an exciting chase of about a mile. On receipt of a telegram from the chief of police, Winnipeg, I sent a constable to escort him to Muenster. He was committed for trial at Muenster and is now lodged in Prince Albert jail.

G. R. Barrett, charged with the murder of his stepson, Burnell Johnson. On October 14 word was received at barracks that the above man had shot his stepson aged 12, with a revolver. It appears that a few minutes previous to this Barrett had

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attempted to shoot his wife, and on the little fellow interceding on his mother's behalf Barrett fired and wounded him in the arm. The lad was conveyed to the hospital where he died a week later. Barrett is now awaiting his preliminary hearing as soon as the dead lad's mother, who is now ill, is able to give her evidence.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS. •

On November 6, 1906, it was reported that a man named J. J. Lough had been drowned in three and a half feet of water in a lake north of Prince Albert. An investigation was held and it was found that Lough and a lad named Smith were out shooting on a raft, Smith being in front of the raft, and on looking round to call Lough, all he saw was his hat. Lough had been complaining of not feeling well. The body was recovered and the coroner notified, who decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Lough had evidently had heart trouble and had a fit, fell from the boat and was drowned.

On January 28, 1907, an Indian named Edward Smith was found in a dying condition on the trail between Prince Albert and John Smith Reserve and on being taken to his home he expired. Smith had got whisky in Prince Albert and was drunk. He fell off his sleigh. Every effort was made to find who supplied the liquor but without avail.

On February 28, 1907, Mr. A. Henny reported to Constable Smith, of Humboldt, that a man named Coarson, a farmer living on Section 18.34.26, was missing since January 25. Instructions were sent to all detachments to look for the missing man. On March 4 a man named Marcrois reported finding Coarson frozen to death in a shack. It appears that he went for his mail on foot to a store eight miles from his place on January 23, then started for home, after being advised by the storekeeper to remain there as there was a bad snowstorm. On his way home he passed Henny's place. The hired man called him to come in, but Coarson walked on. He evidently got lost and wound up in an empty shack with a stove in it. When found he was lying face upwards and partly covered with snow, the door being open and a window broken. He was fully dressed with leggings and rubbers on. His coat was open. He apparently had been hunting for matches but had none on him. The body was taken to Saskatoon and buried. Coarson had no effects with the exception of a few household goods in his shack.

On March 6 it was reported to Constable Sherwood at Etiomami that a man named Richard Smith had been killed in the bush south of Etiomami. On investigation it was found that Smith was loading logs with his team when a big log was being put on top of the load, when it came up sideways Smith jumped with a canthook to straighten the log but slipped and fell. The log fell on his head. Death was instantaneous.

On April 18 it was reported to Constable Prediger at Melfort that a man named Jansen had been found dead in his shack eighteen miles southeast of Melfort. Constable Prediger proceeded to the place and found Jansen lying on his bed dead from wounds in the abdomen. A coroner's inquest was held and death from a gun shot wound accidentally discharged was brought in. From the position of Jansen and gun there is no doubt it was an accident. It appears that Jansen was a timid old man and slept with a loaded gun in his arms. It must have been lying on the table and while drawing it towards him the hammer caught on the table. This man was about sixty-five years old.

On May 19 Sergeant St. Denis, of Duck Lake, was notified that a lad named Louis Oscar D. Lutz had shot himself with a shotgun, on his father's farm six and a half miles from Duck Lake. Sergeant St. Denis proceeded at once and investigated. He found that the boy had shot himself just outside the door of the house. The gun was lying on the ground, the left barrel containing an empty shell, the right was loaded and hammer full cock. His face was completely blown off. The lad had been seen by two sisters taking down the gun and loading it. Mother and sisters heard a shot outside the house and saw the boy lying on the ground. Coroner was notified, viewed the body and concluded an inquest was not necessary.

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On May 19 it was reported to Const. Belcher, of Etiomami, that a man named Wilson, cook for the Red Deer Lumber Co., had been killed by a bear. Const. Belcher investigated and found that Wilson and three others had been watching a bear cross the river, the bear crossed and proceeded towards where they were standing, when it charged the party. They all ran for the camp, Wilson could not enter the door. He ran around the shack and on coming round again he met the bear, the latter knocked him to the ground, and then carried him off to the bush. The rest of the party obtained guns and started in pursuit, they came upon the body of Wilson partly eaten. The body was conveyed to Etiomami for burial.

On June 10 it was reported to Corpl. Horton at Rosthern that two children of Petro Bilings had been found drowned and on an investigation it appears that the boy six, and a girl eight years of age were found drowned in a small lake by their mother, the boy had no trousers on, it would appear he was paddling and got stuck in the mud. His sister in trying to rescue him also got stuck and both drowned. The case was reported to the coroner who did not consider an inquest necessary.

On July 24 during a violent thunderstorm Wilfrid Robson, of Goose Lake, was killed by lightning, he was coming at the time from the stable, after putting his horse in, his brother saw him putting his horse in and as he was a long time coming to the house he went out to look for him and found him lying dead about ten yards from the house. Doctor was called, who pronounced death from a stroke of lightning.

On July 28 a boy named Janos Frau was shot and killed by Imre Gyalan, these two boys and some others were playing in an attic, the grown up people being away. Gyalan picked up a gun and was fingering it all over when it went off entering the neck on the right side below the ear of Janos Frau causing instant death. Coroner's inquest was considered unnecessary.

On July 28 a boy named Willie Brooks was drowned at Barrows, N.W.T., the matter was reported to Const. Thompson, he investigated and found that the boy was out on boom of logs with another boy named Smit, Brooks ran out on the end of the logs and slipped into the water, the other boy tried to rescue him but could not, the body was recovered afterwards. No inquest was held.

On August 20 the manager of the P. A. Lumber Co. reported that a man named Donald was lying dead in the bush near Spain's winter camp, which is about sixty miles north of Prince Albert. Insp. Penefather, accompanied by Dr. Reid, went to the place. Insp. Penefather, who was coroner, held an inquest, found that McDonald had been drinking heavily and went out to work in the bush. On getting there he got the D.Ts. then got lost from the camp for four days in the bush, when found he was dead, and died from exposure and excessive drinking.

On September 9 Fred Bodnor, near Vonda, accidentally shot his three-year-old-son. Corpl. Horton, accompanied by coroner, went out and investigated. It appears Bodnor's sister-in-law came to him and told him there was a badger or some animal in the bush near the house, he got his gun and seeing something brown he fired, this was about 7 in the evening, on going to the bush he found he had shot his little son. The coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary.

On September 7, a seven-year-old son of J. H. Mochoruck, a Galician farmer near Rosthern, shot and killed a baby belonging to his brother-in-law by accident. It appears the boy was left in charge of the baby and while playing with it he pointed a gun at him telling him that it would make a loud bang, he pulled the trigger and blew the child's head off. Coroner was notified and no inquest was held.

Benjamin Vogan, missing from his home since October 1, and found dead on October 26. He was found dead by a shooting party about four miles from Saskatoon. Sergt. Loggin with party conveyed the body to Saskatoon where a post-mortem was held. No marks of violence were found on the body, neither were there any indications to show cause of death. The intestines were placed in a jar and forwarded to Regina with the object of ascertaining cause of death.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

Several prairie fires occurred in the district but the majority of them were soon got under control. A few cases were dealt with and fines imposed. In several cases the fires seem to have originated from the railway engines, but the difficulty is in getting satisfactory evidence to prove that such was the case.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Three sittings of the Supreme Court were held at Prince Albert, two at Saskatoon and one at Rosthern. A commissioned officer, or in his absence, a non-commissioned officer was always in attendance, while constables were supplied to escort prisoners to and from the court house.

Guard-room and Common Jail.—No prisoners are kept in the guard-room here, they are all taken direct to the common jail.

Agriculture.—Assistance to this department comes under the heading of quarantine work. S. S. Mountford was kept very busy attending to the various diseases throughout the district until July 1, when the department took over the work from the police. He availed himself of the offer of a free discharge. On January 17 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in the lumber camps north of Prince Albert, the health officer, Dr. Seymour, was notified and quarantine established, the rigid enforcement of the quarantine by the police prevented a stampede from the camps and the spreading of the disease all over the country. Dr. Seymour went out and examined all the different camps and placed Dr. Reid in charge of quarantine. There were about 125 cases in the camps and some in stopping places on the way to camps, also a few in Prince Albert. There was only one death, this was a case from Montreal Lake and was brought to town before quarantine was established. I think the long cold journey had a good deal to do with this man's death. There were several constables employed on quarantine duty with horses, the important part of their duty was to prevent the lumbermen from leaving their camp and coming to town. One constable alone after hard persuasion turned back sixteen men then on their way to Prince Albert. In many cases relief was distributed weekly by the police. All camps and places where small-pox was prevalent were disinfected by the police under Dr. Reid's instructions.

A small epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the Fish Creek country among Galicians. There were also a few cases in Prince Albert and surrounding district. Quarantine was strictly enforced and parties disinfected afterwards.

Customs.—During the year two cases of evading customs duty were discovered near Hanley. Two men named Derrand and Olsen took advantage of the Settlers Act and entered their effects accordingly. They, however, disposed of several head soon after their arrival and were accordingly penalized with double duty.

Indian Department.—Every assistance was given to the department in my district. Constables accompanied Indian agents on their treaty payments. The treaty commissioner on his trip north to Green Lake, Isle à la Grosse, Portage la Loche, Stanley, Montreal Lake, Reindeer Lake and Lac du Broche were accompanied by police.

State of Indians.—The Indians seem to fare comfortably, very little relief has been issued. The Indians in the district are as a rule very quiet and occasion little trouble. There has been no crime amongst them, with the exception of a few cases of drunkenness which were dealt with, and offenders punished.

DISTRIBUTION.

Station.	Assistant Surgeon.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	14	14
Duck Lake.							1	1	2	2
Rosthern.					1				1	1
Gillies.							1		1	1
Warman.							1		1	1
Saskatoon.					1		1		2	3
DeLisle.							1		1	1
Hanley.. ...							1		1	1
Vonda.						1			1	1
Wadena.							1		1	1
Humboldt.							1		1	1
Birch Hills.							1		1	1
Melfort.							1		1	1
Tisdale.							1		1	1
Etiomami.							1		1	
Barrows.							1		1	
Cumberland House.						1		1	2	
	1	1	1	1	3	3	17	6	33	30

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC..

Little time has been devoted to drill owing to the shortage of men in the post, and also owing to the fact that men in the post and on detachment have been kept very busy with police work. A few days' revolver drill was held previous to the annual target practice.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct on the whole has been good. No desertions have occurred in this Division.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good and with the exception of a few petty illnesses I have no serious cases to record.

HORSES.

There are at present 30 horses in this division ; 2 died from swamp fever by drinking bad water during the small-pox quarantine, while the third died from the effects of an accident in the bush while on small-pox duty. During last winter the horses in the post were subjected to constant hard work owing to the outbreak of small-pox in the several lumber camps in the district, and it took some time to get them into shape again; they are now in very good condition. The mileage of the horses of this division for the past year is as follows :—

1906.	Miles.
November.....	7,050
December.....	6,986

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1907.

January.....	6,731
February.	7,449
March.....	8,296
April.....	6,058
May.....	7,510
June.....	8,503
July.....	7,295
August.	8,095
September	8,448
October.....	8,823
	<hr/>
	91,244

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport harness and saddlery in the division is very old. It is kept in good order by constant repair.

CANTEEN.

A canteen was erected in one of the unused barrack rooms after the disastrous fire which befel the old canteen about eighteen months ago, but owing to the few men in the post this has been temporarily closed.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no reading or recreation room at present, but a billiard table has recently been purchased which when installed will supply a long felt want.

STORES.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been very serviceable, and the supply has been very well kept up. Provisions are supplied locally and have been of good quality, while the same remarks apply to oats and hay.

GENERAL.

I would draw your attention to the increased amount of work in the district and the few men at my disposal to carry on this work. I ought to have at least one corporal and four duty constables in the post, while generally speaking there are never more than two, sometimes none at all. The strength of my division, as recommended last year, should be increased to 50 rank and file. I am constantly asked by settlers for police protection. These settlers have villages some of them as far as 50 miles and more from any police detachment. I will again bring to your notice the necessity of establishing detachments at Green Lake, 1 constable; Isle à la Crosse, 1 N.C.O. and 1 constable, and at Portage la Loche 1 constable. I know the country and the natives' habits and customs. I will say that police are very much required in these places, otherwise some crime of a serious nature may occur if the natives are not under police surveillance.

During the year six new detachments were established at DeLisle in the Goose Lake country, Wadena, Vonda, Barrows, Etiomami and Birch Hills, while those at Goose Lake and Puckahn were closed.

Assistant Surgeon Madore, who was transferred here from the Yukon, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 10th June last. His body was shipped to his family

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at Lachine, province of Quebec. Dr. Reid has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in his stead.

Sergt.-Major Richardson was transferred from this division to 'Depot' in July last, and S.-Sergt. Marshall has taken over his duties here.

In the early part of this year the C.N.R. took over the branch line from Regina to Prince Albert from the C.P.R. Railway construction work in connection with the G.T.P. is being pushed ahead to Saskatoon. The C.P.R. permanent bridge at Saskatoon is well under way. The trains now pass on a temporary bridge and it is expected that the line to Saskatoon from Sheho will be completed in a month. The C.P.R. have also twenty-five miles of track west of Saskatoon. The C.N.R. have 200 men building a new line from Saskatoon to Goose Lake for the purpose of hauling the enormous quantity of wheat in the Goose Lake district during the winter. Saskatoon from all appearances will be a great railway centre. Three railway and one traffic bridge will be crossing the river this spring.

All the buildings in the Post require painting, especially the roofs which in some places are worn quite bare. The old transport shed was torn down and a very good one built in its stead. The Comptroller of the R.N.W.M.P. paid a visit to the post in September last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. V. BÉGIN,
Superintendent.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMAND-
ING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The number of new settlers in this district during the past year was not nearly as large as those that came in 1906. A new settlement of German Americans was located at Cactus Lake, near the Sounding Lake detachment. These settlers do not appear to be well fixed.

A large number of settlers went to the northern part of the district, neighbourhood of English River.

It has been a disappointment to settlers in the south that steel has not been laid on the C.P.R. branch from Saskatoon, and the G.T.P. These railroad grades are finished. The G.T.P. grade crosses the C.P.R. at Round Valley. When the roads are in operation this would be a good point for a small police detachment.

The town of Wilkie, on the C.P.R., is near there, a large number of town lots have already been sold of this town site.

Another point where a detachment could be placed would be T. 39, R. 28. The Moosejaw branch will join the C.P.R. branch about there. I would suggest that the Sounding Lake detachment be moved there next year.

The towns along the C.N.R. are growing in size, North Battleford particularly.

Old Battleford seems to hold its own, and does not intend to be cut out. New exhibition buildings were put up this year, new C.N.R. station, grain elevator and mill, steam laundry, and a large number of private residences. In a month the installation of electric light will be completed, and, later on, waterworks.

A new lands title office is being built, and tenders have been called for a court house.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor visited the town in July and opened the exhibition.

The Comptroller visited the post on September 9.

According to the new police map, Sounding Lake detachment is shown in the Calgary district. This outpost is a long distance from here, and no trail during the winter. The settlers of that district go to Hardisty on the C.P.R. ('G' Division district) for their supplies, and keep the trail open in that direction. This post could be better visited from the west during winter.

I have had the police cemetery here put in order this fall by prison labour.

Haying throughout the district was delayed on account of wet weather. Hay was hard to get this year.

The saw-mill here has been running for the past few months. The supply of logs for same are those that broke away from Edmonton last spring and gathered up here.

The work on the bridge across the Saskatchewan between the Battlefords was stopped for a time, so it will be another year before it is completed.

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DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

There were no cases of any great importance in this district during the past year.

I hold three warrants for the arrest of H. E. Stevens, alias Hugh Emil Daphne, alias Wilson :

One obtaining money by false pretenses.

One escaping from lawful custody.

One unlawfully shooting at Colin Campbell with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

It is supposed that this man has made his way to the United States.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Total cases tried before Supreme Court.....	12
Number of convictions.....	284
" fines.....	182
" imprisonments.....	42
" prisoners sent to other places.....	8

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault.....	28	23	5	
Seduction.....	1		1	
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Attempt to do bodily harm.....	2		1	1
Neglecting to support wife.....	1	1		
Rape.....	2	1		1
Indecent assault.....	1		1	
Offence against property—				
Cattle stealing.....	2			2
Mischief.....	2	1	1	
Shooting dog.....	1	1		
Theft.....	40	23	17	
House breaking.....	1		1	
Nuisances.....	5	4	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	2	1	1	
Arson.....	1	1		
Forgery.....	1			1
Misappropriation.....	3	1	2	
Horse stealing.....	2	1	1	
False pretenses.....	22	5	17	
Intent to defraud creditors.....	1		1	
Public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2		
Pointing firearms.....	3	2	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	10	10		
Drunk.....	78	75	3	
Creating disturbance.....	18	11	7	
Selling lottery tickets.....	1	1		
Buying lottery tickets.....	9	9		
Indecent exposure.....	2	1	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Frequenter.....	2	2		
Inmate.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	4		
Trying to evade justice.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	9	6	3	
Drunk.....	17	16	1	
Liquor in possession.....	4	4		
Gambling on reserve.....	3	2	1	

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	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn.	Waiting trials.
Provincial Statutes—				
Master and servants.	19	15	4	...
Game.....	4	4	.....	.....
Prairie fire.....	18	16	2	.....
Liquor license.....	3	1	2	.....
Interdicted.	10	10	.....	.....
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2	.....	.....
Permitting delivery.....	1	1	.....	.....
Dirty premises.....	1	1	.....	.....
Insanity.....	10	10	.....	.....
Stray animals.....	6	6	.....	.....
Herd.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pound.....	6	5	1	.....
Livery	1	1	.....	.....
Legal profession.....	2	.....	2	.....
Motor vehicle.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	369	284	80	5

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were a large number of fires last fall and spring, the C.N.R. set out most of them.

Three appeal cases of setting out prairie fires by the C.N.R. will be heard at the first sitting of the District Court.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the winter the Immigration Department had to call upon the police to look after and give relief to the settlers, chiefly in the south of Tramping Lake, the German-American colony.

On February 12, Assistant Commissioner McIlree, Inspector Knight, two non-commissioned officers and seven constables, with eight horses and flat sleighs, arrived from Regina, for the relief work.

A relief camp was located at Rev. Father Laufer's, Sec. 36, T. 37, R. 20, W. 3rd, Inspector Knight in charge. This work was well looked after by Inspector Knight and satisfaction given to the department and settlers.

On December 17, Inspector Genereux and Constable Tasker, with guide, left for the south to investigate the reported shortage of fuel, and destitution. On the trip he found a family consisting of Jas. Tait, wife and sister and seven children without food or firewood, not even an axe to cut wood, this was on Sec. 16, Tp. 34, R. 19, West 3rd M. They were supplied with what provisions could be spared by the police. This family was actually starving. On this being reported to me, I sent a party from here on December 27, Constables Burke, Townsend and Foster, with provisions and clothing. This party returned on January 8, travelling being slow, some days only eight miles could be made on account of the snow. On arriving at Tait's they found the family entirely out of food and firing, the family had given up all hope and were huddled together in the centre of the floor, trying to keep one another warm. There was wood to be got three miles off, but they had no means of hauling it, and the snow was too deep to get at it. Constable Burke and party hau'ed them a supply of firewood.

FISHERY DEPARTMENT.

Assistance was given to the Fishery Department at Jackfish.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Up to June 30 last we looked after the quarantining of animals on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme Court and police courts, when trials were held; escorts with prisoners for courts, acting as jailers and guards on the prisoners in the guard-room; escorts on sentenced prisoners to Prince Albert jail; serving subpoenas for Supreme Court.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

The guard-room here is too small, only six cells. There is no washroom, storeroom or bathroom. Prisoners awaiting trial, sentenced prisoners, lunatics, juvenile prisoners and police prisoners are all kept together in one narrow corridor when not in cells.

The doubling up of prisoners in warm weather being anything but healthy.

This guard-room is too far from the barracks. It is connected with the barrack-room by an electric bell, but the wire could be cut and guard held up. With the small number of men only one man can be spared for night guard. A foundation is required for the building; the floor sleepers are decayed, and want renewing; a new floor is required.

AGRICULTURE.

Eagle Lake.—Wheat, oats and flax good. Patrols report that about two thirds of the homesteaders have left.

Tramping Lake.—Wheat crop spoiled, good oats, flax good. As this was the district where some of the settlers required fuel last winter, I have had a patrol visit and advise the settlers to prepare for the winter.

The fine weather this fall has given the settlers a chance to do fall work.

Onion Lake.—Grain touched by frost, cattle in good condition. Bridges in district bad.

Paynton.—The wheat, generally speaking, is good, some affected by frost.

Jackfish.—Cattle are doing well, oats are fair.

Radisson.—Crops are fair in the new Ottawa district, around Radisson, which will grade number 2 north.

North Battleford.—Crops frosted.

Lloydminster.—Grain frosted.

Sounding Lake.—Crop frozen, cattle in good shape.

CUSTOMS.

No assistance was required the past year.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Constable Burke accompanied Mr. Day, the Indian agent, north to Meadow Lake to attend treaty payments.

State of Indians is satisfactory, 33 cases tried under the Indian Act.

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DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Horses.
Battleford	1		2	1	1	6	5	16	11
Onion Lake			1					1	2
Lloydminster					1	2		3	2
Sounding Lake					1	2		3	4
Pascal						3		3	3
North Battleford						1		1	1
Manitou Lake						2		2	2
Lashburn						1		1	1
Radisson						1		1	1
Paynton						1		1	1
Jackfish						1		1	1
On leave					1			1	
Special duty		1				3		4	4
Total	1	1	3	1	4	23	5	38	33

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Revolver practice for the division was held in July. The division was drilled once a week at headquarters, and detachments at inspections.

The Ross rifles were replaced by the Winchesters

Gymnasium twice a week at night from October 1, Mr. Phillips, of the town, acting as instructor. Quite a number of the young men from the town attend.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of some of the men was not good during the first part of the year.

Four constables were dismissed, two transferred.

The new men sent here last summer are a well-behaved lot. No desertions.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The division is short of horses, some require a rest. I could do with eight more saddle horses.

Horse Reg. No. 2526 died at Radisson on October 22, 1907.

Eight horses were received from the depot in February.

Horses Reg, Nos. 1634, 1973, 2034, 2816, were cast and sold last spring.

Mileage during the year, 91,893.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Three heavy wagons are required to replace three worn out.

One half-spring wagon worn out.

I have sufficient harness on hand, and it is serviceable and in good order.

There are not sufficient saddles to horse the division. A few on hand should be condemned.

CANTEEN.

A canteen was opened on March 30.

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READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The recreation room is well supplied with papers. There is a division library which is kept up by subscription.

STORES.

Stores are purchased locally. Good butter is hard to get here.

FORAGE.

Oats supplied are good. Our supply was received from the Edmonton district.

GENERAL.

The division was kept well employed during the year patrolling, and the men endured hardships during the winter looking after destitution, men lost, &c. Hunting up parties who do not write to their friends gave us a lot of work.

Inquiries from friends and relations for parties are received frequently.

During the summer the patrols have been kept going, one patrol going up and down the railroad grade. In Sounding Lake district, one Albert La Roche was lost in a storm on November 15, 1906. The district was hunted over during the winter and spring, but the body was not found.

At Tramping Lake, on December 18, 1906, Antoine Sikora was suffocated in his shack. He slept in his cellar to keep warm, and had a stove there, using soft coal.

On January 11, near Round Valley, Alex. Crawford, when out for hay, got lost. Body found next day; died from heart failure.

Tom Fox, Jackfish, was frozen badly. This man was kicked by an ox, his leg broken, and could not get into his house.

On January 24, Harold Hill was frozen near Radisson. Recovered.

February 19, 1907, George Tatler, of Eye Hill Creek, when out for wood, died from heart failure; body frozen when found.

On September 1 the body of an unknown man was found in the Battle River near Lashburn.

On July 24, 1907, Wilfred Parr was struck by lightning and killed at Section 20, T. 40, R. 18.

On May 14, Matthew Armstrong was drowned in the Battle River south of Lashburn.

March 7, Jas. Anderson and John McLaughlin killed on C.N.R. track near North Battleford.

Two accidents with guns resulting in death occurred in the North Battleford district, one boy accidentally shot his brother who was walking alongside of him. Another boy accidentally shot and killed his mother, not knowing that the gun was loaded.

Inspector Genereux attended to the magistrates work when not out inspecting. He inspected the outposts during the year. I would suggest that an additional inspector be added to the division to help to inspect detachments. This work is too great for one.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Total number of prisoners confined November 1, 1906.....	5
Total number of prisoners for 12 mos. 120 (male 113, female 7).	120
Total number of prisoners on October 31, 1907.....	8
Daily average.....	4 1-6
Maximum number on any day.....	16
Minimum number.....	4
Number awaiting trial.....	2
Number serving sentence.....	3
Number of lunatics received, 9 (male 8, female 1).....	9

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

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BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'C' Division,
Battleford.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "C" Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1907.

Five were confined in the guard-room in the beginning of the year. The number confined during the year was 120, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.....	69
Half-breeds.....	21
Indians.....	10
Lunatics (1 released).....	8
Chinamen.....	3
Japanese.....	1
Negroes.....	1
Total.....	113

Females—

Whites.....	1
Half-breeds.....	3
Japanese.....	1
Indians.....	1
Lunatics.....	1
Total.....	7
Total.....	120

The daily average was 4 1-6, the monthly average 10 1-2, maximum 16, minimum 4. Of the male prisoners 6 were transferred to Prince Albert, 1 sent to other places, 13 awaiting trial were confined for an average of 65 1-2 days. Released on bail 3. Awaiting trial 2. Sentenced for minor offences with optional fines which were paid, 28. The number of lunatics received during the year was:—Males 8, females 1, total 9. Of the male lunatics, 5 were transferred to Brandon Asylum, 1 released and two in the guard-room, Of the female lunatics 1 transferred to Brandon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your odedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. SULLIVAN, Corporal,
Provost.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,
Superintendent.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING
'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'G' Division for the past twelve months ended the above date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district policed and patrolled by this division is a very large and prosperous one and is being rapidly filled up by an exceedingly good class of settlers. The homesteads taken up during the year number 5,112. Owing to the immigration agent being absent, I have been unable to ascertain the number of new arrivals for the year.

From an agricultural point of view the season has been rather a disappointing one. The winter of 1906-07 being of exceptional severity and the spring late, the farmers were unable to get their crops in in time to reap the advantage of what little good weather we did get. The months of July and August were wet and the latter part of August and the beginning of September saw heavy frosts. A fifty per cent crop is the result. Prices of everything, however, being much higher than last year, the farmer is well satisfied. Cattle and hogs are plentiful and in demand at good prices.

A large number of survey parties have been in the field all summer for the G.T.P. and the C.N.R. contractors are busy between Edmonton and east to the 4th Meridian on G.T.P. construction work. The railway bridge across the north Saskatchewan at Clover Bar, being built for the G.T.P. had several setbacks on account of sudden freshets taking out the false work. The bridge across the Battle River for the G.T.P. will be a very large one. The C.P.R. have done little construction, the bridge at Hardisty being the principal work. The C.N.R. have had large gangs at work all summer straightening their track and ballasting. A large number of coal mines have been opened up during the season. With the transportation facilities we have now a want of fuel may not again be feared.

At Morinville, boring for oil is being proceeded with; and indications are good, but success has not yet been attained.

It is wonderful the growth of the towns along the railways during the year, and they all appear to be prosperous; a very small percentage of failures being reported among the merchants.

Edmonton, of course, is striding rapidly ahead, being the seat of government. Having the penitentiary there, and so many public buildings to be erected shortly, viz., provincial parliament buildings and the post office, work for everybody is plentiful.

That the district of northern Alberta, patrolled by 'G' Division, is in a prosperous condition can easily be seen when it is realized that only two families have received destitute relief during the year, and then only because the heads of the families were taken with illness. We have not had a single tramp, and only one case of stealing a ride on a train has been reported.

The provincial government have taken over the telephone system, and with the exception of one or two detachments we are now in long-distance communication with them all.

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Edmonton.—The growth of the capital city has not been as noticeable during the past year as in the years 1905 and 1906. The high prices that hitherto ruled all land deals became more normal, but the city is steadily and quietly going ahead. Good substantial brick and stone houses are being erected in the residential portion. Bank buildings and commercial blocks are going up, large increases in the water, electric light and sewer connections have been made. A portion of the street railway has been built and it is hoped that the city will have it in operation next year.

Strathcona, across the river, received its charter at the last session of Parliament. It has now about 5,000 inhabitants and is growing rapidly. Ground is now being prepared for the High Level bridge to Edmonton, which will give employment to hundreds. Brackman & Kerr have a large mill and elevator here. There is also two pork-packing plants. The lumber mills turn out about 10,000,000 feet yearly.

Wetaskiwin has also gained its charter as a city. It is a busy and prosperous town with a large farming community in the vicinity. An extension of the C.P.R. runs east from here as far as Hardisty on the Battle river. This extension supplies a number of small towns, Camrose, Daysland, Sedgewick, besides numerous sidings. The chief support of Wetaskiwin is agriculture.

Lacombe, Alix, Stettler are all growing towns and prosperous. The country is taken up by a good class of English speaking-settlers.

On the Canadian Northern railway east of Edmonton, Vegreville, Vermilion, Mundare and Chipman are each the centre of grand farming districts.

Morinville, Stony Plain and Spruce Grove are the most noticeable west of Edmonton. Numerous coal mines have been opened up in this district and there is a large daily output.

CRIME.

The record for crime for this district for the 12 months ended October 31, 1907, shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. Below is a comparative statement for the last three years, in which the increase in each year can be seen at a glance. Also, under this heading, is a resumé of the most important cases:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Cases entered.....	461	502	924
Convictions.....	335	371	716
Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried.....	113	115	180
Awaiting trial.....	13	16	28

This district does not appear to be ever free from the most serious of all crimes, viz.: murder, having to be shown on its records. This year we have one murder and two cases of attempted murder. Besides these, we have horse-stealing, cattle-stealing, forgery, incest and unnatural offences. The convictions under the Indian Act have slightly increased during the year.

There is a great deal more horse and cattle-stealing going on in the remote parts of the district. This can only be successfully handled by a man specially detailed for detective work. However, constant patrolling and watchfulness over the district has resulted in proving a fairly effective bar on active operations in this respect.

We have new towns springing up every few weeks, and they are no sooner able to crawl, so to speak, than they are crying out for a member of the R.N.W.M.P. to protect them. We endeavour to meet their requirements either by stationing a man there, or by constant patrolling.

The following are some of the most important cases of the year:—

V. M. Houde, Murder.—This was the outcome of a drunken row in a shack in Edmonton. It appears that on the night of the murder, Woods, the victim, came to the shack jointly used by them and assaulted Houde. Houde picked up a chair to defend himself, and in doing so, struck Woods over the head with the chair and then ran out of the house. He did not know if he had killed Woods or not, and was too frightened to go back and find out. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

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F. Mastopidro, Attempted Murder.—An Italian labourer named Mastopidro had a quarrel with a fellow labourer, a Galician, on the railway construction near Sedgewick. The Italian drew a knife and stabbed the Galician twice and then absconded. After some search, Constable Smith, of Camrose, intercepted the culprit and landed him in the cells. The accused came up before Judge Harvey, in July, on the above charge, and was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months hard labour at Fort Saskatchewan guard-room. The Galician recovered rapidly.

Charles Bunn, Attempted Murder.—On May 14, Charles Bunn gave himself up to the police at Athabaska Landing, saying that he had hit a man named Henry Prudent on the head with an axe. He was placed in the cells while the case was investigated. It appears that during a quarrel, in the heat of the moment, Bunn picked up an axe that was lying near and struck Prudent over the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. Bunn was committed for trial by Inspector Walke, and was afterwards released on bail by order of Judge Scott, and up to the present the case has not been heard.

Henry Pocha, Horse-stealing.—On a complaint, Constable Ensor investigated a case of horse-stealing against this man. After thoroughly investigating the complaint, Ensor was able to make out a clear case of horse-stealing against Pocha, and before Judge Stewart, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months hard labour in the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room.

Herbert L. Watling, Fraud and False Pretenses.—On July 17, F. D. Mount, Acting Manager of the Union Bank at this place, laid information before Inspector Walke against the above man for fraud. The police department located Watling at Minot, N.D. A constable was sent over after him and he consented to waive extradition proceedings and accompany the constable back. In the meantime more fraudulent cheques began to come into the bank. On arriving at Fort Saskatchewan, he was committed for trial on two charges, and is still confined in the guard-room awaiting trial.

James Burns, Threatening to Shoot.—On May 30, 1907, Constable Short, stationed at Vermilion, received a telegram from the next station east, called Islay, saying that two men were holding up people with revolvers. On arrival at Islay, he found the two men held in the hotel by the inhabitants of the town. On the following morning he made a full investigation. It appears that the two men were drinking during the day, and in the evening they went over to the C.N.R. station, and demanded from the agent a place to sleep in. On the agent refusing them, Burns pulled out a revolver, and in a threatening manner said he would have a place to sleep in. The agent and some of the citizens ordered them out of the town, and on their refusal to go, locked them up and wired for the police. On their appearance before a magistrate, Collings was fined \$5 and costs, and Burns committed for trial. He is still awaiting trial. This man Burns is supposed to be McQuillian, alias Hill alias Edwards, and bears a very bad criminal record.

F. Blochlinger, Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.—This man, who was a new-comer in Edmonton, went to a man named Grurnigen and told him that he had a lot of money in Switzerland which he expected to bring to Canada. He said he intended to buy the Grand Central Hotel in Edmonton. He also used to hire a team and take them around and show them to Grurigen, telling him that he had bought them, &c., and asking him what he thought of the bargain. In this way he gained the confidence of Grurigen and borrowed \$50 from him, telling him that a friend was bringing out the money for him, and that he would pay him back as soon as he arrived. He also got credit in the store for \$30. Blochlinger then left town suddenly, taking an overcoat belonging to his uncle. He was afterwards arrested and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

C. J. Clarke, Forgery.—C. J. Clarke was charged in that he did about July 16, 1906, forge two cheques to the amount of \$8 and \$23 respectively, signing the name of E. T. Holt. These he cashed at the Merchants Bank at Daysland. He was arrested by Constable Reitschel and committed for trial by F. Adam, J.P. A further charge was also laid against him by Const. Reitschel before J. D. Mills, J.P.,

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in which Clarke, the prisoner was found guilty by a jury, and Chief Justice Sifton sentenced him to four years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

William Kerr, Theft.—William Kerr, of Athabaska Landing, was charged before Chief Justice Sifton on November 6, 1906, with having at Athabaska Landing on June 26, 1906, stolen certain goods from Hislop and Nagle. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered, and convictions obtained in 'G' Division for the 12 months ended October 31, 1907.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	1	.....	1	.....
Attempted murder.....	2	1	1	.....
Rape and attempted rape.....	7	.....	6	1	
Attempted suicide.....	2	.....	1	1	
Attempted abortion.....	1	.....	1	.....
Abduction.....	1	.....	1	.....
Assault, aggravated.....	6	1	3	2	
" indecent.....	2	1	1	.....
" common.....	130	101	29	.....
Threatening.....	5	5	.....	.....
Wife desertion.....	2	1	1	.....
Criminal neglect.....	2	1	1	.....
Offences against the property—					
Theft.....	87	45	37	5	1 dead.
Horse-stealing.....	12	4	6	2	
Cattle-stealing.....	4	1	2	1	
Forgery.....	5	3	2	.....
Arson.....	3	.....	2	1	
Fraud.....	3	.....	2	1	
Fraudulently branding stock.....	1	1	.....	.....
Wounding cattle and horses.....	9	3	6	.....
Mischief.....	14	11	3	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	10	10	.....	.....
Trespass.....	2	2	.....	.....
Breach of contract.....	42	31	11	.....
Conspiring to defraud.....	12	.....	10	2	
False pretenses.....	23	17	5	1	
Obstructing highway.....	1	1	.....	.....
" railway.....	1	.....	1	.....
Offences against the public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	4	1	1	
Pointing firearms.....	4	3	1	.....
Accessory after the fact.....	1	.....	1	.....
Offences against the administration of justice—					
Perjury.....	3	.....	3	.....
Conspiracy.....	1	.....	1	.....
Fabricating evidence.....	1	.....	1	.....
Escaping from custody.....	2	1	.....	1	
Resisting and obstructing constable.....	2	2	.....	.....
Offences against the religion and morals—					
Drunk and disorderly, &c.....	187	184	3	.....
Fighting.....	6	5	1	.....
Buggery and attempted buggery.....	4	.....	1	3	
Vagrancy.....	40	39	1	.....
Gross indecency.....	2	.....	2	.....
Incest.....	2	.....	2	.....
Indecent exposure.....	2	2	.....	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	8	8	.....	.....
Inmates " ".....	11	11	.....	.....
Frequenter " ".....	4	4	.....	.....
Concealing birth.....	1	1	
Using profane language.....	3	3	
Gambling and keeping gambling house.....	3	3	

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not trial.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the religion and morals--					
Committing nuisance.....	1	1			
Riotous conduct.....	1	1			
Disturbing worship.....	2	2			
Offences against the Northwest Ordinances--					
Insanity.....	26	16	10		1 died in guard-room.
Prairie fire.....	14	14			
Masters and servants.....	50	42	3	5	To Supreme Ct.
Game.....	6	4	2		
Liquor.....	69	63	6		
Astray animals.....	10	7	3		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	2	2			
Pound.....	2	1	1		
Health.....	1	1			
Fishery.....	1	1			
Weed.....	3	2	1		
Setting poison.....	1	1			
Harbouring vicious dog.....	1	1			
Offences against the Indian Act--					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	16	14	2		
Liquor on reserve.....	4	4			
Drunk.....	28	28			
Desertion from school.....	1	1			
Offences against the Railway Act--					
Stealing ride.....	1	1			
Architects' Act.....	1		1		
Total.....	924	716	180	28	

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the past twelve months we have had very few prairie fires, owing, no doubt, to the long continued wet spells which kept the grass green, but latterly, since the fine fall has opened, fires have commenced to appear and we are using every means in our power to fix the responsibility. This, in a great measure, is a most difficult thing to do, owing to the average farmer's reluctance to 'split' on a neighbour and also, no doubt, to a fear of retaliation. Of course, absolute carelessness or ignorance is the primal cause.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

At Fort Saskatchewan the only jail in the district is located. This has been greatly enlarged and improved during the last three months. We also have the administration of criminal law, besides the work of escorting prisoners to and from the court, jails and the penitentiary. Guards and escorts are furnished for the jail here, orderlies for Supreme Court sittings in the district, escorts for working gangs of prisoners and the clerical work for the returns in this connection.

Ticket-of-leave men report to us and we in turn report to the Commissioner of Dominion Police that they have done so. Reports required by the Department of Justice in connection with any prisoner are also furnished by us.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The animal quarantine service has been principally confined to a few isolated cases of glanders and an outbreak of mange which was successfully dealt with by S. Sergt.

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Sweetapple until July 1. Since that date very few cases of contagious diseases have been reported, and these have again been referred to Dr. G. Hilton, of Regina.
Very little disease of any kind is present in the district.

CUSTOMS.

There was nothing done in the customs line this year by this division.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A particularly close watch is always kept on the several Indian reserves in our vicinity and quite a number of Indians have been brought up by members of this division before the magistrates for infractions of the Indian Act and Criminal Code. The summary shows a slight increase in the number of convictions under this heading during the past twelve months. Liquor is the bane of an Indian and if he can get it he will get drunk.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

During the summer, the guard-room underwent considerable alterations and repairs, in fact, the capacity was doubled and the cell arrangement changed so that they do not face each other as formerly. The floors are of concrete and the ceilings higher. A series of new steel doors and steel work for the cells were put in. Electric light has been installed and a sewer, with an outlet to the river, connected. A new stockade has also been built, and a new washhouse and latrine. Our facilities for the care and maintenance of prisoners is greatly improved.

I still have to complain of the lack of sufficient men for the duty of escorts, guards, &c., &c. which is necessary around a post where a large number of prisoners are kept. Prisoners escort is a wearisome and thankless work, especially when guard comes the same night. I would ask for some relief in this respect.

The following is the acting Provost's report for the past twelve months:—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
‘G’ Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of ‘G’ Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1907.

Thirty-two prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 164 were admitted, making a total of 196 prisoners confined during the year. These were classified as follows:—

<i>Males—</i>	
White	127
Half-breeds	31
Indians.....	18
Lunatics ...	15
Negroes.....	1
Chinamen..	1
<i>Females—</i>	
White.....	1
Lunatics	2
Total.....	196

The daily average of prisoners was 26.50. The average number admitted per month was 13.75. The maximum was reached during January with thirty-eight and the minimum in June 18.

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Of the male prisoners four were transferred to the penitentiary with an average sentence of three years and one month. Thirteen were sent to other places in this province and Saskatchewan, two were released on suspended sentence, nine admitted to bail, one (an Indian boy) was sent back to school, twenty-one were acquitted and twenty-six paid fines. Fifteen were lunatics, nine of whom have been transferred to the Manitoba asylum at Brandon. One was deported to England, one died from exhaustion on February 11, one was handed over to the C. P. R. authorities by order of the Attorney General, and three were discharged as cured.

Of the female prisoners, one was convicted of theft and sent to Calgary and two were lunatics, one of whom was sent to Brandon and the other discharged as cured. Twenty-one male prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 68 days.

There were two escapes during the year. One, a half-witted Indian named Makokis, escaped from his escort while returning from the prisoners' wash-room. He surrendered himself into custody again on September 25. The other was a boy, aged 12 years, who escaped from his escort by crawling under a temporary gate in the stockade. He was speedily recaptured, about 300 yards from the guard-room.

The health of the prisoners has been good considering the unsanitary condition of the old guard-room. Three prisoners suffering from typhoid, bronchitis and alcoholism, were confined in the hospital for an average of 25 days. C. Miller, a negro, sentenced to 4 months for theft, had both feet badly frozen before he was arrested, and after being received here, had all his toes amputated. This necessitated keeping him in the hospital until the expiration of his term.

M. P. Fillmore, a man of 76 years of age, who was serving a 6 months term for vagrancy, died of debility on April 28, 1907. He had been in the hospital for 29 days prior to his demise.

Very few punishments have been inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

Great improvements have been made in the guard-room by remodelling the old building and by building an extension of 54 feet to the north end. This gives us 18 additional cells and a fine large kitchen and dining room, 18 x 24 feet. The cells are built back to back with a corridor on each side. Thirty-two of the cells are lined with galvanized iron and the other two with heavy steel plate which makes them exceptionally strong. The cells are locked with heavy lock-bars made on the same principle as the ones used in the old guard-room. A new laundry and wash-room has been built close to the guard-room. This building is inclosed in the new stockade, 13 x 100 x 50. We can now bath prisoners, &c., without taking them outside of the stockade.

Concrete floors and foundations have been placed in and under the guard-room, laundry and latrine. Drains have been dug and sewer tile laid to drain the above mentioned building, thus greatly improving the sanitary conditions. Electric light has also been installed, making it safer and much more satisfactory than the old oil lamps. One cell has been fitted up as an observation cell, the whole of it being visible from the office. This has already proved to be of great convenience.

At present the prisoners are sleeping on the concrete floors with nothing but a hay mattress under them. I am afraid that under these circumstances the prisoners will find it very cold at night. I would beg to suggest that each cell be fitted with an iron hinge bed which could be fastened to the cell wall during the day.

I have received a fair amount of prison clothing during the year, but am badly in need of heavy clothing for winter use.

Of the 32 prisoners confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, 13 were committed for trial and 19 serving sentences. At midnight of October 31, 1907, 22 prisoners were confined in the guard-room, 10 awaiting trial and 12 sentenced.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served, and who are serving sentences.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) M. A. JOYCE,
Acting Provost.

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TABLE showing prisoners who have served or who are serving sentences : —

Crime.	Number.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.....	10	2	12·7
Assault with intent	2	9	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	.....
Creating a disturbance.....	3	2	.....
Drunk and disorderly	6	1	14 75
Drunk while interdicted.....	1	3	.....
Fraud.....	1	2	20
Forgery	1	12	.....
Horse-stealing	3	11	.....
Indecent assault.....	1	6	.....
False pretenses.....	3	3	10
Stealing ride on railway ...	1		10
Theft.	30	2	2·15
Vagrancy.....	11	2	17·7
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Drunk on reserve.....	4	2	.....
Drunk.....	5	.....	27
Having liquor on reserve.....	4	1	8
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	2	.....

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Besides our work as peace officers, we look to the enforcement of the different ordinances of the province, which entails a great deal of work on the post and various detachments. We forward all moneys collected in fines under these ordinances and criminal code, to the Attorney General's Department.

The officers of the force, who are justices of the peace try a great number of cases and take the preliminary hearings.

We report to the proper department, anything radically wrong with the roads or bridges which our men may notice while on patrol.

DISTRIBUTION.

The actual strength of 'G' Division now is 48 of all ranks. Several new detachments have been established during the year, viz. : Hardisty, Stony Plain, Tofield, Morinville and Harland. Tofield and Harland are along the construction of the G.T.P. The district now is, in my opinion, efficiently covered, every portion of it being thoroughly patrolled. With headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan, there are, as the summary shows, 19 detachments out at present.

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The following is the distribution state of 'G' Division for October 31 :—

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	HORSES.			Total.
									Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	
Fort Saskatchewan...		2	3		2	10	2	19	5	9		14
Edmonton..		1		1		3	2	7	4	2		6
St. Albert					1			1	1			1
Lac Ste. Anne						1		1	1			1
Stony Plain						1		1	1			1
Morinville ..					1			1	1			1
Wetaskiwin				1				1	1			1
Ponoka						1		1	1			1
Alix ..						1		1	1			1
Stettler						1		1	1			1
Camrose..						1		1	1			1
Daysland.....												
Sedgewick.....					1			1	1			1
Hardisty.....						1		1	1			1
Tofield.....						1		1	1			1
Harland.....						1		1	1			1
Vegreville						1		1	1			1
Vermilion.....						1		1	1			1
Andrew.....				1				1	1			1
Saddle Lake....						1		1	1			1
Athabasa Landing...						2	1	3	2			2
Attached				1				1				
On command.....									1		3	4
Discharged, not struck off.....						1		1				
Total strength..		3	3	4	5	28	5	48	29	11	3	43

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are very quiet and give us very little trouble except for the arrest of an occasional drunk.

We had a case of horse-stealing by one Makokis, and he is now waiting trial.

Reports from the detachments stationed near the different reserves show the Indians to be well fed and comfortable.

A sanitarium has been opened by the Dominion Government on a beautiful site on the borders of Saddle Lake, and a trained nurse is in charge.

There has been no epidemic of any kind among them during the year.

DRILL, TRAINING, ETC.

I regret to say that owing to the division being so shorthanded, I was quite unable to carry out the usual spring drills.

The division was put through revolver practice, both mounted and dismounted, this fall. Inspector Worsley put through the men on the Edmonton sub-district and the remainder were called into the Post and put through here. All horses have been trained to stand fire, lay down, &c.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division, on the whole has been good during the past year. One constable deserted and one was dismissed.

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HEALTH.

With the exception of one case of typhoid, the health of the members of the division throughout the year has been good.

The old drains were taken up and tile piping laid from the latrine, wash-room and guard-room to the river.

Every attention is paid to cleanliness and the sanitary arrangements are as good as we can make them.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The barrack buildings are in good repair with the exception of No. 1 barrack room and the canteen, both of these buildings require new floors. The roofs of some of the buildings require painting, and the canteen building, reshingling.

Having no carpenter, we have to depend for the necessary repairs on prisoners.

We have an unlimited supply of water in case of fire, the pressure being supplied from the Canadian Northern pump house.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses of the division has been good during the year. Besides the minor complaints and accidents, two horses were injured so seriously that they had to be destroyed.

The best general purpose team in the division was transferred to 'N' Division, and left for the north in March. Three horses were transferred from 'D' Division, Macleod and two of these were cast and sold. The other is a good serviceable animal.

Three other horses were cast and sold as unfit for further use and all brought good prices. Four horses were transferred from Depot Division to 'G' and left for the north together with three ponies from here. Horse 194 died on the Athabaska Landing trail from enteritis and horse 2813 was taken sick with pneumonia and after recovery, was brought back to the post.

Horse 181 was destroyed in the north, having become exhausted on September 27.

Four remounts were posted to this division and these are doing well and will make good serviceable animals.

The horses are all doing well and with one or two exceptions are sound and serviceable.

CANTEEN.

There being very few men at headquarters, the canteen does not do a large business. It is, however, on a sound basis and is a great benefit to the men.

A new billiard table is urgently required, the present one which has been in use for years, being very small, the cushions perished and bed slates chipped.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading and recreation room has been newly painted and a new floor put in. A writing desk was bought from the canteen funds and also a dozen chairs for this room. The illustrated papers arrive weekly, but we are badly in need of some of the principal dailies, the subscriptions to them having run out. With the electric light the room is bright and cheerful.

STORES

Good hay is supplied, under contract, in stack at \$10.90 per ton. The oats supplied have been of first-class quality in every respect. The detachments purchase locally at market prices. The rations delivered under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company to Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton are of first-class quality.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit, as supplied from Regina, has been fully up to requirements. Special Constable Becker, the tailor, knows his work and alters the uniform well.

GENERAL STORES.

The general stores are purchased from the local dealers as required. No stock of consequence is, therefore, kept on hand.

With the exception of the coal for the winter of 1906-7, no trouble was experienced, all other contracts having been filled satisfactorily.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS, ETC.

The transport on charge in this division is in good repair. Two new double buckboards with side springs have been added to our equipment.

Some single harness is required, and has been requisitioned for; otherwise, both harness and saddlery are in good repair and sufficient for our requirements.

GENERAL.

I would like to draw your attention to the necessity of having new sills placed under the quarters occupied by the Officer Commanding, and also sills under the Sergt. Major's quarters. The work would not be costly, and the buildings, which are otherwise in good state of repair, will last for years. I would recommend that this work be done in the spring. Under the heading of 'Barracks and buildings' I have recommended that all the roofs be painted.

The large increase in the number of cases entered and the convictions obtained, as compared with last year, shows that the members of the division have not been idle.

I have found that owing to the tremendous amount of magisterial work that is, I may say, shoved on us, it is difficult to have the detachments inspected monthly. Some of my detachments may be classed as remote, but it has frequently occurred that when officers were about to inspect, important and tedious cases, such as the Lumber Combine, the Lord's Day Alliance, &c., have tended to intervene.

I would like to point out that this division covers a very large district with twenty detachments out, necessitating, as you are aware, a tremendous amount of work to meet the departmental requirements. One clerk, however hard he may work, is not enough, and cannot keep up-to-date with the work. A stenographer is badly required.

I would like to place on record my hearty appreciation of the way I have been supported by all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. A. E. STRICKLAND, Insp.
Commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

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APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. M. HOWARD, HERSCHEL ISLAND.

MACPHERSON, July 16, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information the following report on this district.

There are at present two detachments established in this district, Herschel Island and Macpherson.

HERSCHEL ISLAND.

This post will be in a satisfactory condition, so far as buildings are concerned, by the purchase from the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. of their quarters. A few alterations will have to be made and cells put up, and this work can be done by our own men. Constable Carter, now at Macpherson, is a first-class carpenter.

With regard to the rationing of this post I arranged, in accordance with your instructions, to get a year's supplies for three men landed at the island, and succeeded in doing so with very little damage, but these supplies are liable to be lost at any time on the trip from the mouth of the river to the island and could not be replaced until the following year. The Hudson's Bay Co. would undertake to land these supplies at the island but at a much higher rate than they charge for landing supplies on the river, and will assume no responsibility for loss or accident, I think a very unsatisfactory arrangement as there is bound to be a loss sooner or later. This year they could not do so, not having the necessary boats, and I had to arrange with a Mr. Stein and some Huskies to take them in in whale boats.

The Mission, when at the island, recognized the risk of rationing from Macpherson and always had their supplies and fuel sent in from San Francisco, getting them safely and cheaper, even after paying duty. We have been able this year to purchase coal from the ships (Captain Leavitt) but this is an unsatisfactory way as they have not always got a sufficient supply to enable them to sell any to us.

Indians from here are moving to the head of the divide between two and three hundred miles nearer Dawson, where game is plentiful, and are trading with Dawson, getting a far better price for their fur than they can at Macpherson, and buying their supplies much cheaper. Fur traders are also coming up the Porcupine from Dawson and taking that trade, which used to come here, away, and the fur receipts of this post are falling off. If this post is closed, the nearest Hudson's Bay Post, Good Hope, is 280 miles up the Mackenzie, and 540 miles from the island.

There should always be two years' supplies on hand at these posts to meet any extra calls on them through prisoners, and in some cases witnesses having to be held for a long time, or to meet cases of having to give relief to starving natives. I do not think the arrangement to ration Herschel Island from Macpherson a satisfactory one.

At present we only control the coast from the westerly mouth of the Mackenzie to the island. Until we have a detachment established at Bailey Island we cannot exercise any control on the coast to the eastward of the Mackenzie. I have already reported on the necessity of a detachment at that point as there are always some ships or ship wintering there. A post at Bailey Island could not be rationed from Macpherson

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as the distance is too great, and the coast a dangerous one, the only way would be by ship from outside which could ration Herschel Island at the same time.

Portable buildings would also have to be sent in from outside as there are no trees and no buildings, the whalers wintering living on the ship. As there is no wood, coal would also have to be sent in for fuel as at Herschel Island.

MACPHERSON.

The building we are at present occupying at that point is not a satisfactory one as it is in a very bad state of repair, and liable to come down at any time. The roof and upper part has shifted very badly, and was only prevented from falling by propping it up with heavy logs. The lower part has also shifted, so that it is almost impossible to close the doors; the roof also leaks badly. This house has been up a long time, since 1872 or 1873, and I think it would be cheaper and better for us to build, we can get logs required on the river, and lumber, if ordered in the winter, would come down from Simpson by steamer in July. We have window sashes, and Const. Carter could direct the men as he built most of the posts in the Yukon.

A post, even if the Hudson's Bay Co. moved, would, I think, be necessary here to keep touch with the island, and enable them to send out mail by the winter patrol.

The amount of lumber required for doors, flooring, &c., for dwelling house, store house and dog house could be whipsawn at Macpherson. So long as this company have a post here this place is easily rationed by the Hudson's Bay Co's. steamer *Wrigley*, and there is a plentiful supply of wood for fuel handy.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

With regard to the Mackenzie River neither of these posts are on that river, and no control can be exercised from here. I have in my previous reports pointed out the places where it was necessary to have detachments, viz., Resolution, Providence, Simpson, and Good Hope. If the government intends to control this district all these posts are absolutely necessary to enable the officer in charge to keep touch over this long distance. Resolution is, I think, the most important place in the district, and where police are most required.

ESQUIMAUX.

These people are come in contact with in this district at Good Hope and Arctic Red river on the Mackenzie, and Macpherson on the Peel river where large numbers of them come every year, as soon as the river opens in their whale boats to trade, and buy goods and supplies from the different posts.

I do not think the Indian Act as it now stands would justify a conviction for giving liquor to an Esquimaux as I do not think Esquimaux would come within the description of 'Indian' as given in the Act. They are the only people to whom the Act applies, and I think it would be well to have it amended to cover these people by adding them to Indians in the Act, and thus remove all doubt.

JURIES.

A difficulty might arise in criminal cases tried in this country, in cases where a jury would be necessary, but in time this will right itself as it is only a question of a short time as this country becomes better known and easier of access that prospectors and others will drift in from the Yukon and Peace river, and even from the outside, and a jury of six could easily be obtained.

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WOLVES.

Wolves have been very numerous this year, and having been made bold by hunger have done a good deal of damage in this district. I have had complaints from Red river and Good Hope and suppose it is the same up the river at other posts. At Good Hope they came right up to the posts and killed and ate a number of train dogs belonging to the Indians, they also destroyed the snares the Indians had put out to catch rabbits for food for themselves, and also the traps put out for fur. Those in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co. and Hyslop and Nagles places at Good Hope wrote me about it, and wanted to put out poison for them. There is at present no ordinance with regard to putting out poison for them as the old ordinance was repealed.

If the wolf bounty system now existing in the Athabaska district was extended to Mackenzie River district it might have a good effect in helping to keep them down.

MINING.

There are at present three or four miners working up the Black river between Norman and Wrigley. They came out on the same boat with me and I had a long talk with the leader, an American from Kansas City. They had been in the country since the fall of 1905, and had been prospecting between Norman and Wrigley, but had not had much luck, and had no gold with them. The leader expressed his intention of coming back again, and I fancy will do so as he is a man of independent means.

It might be well to have the officers in the district authorized to issue miners' licenses, and record claims on the usual conditions, the men applying to record showing his gold and making the usual affidavit. This would enable the officer in the district to know whenever a strike had been made, and he could inform the government of the fact, otherwise, owing to the great extent covered by the district men might be mining for a long time and he never hear of it. Of course, with detachments on the river they could keep track of men going in.

A mining engineer from the United States came in on the *Wrigley* in 1905 to report on the mining possibilities of Great Slave Lake for a Seattle syndicate, but I have been unable to hear anything further about him, and am in ignorance as to what his report was, whether favourable or not.

Another mining engineer, a Mr. Faulkner, came out this year with me from the Slave Lake district where he has been examining the country.

Two men came across from Dawson last August, one named Sullivan from Quebec originally and well known in the Yukon under the name of 'Black' Sullivan and Waugh, originally from Fredericton, N.B. These men claimed to have found good gold quartz up the Peel River about two hundred miles from here, and had specimens of it with them which they showed me. They went out on the whaler *Karluk* last August from the island on their way to Dawson to record, and expressed their intention of returning to work it next year.

I fancy mines will be discovered on the Upper Peel River and also on Great Slave Lake in course of time. There has always been a great deal of talk about gold quartz being in both these places. This is another reason for stationing an officer at this place (Resolution.)

The place where Sullivan and Waugh staked their claim, from what I can learn, is in the Mackenzie district.

A number of miners from Dawson have been in the neighbourhood of the divide, about two hundred miles from here, prospecting and living with the Indians camped there. They state that a number are coming out from Dawson in the spring with pack horses to prospect in that district. If they are successful, it would, I think, be necessary to have a detachment there and an officer to record claims and deal with any disputes that might arise. This place would be in the Mackenzie River district.

In anticipation of this I have made inquiries and find that there is a good waterway nearly all the way, and it would be possible to ration from here.

An American miner named Bernard, from Dawson, came in here from across the divide early in April and left to go back again two weeks later, he was hunting for the

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quartz found by Sullivan and Waugh. He expressed himself as being satisfied that good quartz would be found in that region. He is a practical miner, having mined in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Two miners came in from Dawson in July and report Waugh's claim as no good, but have samples of ore to be assayed, and intend to return next summer if assay is satisfactory. One of them, Mr. Hunker, was the discoverer of Hunker Creek in Dawson district.

OCCURRENCES.

Rabbits have been very scarce this year, and the Indians at this place and Arctic Red River have had a hard time the last two months (March and April). They will not put up enough fish for themselves and their dogs in the summer and fall, relying on rabbits to help them out, and when the supply fails, as it did this spring, they have a hard struggle to get along. The trader and company helped those at Red River a little and the Indians managed to get two or three moose and some fish, and will be able to get along until the river opens. A trapper named Williams was out hunting with these Indians and left them and came very nearly starving to death. He managed to make Red River having had to kill and eat his dogs to keep himself alive. I brought him here with our dogs, and after a few days he got all right. I gave him some tobacco and rations enough to keep him going until the river opens, and he went back to Red River.

A half-breed named John Stewart, belonging to this place, came in from fifteen miles up the river, in March, starving, he had left his wife and family, having lost his dogs, he was unable to bring them in. I gave him some food and sent our dogs up the river for his family, and brought them here. They were in bad shape on arrival but soon got right. A short time after, a brother of this man, Aleck Stewart, came in from down the river and also claimed to be starving. This man's family was at Red River, so I gave him rations to take there.

In April an old man came in from up the river, where he was hunting, and said that he had left his wife and family in a starving condition eighteen miles up the river. I gave him food for himself, and sent our dogs up with some more for the family, to keep them going until the river opens.

These Indians are to blame themselves for a good deal of the shortness now prevailing, as they can easily put up enough fish to last them over the winter, but they are too lazy to do it, and the more you do for them the more you may. Mr. Fraser, in charge of the mission here, also ran out of supplies and I have helped him.

Constable Walker came up from Herschel Island in July, and reported that the exploring schooner *Duchess of Bedford*, Capt. Mickleson, had been wrecked and lost in the ice last May. From what I can learn, when laying this ship up in winter quarters last fall they put her in the tide track, and in the spring when the ice began to weaken when the tide was out, the weight of the ship broke it, and her seams opened under the strain, and she sank. They got supplies out of her, and built a house from her timbers on the beach. Mr. Stephenson has left the island to take charge, and intends to send the men to Point Barrow (the nearest point), from which place they can be easily sent outside. A few days before this happened, the captain, mate and another man went out on the ice with dogs and sleds, taking two months' supplies. The ice broke off and drifted after they left, and they have not been heard from since. One of their dogs came to land 150 miles below where the ship was (the starting point), and I think the ice must have been drifting in that direction to the westward. It is just possible that they may be picked up or ice may jam again and enable them to get to shore; but I think the chance is small, and they are in all likelihood lost. I could not learn the name of the mate or the third man of the party.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, Insp.

Commanding Mackenzie River District.

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APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, M.D., REGINA.

REGINA, November 25, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The average strength of the force serving during the year in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Northwest Territories was 543. The number of admissions was 332, and in addition there were 834 attendances for minor ailments. The number of deaths was two, one resulting from exposure and the other due to heart disease. The average number constantly sick was 9.11, the average sick time to each man was 6.12 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness was 10.01 days.

The general health of the force has been very good, the admission, death, and constantly sick rate being considerably lower than last year.

General diseases.—Under the heading of eruptive fevers there were 6 admissions for measles. Influenza was the cause of 38 admissions, and there was one case of diphtheria.

Enteric fever caused 8 admissions, an increase of 6 cases over the previous year. There was only 1 admission for dysentery.

Malarial fever gave one admission, due to ague.

Gonorrhœa.—There were 4 admissions. *Parasitic diseases.*—There was 1 admission under this head due to ringworm.

Rheumatism was the cause of 17 admissions, and there was 1 admission for debility. For other general diseases there was 1 case of anæmia.

Local diseases.—Diseases of the nervous system caused 10 admissions. The cases were 6 of neuralgia and 4 of headache.

Diseases of the eye.—There were 6 admissions, 3 being for conjunctivitis, 2 for ulcer of cornea, and 1 for defective vision.

Diseases of other organs of special sense gave 1 admission for suppuration of frontal sinus.

Diseases of the circulatory system contributed 6 admissions, the cases being varix 2, tachycardia 1, cardiac dropsy 1, and valvular disease of the heart 2, one of which died.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 60 admissions under this heading consisting of 43 cases of coughs and colds, 14 of bronchitis, and 1 each of broncho-pneumonia, pleurisy, and asthma.

Diseases of the digestive system gave 54 admissions. The cases were 19 of mouth and throat affections, 5 of appendicitis, 9 of diarrhœa, 8 of biliousness, 3 of hæmorrhoids, 3 of colic, 5 of gastritis, 1 of fistula in ano, and 1 of inflammation of gall-bladder.

Diseases of the lymphatic system caused 1 admission for suppuration of lymphatic glands.

Diseases of the generative system.—There were 8 admissions, consisting of 3 cases of orchitis, 1 of paraphymosis, 1 of hydrocele, 1 of stricture of urethra, 1 of balanitis, and 1 of chancroid.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion were the cause of 2 admissions, 1 for caries of femur, and 1 for synovitis.

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Diseases of the connective tissue gave 15 admissions, all included under inflammation and abscess.

Diseases of the skin.—There were 15 admissions, 12 being for boils, 1 for ulcer, 1 for eczema, and 1 for urticaria.

Injuries.—There were 75 admissions under this head. There was only one case of general injury, one of exposure in the far north, resulting in death. For local injuries there were for wounds 18 admissions, contusions 18, sprains 20, fractures 5, dislocations 2, abrasions 6, frost-bites 3, burns 1, and old injury to head 1.

Surgical operations.—The most important were, for supperation of frontal sinus, 1 for appendicitis, and 1 for inflammation of the gall bladder.

Invaliding.—Five men were iuvalided from the force, 2 for varix, 1 for caries of femur, 1 for defective sight, and 1 for old injury to head.

Recruiting.—Of 140 applicants for engagement medically examined, 22 were rejected as unfit. The chief causes of rejection were, poor physique, and defective vision.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from the several divisions show no conditions, in barracks, productive of ill-health. There were four cases of typhoid fever at Calgary, two at Macleod, and two at Fort Saskatchewan, all presumably contracted from an outside source.

The medical officer at Macleod reports as follows: 'The water supply to the barracks is of excellent quality, yet, owing to the increasing settlement by the C.P.R. to the southwest of the post, the question arises, is it possible for it to become contaminated before reaching the well? Considering that the Macleod waterworks main passes across a corner of the barracks, it is highly advisable that advantage should be taken of it, and a complete system of waterworks and drainage, with modern closets be installed as soon as possible.'

The medical officer at Calgary recommends that the female prison be connected with the sewerage system and water supply, and he reports that the guard-room is overcrowded.

The medical officer at Prince Albert in his report says: 'All the buildings at the barracks need renovating to make them in a sanitary condition. The water should be obtained from the city hydrants and not from the river itself. As soon as possible arrangements should be made to connect with the city sewerage mains, as the present disposal of slops is not healthy.'

At Regina the post has been kept in as satisfactory a condition as was possible, but the installation of an improved water supply and sewerage system, already commenced, and the abandonment of some of the oldest quarters, will, no doubt, conduce to better health conditions.

Prison accommodation in the barracks at Regina and Calgary is very insufficient, overcrowding is the usual condition, and with the class of inmates received, this is a powerful factor in the promotion and spread of disease. Increased accommodation is much needed, or a limit placed upon the number admitted.

A table is attached showing the principal statistics of sickness and mortality according to the various sections of disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

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TABLE showing the Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases, Deaths, Invalided, and Constantly Sick of the Force, outside Yukon Territory, for the year ending October 31, 1907, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH, 543.		RATIO PER 1,000.						
Disease.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	In-validated.	Con-stantly Sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Eruptive fevers.....	6			30	11.04			.55
Influenza.....	38			.55	70.88			1.01
Diphtheria.....	1			.05	1.84			.09
Enteric fever.....	8			.65	14.73			1.19
Dysentery.....	1			.02	1.84			.03
Malarial fever.....	1			.02	1.84			.03
Gonorrhœa.....	4			.24	7.36			.44
Parasitic diseases.....	1			.05	1.84			.09
Rheumatism.....	17			.51	31.30			.93
Debility.....	1			.01	1.84			.05
Other general diseases.....	1			.01	1.84			.01
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system.....	10			.08	18.41			.14
Eye.....	6		1	.12	11.04		1.84	.22
Other organs of special sense.....	1			.41	1.84			.75
Circulatory system.....	6	1	2	.23	11.04	1.84	3.68	.42
Respiratory system.....	60			.64	110.00			1.17
Digestive system.....	54			1.30	99.44			2.50
Lymphatic system.....	1			.13	1.84			.23
Generative system.....	8			.39	14.73			.71
Organs of locomotion.....	2		1	.12	3.68		1.84	.22
Connective tissue.....	15			.50	27.46			.92
Skin.....	15			.36	27.46			.66
<i>Injuries.</i>								
General and local.....	75	1	1	2.40	138.12	1.84	1.84	4.41
General total.....	332	2	5	9.11	611.41	3.68	9.20	16.77

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, V.S

REGINA, November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The general health of the horses during the past year has been remarkably good, very few cases of disease or sickness of a serious nature having occurred, a fortunate condition considering the large amount of work the force was called upon to perform with a limited number of horses.

Only one case of contagious disease was reported, that being of horse Reg. No. 2662 of 'D' Division, which was destroyed at Lille, December 22, 1906, on account of its being affected with glanders. This animal was kept in a stable with a number of horses owned by different parties, and no doubt contracted the disease from some one of these.

Depot Division lost two horses during the year, one Reg. No. 104 was struck by a C. P. Ry. train between Pasqua and Moose Jaw, Dec. 17, 1906, and was instantly killed. The other horse, Reg. No. 2181, on detachment at Moosomin, was so badly injured by another horse that got loose during the night, and kicking it, that it was found necessary to destroy it.

'A' Division lost two horses. Horse Reg. No. 1443 was destroyed Dec. 6, 1906, on account of old age and debility, and horse Reg. No. 2405 was destroyed July 23, 1907, on account of it suffering from incurable laminitis.

'F' Division lost three horses. Horse Reg. No. 2179 dying March 6, 1907, from swamp fever, and horse Reg. No. 2109 died from the same disease May 11, 1907. Horse Reg. No. 176 died March 31, from injuries received having thrown its rider, and then run into the bush where it was found some days later lying in a hollow its hind legs so tangled up with the saddle strappings that it could not get up, it was got to a stable with a good deal of difficulty but only lived for a few days.

'E' Division lost horse Reg. No. 2703. This horse was kicked on the hock, and the joint so badly injured that it was found necessary to destroy the animal.

'G' Division lost four horses. Horse Reg. No. 194 died at Athabaska Landing, July 11, from enteritis.

Horse Reg. No. 81 had the tendons of hind leg severed on Feb 5, and was destroyed May 27.

Horse Reg. No. 2549 had tendons of fore leg severed on July 23, and was destroyed the same day.

Horse Reg. No. 181 was being used on the Peace River Yukon Trail, where it became so exhausted on a trip that it could go no further, and was destroyed Sept. 27.

'K' Division lost horse Reg. No. 2881 from pneumonia at Pendant d'Oreille on June 27, this being the only death of a horse in this division.

'D' Division lost horse Reg. No. 2663, destroyed for glanders at Lille, Dec. 22, 1906. Horse Reg. No. 1988 having broken its leg Nov. 2, 1906, was also destroyed.

Horse Reg. No. 2567 was accidentally killed at Leavings, July 18, and horse Reg. No. 2699 was accidentally shot and killed near Macleod, Sept. 26.

'H' Division reported the death of horse Reg. No. 2966 from enteritis on April 30.

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· N ' Division reported the loss of twenty-four horses, nine of this number having died prior to Oct. 31, 1906.

The majority of the deaths occurring among the horses of ' N ' Division were due to exhaustion, and want of proper food, conditions which I believe could not be averted in the country in which they were being used.

I attach herewith list of the horses which have died, and one of the horses which have been destroyed, also a list of the cases treated.

HORSES DIED.

Reg. No.	Div.	Cause of Death.	Date.
			1906.
43	N	Exhaustion.....	August 3rd.
8	N	".....	" 10th.
18	N	Abandoned on trail.....	Sept. 20th.
57	N	Lost.....	" 21st.
12	N	".....	" 22nd.
60	N	Abandoned on trail....	" 30th.
51	N	Exhaustion.....	October 4th.
34	N	Result of an accident.....	" 20th.
146	N	Abandoned on trail.....	November 9th.
104	Dep.	Killed by C. P. Railway train.....	Decem'er 17th.
			1907.
2179	F	Swamp fever.....	March 6th.
176	F	Result of an accident.....	" 31st.
2966	H	Enteritis.....	April 30th.
2109	F	Swamp fever.....	May 11th.
149	N	Result of an accident.....	" 18th.
27	N	Abandoned on trail.....	" 29th.
2881	K	Pneumonia.....	June 27th.
6	N	Drowned.....	" 29th.
194	G	Enteritis.....	July 11th.
2567	D	Result of an accident.....	" 18th.
3	N	Exhaustion.....	August 4th.
13	N	Abandoned on trail.....	" 20th.
1	N	".....	" 27th.
38	N	".....	Sept. 19th.
42	N	Lost.....	" 24th.
2699	D	Accidentally shot.....	" 26th.

HORSES DESTROYED.

			1906.
1988	D	Broken leg.....	November 2nd.
1443	A	On account of old age.....	December 6th.
2663	D	Glanders.....	" 22nd.
			1907.
17	N	Suspected kidney disease.....	January 24th.
2181	Dep.	On account of an injury.....	February 6th.
2703	E	Injury to hock-joint.....	April 8th.
148	N	Disease unknown.....	" 29th.
81	G	On account of an injury.....	May 27th.
39	N	Broken leg.....	June 27th.
2495	A	Laminitis.....	July 23rd.
2549	G	On account of an injury.....	"
29	N	Exhaustion.....	August 15th.
23	N	".....	Sept. 27th.
31	N	".....	"
181	G	".....	"

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List of cases treated during the year

	No.
Digestive	27
Respiratory	32
Nervous.	5
Muscular	91
Osseous	11
Lymphatic.	4
Urinary	2
Plantar.	78
Tegumentary	44
Fever, typhoid	1
" swamp.	6
Tested for glanders	3
Reacted and destroyed	1
Wounds—Punctured.	30
Incised	19
Lacerated	20
Contused ..	32

Sixty remounts were taken over during the year, the following being a list of the parties from whom horses were purchased, and the number supplied by each :—

Name.	Place.	No.
Imperial Remount Commission.	Regina	1
J. Graham.	Macleod.	1
J. McKenstry.	Dauphin.	1
J. McDonald.	"	1
W. A. Douglas.	Maple Creak.	5
J. Hargrave.	Medicine Hat.	1
E. C. Drake	"	1
A. J. Day & Co.	"	17
J. Walker	Calgary ...	2
J. N. Bond.	High River	1
F. Heslip ...	"	1
G. Limoges.	"	1
P. McNab	Macleod	1
W. McNab	"	1
J. McNab	"	1
E. F. Cummings.	"	1
Harris & Blake.	Cardston.	2
R. Smith.	"	1
J. J. Furman	Lethbridge	1
H. Miller.	Pekisko	19

With one exception these horses have turned out well, some of them being considerably above the average. The one horse that has not fulfilled expectations was reported to have some spinal trouble, this affection presenting itself some little time after the horse was taken over, so that in all probability the animal injured itself after coming into our possession. I am of the opinion that the horse is not permanently injured as on the last occasion on which I examined him he was going sound.

On a recent inspection made of the horses throughout the two provinces, I found conditions very satisfactory. The stables are comfortable, well ventilated and lighted, they are not what might be termed modern buildings, but answer our requirements.

The hay supplied the force this year is, I think, a little better than that usually secured, the past season having been particularly favourable for the hay crop.

The oats have not been of the average good quality we are accustomed to, but the best that can be had are being purchased.

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I found the shoeing much better than usual, more especially on the detachment horses : this is due, I think, to the fact that a number of good blacksmiths have found their way into this country.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS, C.M.G., ON WOOD BUFFALO IN THE MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT SMITH, June 22, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

Re WILD BUFFALO.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Moosomin on May 9, reporting to you at Regina, and receiving your instructions there, proceeded to Calgary, and thence to Edmonton, arriving there on Sunday May 12. I left there on the 14th for Athabaska Landing, arriving there on the 15th. I wired you *re* the boats leaving this place, and received your instructions, under date of May 16 to proceed to Fort Smith and report on the wild buffalo and the necessity of police posts.

I took the Hudson's Bay Co.'s transport in open boats, down the Athabaska River, and arrived at Fort McMurray on May 28, going into camp there. Having ascertained that the H. B. Co's steamer *Graham* could not get through Athabasca Lake, for ten or twelve days owing to the ice, I arranged with Mr. E. Thompson-Seton, the well known naturalist, and a fellow passenger, to take passage in his boat the *Sturgeon Head*.

I left McMurray at 3.25 p.m. of the 29th, the boat requiring to be caulked and needing a few general repairs.

We arrived at Lake Athabaska (Fort Chipewyan), at 4.20 a.m. of June 5, taking advantage of the night calm to row across the lake, a distance of ten miles. That morning I visited the detachment, and found everything in very good shape. The detachment had been painted, and the men appeared to be very comfortable. There were no complaints. I called on the priest at the Roman Catholic Mission and left cards on His Lordship Bishop Girouard, who was then absent.

I then called on the Church of England clergymen and other friends at Chipewyan.

As the Peace River was very high and the current running into Lake Athabaska, Mr. E. T. Seton hired Mr. Colin Fraser's tug *Keewatin* to tow us to the mouth of the Peace, some 40 miles distant. We left Chipewyan at 6.30 p.m. that evening, arriving at the mouth of the Peace at 11.30 p.m.

Rumours that the wolves were destroying the buffalo were current everywhere. Some went so far as to say that these wolves were a new and larger race come in from the Barren Grounds, to prey on them. Such rumours were repeated at every point in much the same words, without any details. This aroused my suspicions.

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At Smith Landing, where we arrived at 11.30 p.m. of June 7, I met Pierre Squirrel, Chief of the Chipewyans, and arranged for a meeting of the chiefs and hunters who knew the buffalo country near here. At the meeting next day, I told them that I had come to investigate the buffalo question, and if necessary, take steps for the destruction of the wolves; that I must go in person to the buffalo country, and if possible see the buffalo and the wolves. Countless objections were raised to my plans; the whole country was under from one to five feet of water now; they said we would not get a dry spot to sleep on; we should be devoured by flies; we would die of rheumatic fever; it was impossible to find the buffalo; they might be hundreds of miles off now. To all of which I replied that I should go at any risk if I could get a guide.

Next, all the horses were lost—wives were sick—contracts and promises elsewhere were remembered, and on the following day the chiefs were gone. Sousi Beaulieu, a half-breed of good reputation, was the only one left. He agreed to guide me to the country if I did not stay more than a week, and pay a man to tend his nets at the fishing grounds \$1.50 per day. I hired him pending the arrival of horses, for which I was negotiating at Fort Smith. I invited Mr. O. T. Seton to go with me to the Buffalo grounds, which invitation he gladly accepted.

It was not until the 13th that I could get horses, and then we set out, Mr. Seton and myself, with Sousi Beaulieu as guide, and a pack horse laden with supplies. We left Smith Landing at 3.30 p.m. of this date and struck west-sou'-west through a level country covered with mixed poplar and spruce. Very soon we began to meet with the swamps so much talked of, but found none of them very serious, and evidently all are dry in late summer. At one point only did we see a true bog. This was five miles from the Landing and extended for half a mile. The trail around this was difficult but not dangerous. The swamps continued with occasional dry places, till at 7.45 p.m. we reached Salt River where we camped for the night.

This is a beautiful, clear stream, about 30 ft. wide, with gravelly bottom. Its water is slightly brackish.

About four miles farther down we came to a stretch of open prairie, now covered with a few inches of water. This prairie was about two miles wide and extended, our guide told us, about twenty miles north and south.

On the 14th we continued our journey. After this the swamps were passed and the whole country dry. The surface here is slightly rolling, and our guide called attention to the fact that we were rising to the upland known as the Salt Mountain. This country, and in fact all we have seen here, is, as Mr. Seton pointed out to me, eminently suited for settlement. The ground is a rich clay loam. The growth is chiefly black and white spruce, tamarack, aspen poplar, balm of Gilead, white birch and willow a bound. As we rose higher, the soil grew lighter, and jackpine, ground cedar and ground hemlock appeared.

The pasture is fine. Plenty of grass, among which is a luxuriant growth of *Anemone Pulsatilla* (called *Crocus* in Manitoba), and *Avena*. The trees, plants, vegetation generally, and animal life, the advancement of the season, the rainfall, the soil, and the different climatic conditions, seemed exactly the same as in central Manitoba. The only important Manitoba tree not observed was the oak. The French priest here assures me that oats, barley, potatoes, and garden truck are everywhere successfully grown, and wheat equally so in some farmed localities. This, it will be remembered, is exactly what was said of Manitoba 30 years ago.

There seems no reason to doubt that here is a new and far larger Manitoba lying ready for settlement, as soon as it is made accessible by better means of transport. As we rose to the gentle ascent of Salt Mountain, the country became diversified with open glades and small lakes, recalling the west side of Riding Mountain.

The trails, wallows and chips of buffalo became noticeable, but as they were old we gave them only passing note. But when two perfectly fresh ones appeared, we dismounted to follow them on foot. I took charge of the horses as the flies were very thick, and sent Mr. Seton on with his camera. Beaulieu stalked them exactly as he would a moose, and in about an hour led Mr. Seton to an open glade where in plain view were a herd of 13 buffalo: two big bulls, one calf of this year, and the rest cows

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and yearlings. Their photograph was taken three times at 60 yards, before they became alarmed and ran off.

Bear tracks abound everywhere, and that night Beaulieu shot an old bear and two cubs within 50 yards of our camp. In the morning Mr. Seton remained in camp for the purpose of taking photographs of Buffalo wallows, and making observations.

Beaulieu and myself started out at 6.45 a.m. and travelled around the west side of Salt Mountain until 10.40 p.m., following fresh tracks of two buffalo, until we came upon fresh tracks of what appeared to be a large herd.

We tied our horses in the woods and followed along for about a mile through wet, swampy ground, until we came in sight of a bunch, all of which were lying down, except three large bulls. They were on a large salt lick. We crawled up to within (which we afterwards measured) 50 paces of them, through the brush. I took out my glasses, but owing to our position, could not get correct count of them.

After resting for a little while we both walked into the open. I took out my pocket-book and wrote down as follows:—"Four big bulls, one yearling, four little calves, three two-year-olds, and eight cows." They then saw us and got up one by one, and stared at us, showing how easily they can be approached and killed. Beaulieu then shouted and they galloped into the woods. The bulls were magnificent looking animals. They had not yet shed all their winter coat, but the cows were sleek and fine looking. Before going into the open, Beaulieu, who had his rifle along, said, 'Mon Dieu, major: Let me kill him one cow.' I explained to him that we would be fined \$500 and that I would lose my position. He then said, 'Let me kill him one for the Government.' But I would not permit it. We returned to the camp where we had left Mr. Seton and that evening moved our camp to a spot where we thought these animals might pass, through the night or early morning. But we saw no more of them. As we had seen thirty-three of these animals, and the fresh tracks of ten or twelve more, possibly bulls, in the woods, we concluded that we had seen all the buffalo in this particular district. And as there was no time to go to Peace Point and Rapid de Beaulieu, and keep our word with the guide, I decided to return, go to Fort Smith and arrange, if possible, to see the band reported to be in the Caribou Mountains, near Hay River. We looked everywhere for buffalo bones, but found only four very old skeletons, with nothing to tell how they had been killed. At all drinking places, muddy lakes, marshes and salt licks, we looked particularly for track of wolves and found very few. I got a glimpse of one small wolf, or possibly coyote, in the woods, and heard one coyote calling, just as we were leaving the mountain, he having probably smelt the bear we had killed. We found the skull of one wolf killed years ago, but I am forced to conclude that wolves are scarce here, and I found ample justification for my suspicion that the constant cry of 'wolf' is a mere ruse to divert attention from the two-legged depredators, who are really doing the mischief. Other game abounded. Bear tracks were seen on every side. Caribou are said to be plentiful in winter. Moose are common. I saw one without doing any hunting. This is important for the buffalo, as several well known hunters claim this region as their hunting and trapping grounds. They go in ostensibly to kill moose and come out abundantly supplied with pemmican, but bring out very few moose skins. I am informed by the traders here, that a few years ago these hunters begged a sale for moose skins, but of late years scarcely any have been brought out. This is very suspicious to say the least of it. These men did all they could to prevent me going in, and I consider it no longer doubtful what is destroying the buffalo.

The following morning the guide announced that his time was nearly up and he wanted to return to Smith Landing, which we did, arriving there at 4 p.m. on the afternoon of June 16. It will be seen by the map that we barely entered the buffalo country, so were fortunate in seeing so many head.

In case it were desired to capture some calves for the purpose of infusing fresh blood into other national herds, it could, I think, be easily done, as in the early summer, when the calves are young they could be run down and roped. A fresh cow could be taken out from Smith Landing or some other point, calves captured, and weaned on to the cow. I consider this feasible.

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To sum up I conclude :—

(a) That it is impossible for me or any one else in this country to give you an intelligent report as to the numbers of the buffalo, without first making a thorough patrol of the country, which would take from two to three months with a complete pack outfit :

(b) That the buffalo are in danger of extermination, not by wolves, but by poachers ;

(c) These poachers are all known and live at the village of Smith Landing in the summer time :

(d) They could easily be controlled by a local police patrol ;

(e) Without some such protection the buffalo will not last five years longer. Therefore I strongly recommend, as I did some ten years ago, that, if it is the wish of the Government to protect the buffalo, resident guardians be placed on the grounds.

As I have everything in readiness to proceed to the Caribou Mountains this afternoon, provided our guide Perre Squirrel arrives, and as the steamer *Grahame* will most likely be here during our absence, I deem it best to send this report. I will forward a supplementary one of our doings in this district. Trusting this report and the action taken by me will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, Insp.

Commanding Mackenzie River District.

P.S.—Map of buffalo grounds will be forwarded with supplementary report.—A. M. J., Insp.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,

FORT SMITH, July 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W.M. Police,

Regina.

Re WILD BUFFALO.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that our second trip of investigation of the buffalo country was made from Fort Smith, some sixteen miles further down the Great Slave River. The only available guide was Pierre Nee-yung or Squirrel, the Chief of the Chipewyans. He was under contract for one of the trading companies, so that he could not go with us until June 24.

The usual difficulties about support for his family, no moccasins for himself, mounts for our party, were meanwhile overcome, and we set out for Fort Smith at 6.50 a.m. of Monday, June 24.

Our company consisted of myself in command, Pierre as guide, Corporal Selig, Mr. E. T. Seton and his assistant, Mr. E. A. Proble, the American naturalist.

Pierre said he might get us to the buffalo country in four or five days, but must be back on July 1, as that was treaty day at Fort Smith.

We went westerly from Fort Smith through a level dry country, covered with jack-pine and poplar for about nine miles, following nearly the course of Slave River to Gravel Point, where we turned southwesterly through a region of swamps and muskegs for nine miles more. This brought us to Salt River where we camped for the night.

The next day we rode northwesterly along the banks of Salt River, in a region of extensive prairies, some of them wet, some dry, but all covered with a fine growth of grass and capable of supplying unlimited quantities of hay. After three miles we came to the crossing of Salt River, but our guide seemed not to know it well. The bottom here was treacherous mud and quicksand, and we nearly lost two of our horses. After two hours we got them out and went up the thickly wooded slope of Salt Mountain, which is here, as farther south, a plateau of no great elevation.

From there on the country was beautiful, the ground was slightly rolling with occasional lakes, the soil rich, and the timber spruce, poplar, jackpine and tamarack.

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The pasture was of the richest description, so that the horses fared well in spite of the swarms of mosquitoes and bulldogs. But they were at best a poor lot, and the two that had been mired showed that they were not fit for the arduous trip ahead. Our guide spoke of it once or twice, and seemed afraid that they could not make it in the time allowed.

On the night of the 25th, we camped in a grassy glade, where was a small pond. Here we saw the first signs of buffalo trails and wallows, but they were old, nothing of recent years.

Next day after a four hours ride through the same pleasing country, we reached the Little Buffalo River at noon. This is a deep beautiful stream about 40 feet wide, with swift current, and hard gravelly bottom and banks. Our guide had been getting uneasy and called a council, and plainly told us that with these horses it was impossible to reach the Buffalo before three days more, and allowing the same time for returning would make him too late for Treaty day at Fort Smith, where his presence was essential.

As alternatives he offered to go on foot, in which case we might see the game in 1½ days, provided each carried his own outfit; or to return after Treaty by another route with canoes down Little Buffalo River, and up Nee-yung or Canoe River. Although very unwilling to turn back, it was plainly impossible to go on, and the party voted unanimously to return to Fort Smith, and prepare for the canoe trip. We retreated our course from the Little Buffalo River to our morning camp, and there stopped the night.

Next day we turned off the old trail in a northeasterly direction, travelling through a high dry country of rich pasture and large timber. About 10.30 a.m. we came to the top of the mountain, and had a clear view of a great extent of country below us. To the north were some muskegs, but northeast were the open plains of Salt River stretching away for many miles.

We now left the mountain to cross this open stretch and at noon reached the east side of this prairie, where we camped. Thenceforward we travelled through dry poplar woods of scattered large trees, under which the richest grass abounded. The whole of this region seemed ideal for stock. About 3 p.m. we once more reached Salt River, and followed its banks through the same dry poplar country to its junction with Slave River, which we reached at six o'clock. A boat was handy so we put all baggage in this, and swam the horses, camping for the night. On the 28th we broke camp at eight a.m. and rode southerly for two miles through a dense growth of spruce, varied with a few swamps. This gave place to the open poplar woods with rich pasture which continued for seven miles, bringing us to Gravel Point. Here we struck the outgoing trail, and followed it nine miles to Fort Smith, where we arrived at 5 p.m. on June 28, having been absent five days.

It will be seen by the accompanying map that there is a good deal of swamp in this region. There is, however, much land that is dry, rich and eminently suited for ranching and mixed farming. Animal life was not abundant. We saw no big game whatever, and but few signs of moose or bear. Mr. Proble was fortunate to find the nest and eggs of a very rare bird, the Bohemian Waxwing, but we saw no game birds in the woods, and only a few ducks on the ponds.

Although we found no fresh buffalo signs, we learned a great deal about the range and were glad to hear that the main herd is the one that we expect to reach by the Canoe River. We saw no signs of wolves, not even a trail, and I am confirmed in my suspicion that the wolves are not the destroyers of the buffalo. In conclusion, I would point out that the range of the buffalo herds is very limited; that it has certain natural boundaries; that the buffalo do not attempt to leave this area; that it is removed from any village or permanent habitation; and that, finally, it would be an efficient and easy measure of protection if the whole area in question were at once turned into a National Park.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, Insp.

Commanding Mackenzie River District.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT McPHERSON, July 21, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* my third trip into the buffalo country, which I made from Fort Smith.

Mr. E. T. Seton and party were at Fort Smith when I announced my intention of making a third trip in search of the buffalo, and he being very keen to make the trip with me, I extended him an invitation.

As he and his party were about to start for Fort Resolution, we concluded it would be better to take the whole party, and make the work as easy, and the trip as soon as possible.

But I found that the question of getting a guide had to be solved first. The best man I could find was an Indian named Francois Bescaya. He was working for the R. C. Mission, helping to bring their scows over the rapids, and would not be able to start before July 4. Then there were the usual excuses about no food for his wife and dogs. After overcoming these, and with a considerable amount of trouble, I finally got started on July 4, at 9 a.m. with the following party:—Corpl. Selig, Messrs. Seton and Proble, the Indian, Francois Bescaya as guide, and 'Billy' Loutit, Mr. Seton's hired man. We went down the Slave River in two canoes, myself and the guide leading, and the remainder of the party in Mr. Seton's canoe.

At noon we camped at Gravel Point, and had some very heavy rain during our camp. The H. B. Co.'s steamer '*Wrigley*' we passed at 11 a.m. on her way to Fort Smith, and as Mr. Anderson had given me six days from the time when she was sighted, I knew that I would have no time to lose to reach the buffalo. It rained heavily during the afternoon, but we proceeded and had supper at Salt River, and afterwards went eight miles further down before camping for the night. It continued to rain heavily during the night, and everything that we had got soaked, our bedding particularly. The rain continued on the 5th, and we found it necessary to remain in camp, otherwise our provisions would be rendered useless by further travel in the rain. It ceased somewhat and we made a start about 2.30 p.m., but had to land at 4.50 p.m., as the wind made the river too choppy for the small canoe which was driven ashore. We then changed and I went into the large canoe, leaving the Indian to paddle the small one. After supper we kept down the river, and made the landing where our portage started, opposite 'Le Grand DeTour', at 10 p.m., pitching our camp in a very heavy rain.

On Saturday the 6th we took some time in the morning to try to dry our blankets, and then started to make the portage to the Little Buffalo River, the distance of which we knew not, but had heard variously estimated at from 3 to 15 miles. It required two trips to take our provisions, baggage and canoes across, and we made the following portages:—First, 700 yards overland with fair footing, then a slough of 500 yards, through part of which we had to push the loaded canoes, there not being sufficient water to float them. Secondly, a small portage of 60 yards, and then another slough of 300 yards through which we passed easily. But our hardest work was yet to come. The third portage was found to be about 3 miles long, through wet, swampy ground, where one sank to the knees in water and mud, and packing was rendered very hard work indeed. We successfully accomplished this portage, and it brought us to the banks of a beautiful slough about two miles long. It would seem that it had at one time been a river, and we had no difficulty in passing through it, as the water was very deep. We finally made our last portage of one-half mile, and landed on the banks of the Little Buffalo River at 7.30 p.m., five and one-half miles from the Slave River. We paced the portages, and estimated the water we passed through. Here we made large fires, and attempted to dry out our bedding, etc., but it was still raining.

On Sunday the 7th we broke camp at 5.25 a.m. and started on our way down the Little Buffalo. This is a beautiful stream about 20 yards wide, 10 feet deep, and has

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banks of hard clay, sloping to the water, grass-covered for a few feet, and then with a thick growth of alder, and back of that poplar and spruce. I mentioned in my second report that this is a swift-running stream, but we must have struck it where a rapid was running, as on our journey down we found the current to be about one mile an hour. The water is reported by the Indians to be saline, but we used it for cooking and drinking and found it to be very good. We camped at 6.30 p.m. for the night on the second tributary, called the 'Sass tessi' or Bear River, having made about 40 miles. The first tributary was about 12 miles from where we started. We saw three bears, three beavers, and some ducks along this part of the river, and all along we saw numerous signs, and fresh, of beaver, rats and mink. We also saw an exposure of limestone on the left bank during the afternoon. We found the river abounding with jackfish, Mr. Proble catching four with a troll in a very short time.

On Monday the 8th we broke camp at 6.10 a.m. and reached the third tributary, also coming from the west, at 8.10 a.m. This is called the 'Nyarling tessi,' but we could get no understandable interpretation from 'Billy' Loutit, but from the signs that the Indian made, took it to mean the 'Underground' River. In my second report this was referred to as the 'Canoe' River. Up this stream the guide turned, and we found the current much stronger than in the Buffalo, and very hard to paddle against.

We had to make a portage of about 300 yards at 11 a.m. This was caused by a jam of logs which must have taken years and years to accumulate. We camped for one hour at noon, and at 2.45 p.m., on our way up the river, came to where two smaller streams joined to form the Nyarling-tessi. We took the left or southwest branch, and at about 3.30 p.m. the river banks began to open back, and great stretches of marsh, covered with luxuriant grass, were exposed to our view. Along here we had to do some poling and tracking in order to make any kind of time, as the water was running very swiftly. We camped at 7 p.m., our guide informing us that we would reach the buffalo before noon to-morrow.

On Tuesday the 9th we broke camp at 7 a.m. resuming our upward journey. About 8.30 we observed the first signs of buffalo, their licks, tracks and chips, probably a few months old. The guide informed us that the Indians had seen buffalo in here last winter. At 10.30 a.m. we reached as far as we could go with the canoes, the river becoming so narrow and overhung with brush, that it was impossible to proceed farther, and which the guide claimed to be the head of navigation for this stream. Here we landed, and the guide informed us that we would have to make the rest of the journey on foot, and that we might see the buffalo in one-half day and that it might take several.

This being now the sixth day from Fort Smith, and since we met the steamer 'Wrigley,' and not knowing how far we were from Fort Resolution, where I intended to meet this steamer, I did not deem it advisable to proceed farther. I talked the matter over with Messrs. Seton and Proble, and I wanted them to stay, and, if possible, see the buffalo. I decided to return to the Buffalo River, follow it to Slave Lake, and thence to Resolution, taking Corpl. Selig and the small canoe. The guide I left with Mr. Seton. The provisions by this time had run short, and we made a division, we trusting to kill something before we reached Resolution, which turned out to be the case on our way down the Nyarling-tessi. We parted at noon, and bent ourselves to the task of reaching Resolution before the 'Wrigley.' We made the portage before mentioned, and reached the mouth of the Nyarling where we camped for supper, consisting of one teal and a cup of black tea, at 6.25 p.m.

We decided that in order to make connection, we would have to paddle all night, and so we divided the night into two watches, I taking the first and paddling until midnight, and Corpl. Selig the second. During his watch we reached the mouth of the Buffalo, running into Great Slave Lake, at 4.15 a.m. Here we found an Indian village, but found no one at home, all being away at Resolution for the treaty payments. During the night the Buffalo seemed to be alive with mink swimming forwards and backwards across it. We had breakfast of more teal and black tea, and at 5.50 a.m. started on our trip across the Great Slave Lake to Fort Resolution, some 12 miles distant.

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The lake was very rough, but we got in safely at 9.45 a.m. and found that the '*Wrigley*' had not yet arrived. We learned that she was lying in the mouth of the Slave River with five scows in tow, unable to cross the lake on account of the heavy sea. She arrived the next morning at 4 a.m.

I was much afraid when starting out on this trip that our time was too limited, but felt that you desired me to gather as much information as possible *re* the buffalo, and consequently I pushed on as late as I dared, hoping all the while to reach them before I would have to start for Resolution. A trip of this kind required time unlimited.

I am in hopes that Messrs. Seaton and Proble will have killed a moose, and that will enable them to get to the buffalo, and accomplishing this will be able to give them a good report of their numbers and location.

Mr. Seton is carefully preparing a map for me, and it was not completed. But I herewith attach one roughly made from my own notes. This country appears never to have been entered by surveyors. The map that Mr. Seton will give you might be of much value to the Government as he has taken great pains in making it as accurate as possible. Photographs of the buffalo we saw on the first trip, Mr. Seton has promised to give me copies of, for yourself and the Comptroller.

I was in hopes on this last trip of reaching the Buffalo Lake country where live families called the '*Ejere gons*' (pronounced *ejericcons*) who are said to be in close touch with and know the buffalo well. They are said to have houses at the lake, and also at the mouth of the big Buffalo River. Not getting in to see them, I was in hopes of meeting them at Fort Resolution or Hay River, but they had not come in to either place for treaty. It appears to me that a man or two should be stationed in this country, drawing their rations from Resolution, and work in that district.

We did not see any signs of wolves on this trip, but there is no doubt there are some. But I am still of the conviction that they are not the destroyers of these animals. There are quite a number of skins brought in from the bounty district. But there is nothing to stop the nefarious practice of buying wolfskins elsewhere, bringing them into the bounty district, and collecting the bounty on them.

If it is your intention to place men at Smith Landing, which is one of the places needing them badly, I would recommend to your favourable consideration the name of Murdo MacKay, as special constable. He is highly recommended by Mr. Anderson, of the Mackenzie River District, Hudson's Bay Co. He has been many years with the Hudson's Bay Co., and was highly spoken of by Mr. Warburton Pike on his trip to the barren grounds. He is a good hunter, trapper and traveller. My plan would be to employ this man and let him have a line of traps from Smith to where we first saw the buffalo, and remain there reporting to whoever is in charge at Fort Smith, or Smith Landing.

On this trip and the last we found the flies very numerous and troublesome, and the last trip especially was rendered very arduous as we had such a great deal of rain, not seeing the sun for the first five days.

I wish to bring to your favourable notice Corpl. Selig. On the two trips that he accompanied me he was untiring in his efforts to make them successful.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I received the greatest assistance and kindness from Mr. Thomas Anderson, who is in charge of the Mackenzie River District of the H. B. Co., and from all the officers under him.

The men that kill the buffalo are no doubt the best hunters, and, if caught, would be able to raise any fine imposed on them. I am of the opinion that this offence should be punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, Insp.
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

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APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER, OF PATROL FROM REGINA
TO CHURCHILL AND RETURN, WINTER 1906-7.

REGINA, March 11, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
‘ Depot ’ Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I returned on the evening of the 8th inst. from Fort Churchill, where I went on a patrol of inspection, also carrying mail and despatches.

I left Regina, accompanied by Corporal Reeves, on December 8, 1906, and arrived in Prince Albert on Sunday morning, December 9. I left Prince Albert by the C. N. Ry. on Monday afternoon and reached Mafeking on Tuesday morning at 7.45 a.m. Waiting for us there were two dog teams and two natives to take us to Norway House. Arrangements had been made previously with Mr. Leask, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Shoal River, whereby he was to furnish conveyance to Norway House for the sum of \$100, rations on the way being provided by me.

We left Mafeking the same morning, that is, December 11, and reached Shoal River that night, a distance of 25 miles.

We left Shoal River the next morning and travelled on Lake Winnipegosis until we reached High Portage when we came to Cedar Lake, after which we followed the trail to Grand Rapids, which is situated on Lake Winnipeg, at which place we arrived on the afternoon of December 15.

Our stores and provisions were replenished, and we left on the afternoon of the following day, Sunday, December 16. We travelled north along the west coast of Lake Winnipeg and met some rough ice for a couple of days. We circled the north shore of the lake and passed by Warren's Landing and got into Norway House on the afternoon of December 20.

On Saturday morning, December 22, Corporal Reeves and the outfit from Shoal River started on the return journey.

I made an inspection of Norway House detachment and found it as reported in the special inspection report which I forwarded from there. I found that the first packet over the ice from Selkirk was unaccountably delayed, and as there was a couple of months' mail coming on this first packet which was expected every day, I decided to wait until it came in before going on to Split Lake. It would have disappointed the people north if I had left a day or so before this packet, as this is the most important of the season.

I left Norway House on the morning of December 26 with three dog teams, and accompanied by Sergt. Smith and Special Const. Donald Sinclair as guide and interpreter. We arrived at Cross Lake on the morning of the 28th, having been delayed by a snow storm on the way. We found there that it was necessary to have a man running ahead of the dogs, so we procured a native, the chief of the Cross Lake Band, Chief Peter Ross, to take us on to Split Lake at \$1.00 per day going down and \$6.00 for the return journey, with the promise of adding a little present. We were to furnish him transportation one day back from Split Lake.

We left Cross Lake the next day, December 29, Chief Peter going ahead of the dogs. It was stormy every other day all the trip down, which made travelling heavy, and fast time was out of the question.

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We portaged across to Lake Sipiwesk and then across to Landing Lake into the Grassy River until we arrived at Natounan, at which place there are some natives trapping and fishing.

We were delayed one day at Natounan on account of a snowstorm. Chief Peter took a native boy and a dog team with him, going on to Split Lake for him to return with. We followed the Grassy River down to Stinking Lake and then crossed over into the Nelson River, after which we portaged across into Split Lake, and arrived at the post on the afternoon of January 6, 1907.

The country travelled from Norway House is, generally speaking, flat and low. As the river is full of rapids and the lakes full of islands a great many portages have to be made, some of considerable length. Indeed, it takes a good guide to pilot one through this even country where there are no landmarks—in fact, no white man, even the Hudson's Bay Company's agents who have been a long time in the country, hazard themselves on these trips without being accompanied by competent native guides. Most of the portages travelled must be covered with water in summer and practically impassable. The country is a medley of muskegs, lakes and rivers with ranges of higher land running here and there. No hills above 50 feet high were met with, so you can have some idea of the flatness of the country. We often passed long areas of burnt timber. The timber consists of black spruce, juniper, jackpine and a small proportion of poplar and birch. On the lowland, it is muskegs and short willows. Here and there at long intervals we came across patches of fair sized timber, but none was passed that would be of great commercial value.

Railways could find sufficient suitable timber for sleepers all along and around the district travelled to Split Lake.

About 15 miles up the lake, Split Lake, timber can be procured, i.e., logs twenty to thirty feet long for building purposes, some even longer.

The river down from Norway House in summer is reported full of rapids, and coming down many portages are encountered. It would be folly for any man to trust himself on these rivers without guides. Even the lakes are of such a size and so full of islands that one has to know all about them to be able to tell where the mouth or the entry of the river is when he is on one of these lakes. This is not at all as one at first sight thinks it to be on looking at maps of the country. It is a very hard country to find one's way in, and I foresee many accidents through losing their way, ignorance of rapids, &c., to those who would hazard themselves to reach Fort Churchill without competent guides and proper outfits.

If a rush is made in the country anywhere through gold, cobalt, or any other mineral strikes that might be made at any moment (for I hear there are signs of mineral ores distributed throughout the district, and prospectors, few just now but who are increasing in numbers yearly, will perhaps fall on some promising quartz which will occasion some kind of a stampede)—I say if some such strike is reported some arrangement will have to be made to safeguard and keep track of every one coming down, so as to be able to prevent or trace up accidents, drownings, &c., which may occur, something like the arrangements we had in the Yukon River when all those small boats were leaving Whitehorse for the diggings, on a smaller or similar scale according to the extent of the stampede and the number of people coming in on it.

Weather.—The weather is generally good. This is said to be an exceptional winter for snow, there is more snow this year, so the natives report around Norway House and Split Lake districts, than there has been for the last sixteen years, and even at that it compares favourably with the usual fall of snow around the Eastern townships in the province of Quebec.

Game this year is fairly plentiful. Moose meat and deer meat is to be had anywhere from the natives around Norway House, and down around Split Lake there are large quantities of deer. The fur though is poor, rabbits are practically died out and that means usually scarcity of fur in general.

Fish is plentiful except in Split Lake and the near vicinity, which is recognized to be the worst fishing district of the country travelled. The quality of the fish there is

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not so good either. Perhaps this is caused by the fish not getting the kind of nourishment they thrive on. Everywhere else fish is of good size and quality, both for domestic use and dog food.

I saw comparatively few Indians. They are all off hunting and trapping at this time of the year and are usually in isolated places where game and fur is not disturbed. This is the reason I met so few. In winter their occupation is hunting and trapping, and some mix fishing with it. In summer they either work on the York boats used by the Hudson's Bay Company for freighting purposes or fish for the Fishing Companies operating in their respective districts.

With regard to the Fishing Companies.—I take the liberty of suggesting that by what I heard and what I believe, some restrictions should be made in the extent of their operations. The fish caught I hear is mostly all exported to the United States market, and it is foreseen that soon there will be hardly fish enough left to feed the natives and their dogs. If some law could be passed to forbid the exportation of fish caught in the Keewatin district, outside of Canada, it would benefit the country a great deal, for at this rate the fish will soon become extinct or practically so, something like it is in Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods, and is getting in regard to Lake Winnipeg, which is getting fished out. Fishing companies are operating as far as Lake Sipiwesk. This new railway coming in from the Pass will come through a country of good fishing lakes. Fishing companies find it even profitable to haul fish some 100 or 150 miles from railway transportation with horses. One can easily imagine if a railway ever comes through to Fort Churchill to what extent the country will be exploited by these fishing companies, and as these lakes are all of comparatively small size it will take very few years indeed to drain them all of their fish and then the natives will be left starving if a poor year of fur comes. As it is now they can always fall back on fish after everything else fails. Even then, this country is growing now at such a rate that if no restrictions on the exportation of fish are made at an early date there will be no fish left for our own consumption.

The scale of wages paid for half-breeds and Indians in the district is very reasonable. One can get a good guide for \$1 per diem and rations. The rations consist of 2 lbs. of flour, 1 lb. of bacon, some sugar and 1 oz. tea per man per diem. One notable peculiarity of the country is that when one engages a guide or any other man to travel he has always to pay wages for the return trip and furnish rations also, whether they are required on the return trip or not.

In general they are good sturdy men, good runners and dog drivers. They are very faithful and patient, look to your comfort generally and are very quick to pick up your ways and habits. The more you allow them to do for your comfort the more pleased they seem to be. Natives and half-breeds are very peculiar in this way, the less you do of manual work the more they think of you. By driving my own dog team I lost prestige with them, whereas if I had allowed myself to be well wrapped up in a cariole and be driven instead, although it might give them double the work, they would have thought the more of me, and apparently have been more pleased.

As regards this district becoming an agricultural centre, I am positive it will never become so as there is no land fit for agriculture of any extent. Perhaps here and there there may be a few stretches of soil fit for growing staple food products, but they will be all so small as to be altogether ignored and unexploited. Although the ground was covered with snow this could be told by the appearance of the timber growing on it and by the hearsay of every one. The only way this country could be developed is through minerals being discovered, otherwise it will be left in its present state of wilderness, a fur-producing district.

Split Lake to Fort Churchill.—On my arrival at Split Lake I found things fairly mixed up. For that reason I thought fit to delay the inspection of the detachment until my return from Fort Churchill. I left instructions with Sergt. Smith, who remained in Split Lake to investigate the conditions of affairs and report to me on my return, also to get things into shape.

Re Dogs.—Of the nineteen dogs they took from Norway House only thirteen were alive, and of these thirteen there were perhaps one or two dogs that might be called fit

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for the trip to Fort Churchill. We took five of the best dogs and made a train; the balance were totally unfit for such a trip.

Corpl. Nicholls not expecting an officer to take this patrol had made arrangements of his own to go on on the arrival of the packet. I did not change any of them except that I left one of his dog teams behind, taking instead the team I had taken down from Norway House. It takes a few days to get dogs used to one's driving, and as they were in good condition I simply went right on with them. As no Indian guide would undertake to take the party to Fort Churchill alone, two guides had to be engaged to go ahead of the dogs to break trail. This country is very little travelled, even the Indians themselves are not sure of it. Chief William Kitchikisik, chief of the Split Lake Band, was engaged at the rate of \$1 25 per diem to be paid from the day he left Split Lake and Sandy Maham, another Indian, was also engaged at \$1.00 per diem. The dog team of the latter had been retained by Corpl. Nicholls at the rate of 75c. per diem. He was to be paid for himself and his dogs from the time he left on the patrol. Whilst in Split Lake I purchased from Sandy Maham 400 fish which he had in a cache ninety miles north of Split Lake on the trail to Fort Churchill. For these fish I had to pay five cents apiece; they were not very good fish either as regards size or quality. Most of them were red suckers and sometimes it took four to feed one dog. Corpl. Nicholls had arranged the transaction previous to my arrival at Split Lake and I found it satisfactory and approved it.

We prepared provisions for men and dogs during January 7 and 8 and left early on Wednesday morning the 9th for Fort Churchill in the following order:—Chief William and Sandy Maham ahead of the dogs, Special Constable Edward McPherson, half-breed interpreter with his team, Corpl. Nicholls with second dog team, and myself driving the third dog team. We carried no dog feed as it was procurable along the trail for about ninety miles north. Three Indian camps were situated along the trail within this distance. We struck the Little Churchill the third day out and on the fifth day we struck the last Indian camp, about forty miles from the Big Churchill River, at about noon on Sunday, January 13. We were just getting camp ready when two trains of dogs pulled in from the north, consisting of Mr. Thibaudeau, a Government surveyor, Constable Seller and Special Constable Mosher, a carpenter and three Indian guides. They were coming south from Churchill and gave us cheerful news about the trail, snow, shelter, &c. Const. Seller was coming outside on leave. Special Cons. Mosher was returning to Halifax, having completed his work as carpenter for the R.N.W.M. Police at Fort Churchill. Mr. Thibaudeau had his own dog team and native, and was doing work for his Department and intended to go on by the Pas following the Grassy River. Mr. Thibaudeau being without dog feed I gave him some from our cache as none could be procured anywhere else. We camped together that night. Next morning we pulled out, Mr. Thibaudeau remaining behind one day to do some work and rest his dogs. He is very enthusiastic about Fort Churchill as a seaport and railway terminus.

We engaged two natives there with their dog team to come along the trail with us for three days carrying dog feed. I might add as an explanation that dog fish is a very cumbersome and heavy food to carry for dogs. Each dog needs about eight pounds of fish per day, while if fed deer meat or moose meat three to four pounds is a good ration for a good sized dog doing hard work in cold weather. It took about 120 pounds of dog feed per day for fifteen dogs, and as we were reckoning on taking eight days to Fort Churchill it would have made a very heavy load for us to take. We paid these Indians 75 cents per man per day and 75 cents per day for their dog train. We travelled down the Little Churchill two days and about 3.30 p.m. of the second day we struck the Big Churchill River. We travelled down it for about five miles and came to the beginning of the long portage to Fort Churchill. Next morning the 16th, we started out crossing a few lakes until we came to a large one about six miles wide. We crossed this lake, which is reported to be alive with whitefish and is known as Sam Gray's Lake. (This lake is not entered on the maps of the country.) It is the head of the Deer River. Next day the natives left us to return to their camp and we went along, striking the beginning of the barren land in the afternoon of the same day. We saw a large number

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of deer tracks. In fact, any one who had leisure to stop to hunt would have been able to kill a good many.

Next day we were in the barren land for good, but shelter, good at that, could be procured anywhere inside of a mile or two in case of a storm starting up. We crossed a river that afternoon of a fair size, which is not entered in the map, and which empties itself into the Big Churchill River a good distance above the Deer River. The following day we followed this river down; there is good shelter all along, although to our right we could see open, barren land as far as the eye could reach. We came into the Churchill River at noon on January 19, and travelled down the river until nightfall when we camped.

All along the Churchill fair-sized timber is to be had anywhere. One can hardly conceive the state of barrenness of the inland when one follows the well-timbered and sheltered valley of the Churchill River. The river is full of islands, and these islands are a mass of beautiful green timber of good size, and this all the way down to about nine or ten miles from the mouth of the river,

We arrived at Fort Churchill the following day, Sunday, January 20, 1907, and met Supt. and Mrs. Moodie coming out of church.

The detachment is built about four miles farther down, near Fort Prince of Wales, on the west shore of the river.

This is said to be the earliest packet that ever reached Fort Churchill from the outside.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

There are no Indians living between ninety miles north of Split Lake on the Little Churchill down to Fort Churchill, a distance of about 160 miles. If there are we did not encounter them nor come across any of their trails.

The general appearance of the country from the time we left Split Lake to the time we reached the Little Churchill River is a little more undulating than from Norway House to Split Lake. About thirty miles north of Split Lake we could see far away in the distance some hills which are situated near the chain of lakes shown on the map northeast of Split Lake and called North Fishing Lakes; also on the north side of Burnt Wood River we could trace a ridge, for a long distance, of about 50 ft. high. Otherwise the country is what I would call flat. Some little hills here and there may come up to about 50 or 75 ft. above the surrounding country and these are only getting on and off lakes and creeks which we crossed all along until the Little Churchill River was reached.

Timber of fair size is to be had at places here and there until one gets to the end of the Little Churchill when timber is getting too small for constructional purposes. Large areas of burnt timber are crossed as far as 50 miles north of Split Lake. From there I did not notice any burnt area of any extent.

Coming down the Little Churchill there are, at the head, many lakes that are not shown on the map, but as one gets lower down no more are met with. The banks become steeper and steeper until, when nearly at the mouth, the banks are about 70 ft. high or more. The Little Churchill opens up on the Big Churchill into what seems to be a lake at first sight, except for the rough ice in places. We came down the Big Churchill for about five miles, and then saw nailed to a tree near the bank a broken paddle on which is written 'Entry of portage to Deer River.' This portage is used in summer by outfits going over to Fort Churchill, but in winter this is not followed. From there on we crossed a succession of lakes and timbered country, direction northeast for about fifteen miles. Then we came into a large lake some six miles wide, length not known, with one large island in it of a size, I should judge, of about a mile or so long, lying towards the northeast corner of it. This was the last lake met right down to Fort Churchill. We crossed little swamps, travelled through timbered country for some 25 miles farther north when we struck the beginning of the barren lands which appear, at first sight, like the bluff prairie in winter, only the trees, instead of being poplars or cottonwood, are small, mean-looking black spruce, some dried, some

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green, in about even quantities. We travelled through such country for about one day, *i.e.*, thirty or thirty-five miles, then we came down on a fair size river with sharp-cut banks, the edges of which are timbered. We followed it down for about half a mile and came up on the opposite side, when we had a good view of the real barrens extending on the right as far as the eye could reach. The barren lands consist of a mossy soil full of little lakes. The deer paw off what little snow there is on top to get at it, and, a peculiar thing, they seem to paw where the snow is deeper, some four or five inches. Perhaps on account of the moss being kept more tender the deer choose to eat in such places when any amount of moss is bare.

We followed the river keeping it on our left for about 18 miles, direction due north and came upon the Big Churchill most unexpectedly. We could not in the least imagine we were coming into the big river until we were right on it. The banks at this place are not steep on the opposite side and perhaps that was the reason. For some time we could see in the distance some cut banks, but we did not allow ourselves to say that it was the big Churchill although we might have suspected it to be so.

From there on the trail runs down the river due north. The Deer River is encountered about one mile further down from where we came into the big Churchill River. The Churchill River is full of islands for about fifteen miles, then it is open and of good width. I should judge about one to three miles wide and in some places wider, until Mosquito Point is reached when we are in sight of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post about five miles off. We kept on the east side of the river for about eight miles, then crossed over to the west side and followed it right down. We met comparatively very little rough ice on the Big Churchill, which appears to freeze fairly evenly.

The weather all the way down from Split Lake to Churchill was very fair, in fact we had beautiful weather all the way down; a little cold perhaps, but clear. The further north we went the less snow we met, and when we got into the barren lands they were practically bare of snow, bare moss showing all over. If there had been more snow we would have had better sleighing. As it was, we had to go over all the unevenness of the soil whereas the snow would have covered it evenly had sufficient fallen. Of course the wind blows away and packs the snow a good deal. Even then, in the sheltered places not more than from 12 to 18 inches of snow were found except where there were snow banks.

Deer were very plentiful right down to Fort Churchill from about 60 miles north of Split Lake; the snow in some places being simply packed down with their tracks. They are very easily frightened away, and can scent danger from afar, and it necessitates going on a hunt to get them unless one falls on a band unperceived or unawares. When one travels with dogs he has to make so much noise that game is frightened for miles around. We saw many bands of deer on the barrens but too far away for us to get at without going out of our way.

I stayed in Fort Churchill for five and a half days resting dogs, preparing provisions for the return trip, &c. We started on the return journey on January 26, Saturday morning. I was obliged to leave Corpl. Nicholls behind at Fort Churchill as he was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, nothing serious, but very painful and of such a nature as to incapacitate him for the return trip. When I passed the Hudson's Bay Post I exchanged one of the dogs I had brought from Split Lake, which was thin and unfit for the return journey, paying \$8 over. I must say this is the biggest husky dog in Churchill, also a splendid worker; he reached Mafeking in the very best of condition. We left Fort Churchill in the following order:—Chief William Kitchikisik as guide ahead, Sandy Maham driving his own dogs, Edward McPherson with the Split Lake team and myself driving the Norway House team. The first day we made about thirty miles, leaving the Churchill River and getting inland for about half a mile. General travelling direction south.

The next day, Sunday, the weather was cold and very windy, a strong wind from the northwest. We travelled all that day in the barrens, crossing the small river at 2 p.m. We travelled until 4 p.m., when we camped for the night, having made about 25 miles, general direction south. The following day was cold and windy. We were in the bluff country, having left the real barrens the afternoon before. We made a good

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long day's travel, about thirty miles. We got well into the timber country by about 3 p.m., and camped for the night about 5 p.m., general direction travelled west of south. On January 29 we struck the big lake known as Sam Gray's Lake at about 10 a.m., and the Big Churchill river at 3.30. We camped for the night about one mile up the Churchill, having travelled about 28 miles. Weather clear and cold. General direction southwest. The next day, the 30th, we followed the Little Churchill until nightfall making about 30 miles, the weather being clear and nice. On January 31 at about 10 a.m. we reached the Indian camp. We left there at noon and went on until 5 p.m., when we camped for the night, having travelled 25 miles. On February 1 we made about 25 miles. On February 2 it was very cold and we travelled until we were within about 15 miles of Split Lake and then camped, having made about 30 miles. On February 3 we reached Split Lake at 11.15 a.m., having travelled about 15 miles, the weather being clear and cold.

We had but one mishap on the way up. The dogs ran away on account of fresh deer tracks and the sleigh of Edward McPherson collided with a tree smashing the nose of it badly. We managed to reach Split Lake with it however, but it is no more fit for police use. Otherwise we had no accidents and made fairly good time, travelling the 240 miles in eight and a half days, an average of a little over 28 miles per day. For the last three days the dogs were very tired and it was almost impossible to go any faster than at a walk although the sleighs were very lightly loaded by that time.

At Split Lake I found that Const. Doak was away at Natounan with all the dogs, having taken them there for the purpose of feeding them. Dog fish this winter is almost unprocurable around Split Lake, and it was to save as much as possible of the supply they had left that this course was taken.

I instructed Sergt. Smith, on my first passing in Split Lake, to do so if he could not procure a sufficient supply of fish to last until spring. There were on hand only 993 fish when I returned to Split Lake, this being all that could be had round Split Lake, and that they had to haul for a distance of 35 miles to get it into the post.

I was informed that a fire occurred at the post a few days after my departure. I have sent a special report *re* this.

During that week I made a general inspection of the police post, staking a police reserve for building purposes, spoke to the chief and councillors of the Split Lake band when they came to interview me about our coming in the country. I am forwarding under special cover the report of the inspection of Split Lake detachment.

During my stay in Split Lake I engaged another special constable as guide and interpreter, a native by the name of Alex. Spence. Although he does not speak fluent English he understands it well. Edward McPherson was returned to Mr. Flett, the Hudson's Bay Co's. agent, who loaned him to us until we could procure a suitable man. Alex. Spence is one of the few natives who know the summer route into Fort Churchill from Norway House, and this is one of the main reasons why I engaged him, besides this, he is a very good man. I agreed to pay him \$25 per month, and whilst on the Churchill patrol, i.e., this summer, he would receive 50 cents per diem extra. This is about the average pay of a man who is engaged for this work, that is about \$1.50 per diem.

On Saturday, February 9, we pulled out, Alex. Spence ahead of the dogs, Const. Rose with the first dog team and myself with the second dog team. I hired two native dogs from Alex. Spence. He was to receive 25 cents per diem for both of them whilst on the way to Norway House and return. I had to do this as I intended to leave Const. Doak three dogs to work with while Const. Rose was away, and as I wanted to leave only six working dogs at Split Lake, Const. Rose would only have had three dogs left with which to return to Split Lake from Norway House. By hiring these two dogs I made him a train of five dogs, three not being sufficient for a trip of 250 miles. It was threatening weather that morning, and about an hour after we started a blinding snow-storm came up. We had to do about 35 miles that day and we were progressing so slowly in the storm that we found it advisable to return and wait until Monday to start. On Monday morning we left in the order named above. It was fairly windy and cloudy all that day and off and on we had a little flurry of snow. There was hardly any trail

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to be seen, it having been covered by the recent snowstorm. We reached the rapids at 6 o'clock p.m., distance 35 miles. We pulled out the following morning at 4 o'clock and about 12.30 we met Const. Doak returning to Split Lake with eight dogs. We took four from him, which left him with three working dogs and one young pup. He reported that he had left behind at Natounan a dog which had had one of his feet so badly frozen that he could not walk; he had arranged with some Indians to feed him. We left Const. Doak with eight dogs on each sleigh and reached Natounan at 6.15 p.m. In the morning we broke trail until we met Const. Doak and travelled altogether about 35 miles. It snowed all that night and the next morning, making it impossible for us to pull out. Fish of a good quality was hard to purchase at Natounan. We could only get jackfish and suckers and they are poor food for dogs. We had to take a great quantity of it as we had eight dogs on each sleigh and the trails were all snowed up, which means ordinarily slow travelling. We took four nights fish with us to reach Cross Lake, a distance of 130 miles.

Eight dogs on a train in the portages is a great deal too many and instead of being a help they are a hindrance. We did not like to have some of them loose as there are traps and snares all along. We had only two sleighs and good loads on. We hired a native outfit to come out two days with us carrying dog feed. We paid one of them 75 cts. per day and 50 cts. for his train of dogs. I gave his off man 50 cts. per day. I could only get about half the dog fish I required from the natives and had to take the balance from the man in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's fish cache.

We pulled out from Natounan on the morning of February 14. It snowed that day and became very mild afterwards. We all got wet, the snow melting on our clothes moccasins, &c. Travelled 35 miles.

Next morning we started early and found the trails very heavy all day. We struck Lake Sipiwesk at about 3.30 p.m., travelled until 5 p.m., and camped for the night, having made about 35 miles. The following day before daylight the natives I had hired pulled out for Natounan and we pulled out directly after. We had some good travelling on Lake Sipiwesk that day although we had to break trail, and by 5 p.m., we found ourselves about 20 miles from Cross Lake. From there on the trail was well defined, someone having been on it that day hauling moose meat which was killed near the trail on the portage. We decided to go on, and reached Cross Lake at 10.30 p.m., having travelled sixty miles during the day.

The next day being Sunday, and being informed that the Indian chief and councillors wanted to see me, I decided to stay over. On Monday morning we pulled out and reached John Bull's cabin at 6 p.m., a distance of 40 miles. The next morning we got into Norway House by noon having travelled about 20 miles. The distance between Split Lake and Norway House is 260 miles and we covered it in six and a half days actual travelling, an average of over 43 miles per day. For the first five days we had to break trail most of the way.

The train of dogs I took to Fort Churchill from Norway House returned in fine condition. These dogs had travelled up to this time over 1,000 miles.

No accident occurred along the trail from Split Lake, only some bad colds which we caught on February 14, the day we left Natounan, when we all got very wet on account of the mild weather.

When I arrived at Norway House I found that Const. Cashman was away, having gone to Mafeking with Const. Seller and Special Const. Mosher. Const. O'Neill was under orders to proceed on a patrol, so Const. Rose was ordered to accompany me to Mafeking. I stayed at Norway House until Saturday morning, February 23, when we pulled out in the following order: Doc Simpson, a native guide hired from the Hudsons' Bay Co. to pilot us to Mafeking, Special Const. Alex. Spence who was to drive back my train of dogs, Const. Rose with first dog train and myself with the second dog train, the same dogs I drove to Churchill and back. We took six days rations with us and two night's dog food. The first day we travelled only eight miles. We were obliged to camp on an island on Playgreen Lake on account of a snowstorm. In the evening the wind turned round and we passed a most uncomfortable

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night. It snowed all night and part of the morning. On the 24th we left camp at about 10 a.m., still snowing and blowing. We got on the Mossy Portage at noon, made a fire and got on Lake Winnipeg at 3 p.m. We travelled until 4.30, made another fire and pulled out again at dusk. We were intending to travel a good distance that night as the weather was perfect and beautiful moonlight. At about 6 p.m. we came in sight of a fire about one mile out. We made for it and found it was Const. Cashman returning to Norway House. We camped together that night. Travelled 25 miles. Next morning we started at 4.30 a.m. and reached Limestone Bay Fishing Camp at 10 a.m., left at 11.30 and travelled until 4.30 p.m. Weather very stormy, impossible to see further than 200 yards ahead. There was no trail and we had to keep our course by feeling the wind, which was easterly. Travelled about 30 miles. On the 26th we pulled out in the early morning and reached Grand Rapids at dusk. We had no trail all day. The storm of the 25th (yesterday) was reported to have been very severe at Grand Rapids. No sign of any track was left on the lake. We had to go from point to point all the way in; travelled 35 miles. We put up for the night at a Mr. Simpson's who keeps a kind of hotel at that place. We refilled our boxes of provisions which were getting short, had some bannock made, and the next morning, February 27, pulled out at 8.30 a.m. We reached the Narrows at 2.30 p.m., a distance of 25 miles. From there on to High Portage, a distance of 20 miles, we had no trail and it was very heavy travelling. We made High Portage at 9.30 p.m. We could only procure a few dog fish, hardly enough for the night's feed. Travelled 45 miles. On the 28th we pulled out at 9 a.m., made Channel Islands at 1.30, a distance of 15 miles. Our intentions were to make Shoal River that night. We were told some one was living on Channel Islands. As it was, the place had been vacated some few days before. The weather had been so bad since then that the trails were all snowed up. We remembered that they had told us of a portage starting somewhere in Pelican Bay on Lake Winnipegosis, ending at Shoal River. We travelled all that afternoon until dusk and could not find it, everything was snowed up so as to make it impossible to locate it. We made a fire, boiled the kettle and then started on the return trip to Channel Islands at 7 p.m., and reached the place at 10.30. We had no dog food and so went to the fish holes and dug out a few suckers that had been left in the snow. We made up the balance with bannock. We took a little flour from a bag that was in the house, and I left a note to inform the owners that we had done so and instructing them to write to Mr. Leask the Hudson's Bay agent for compensation.

I sent a letter to Mr. Leask from Mafeking explaining to him to communicate with me in case the owners applied for compensation. I have heard since that the shack was abandoned and that nobody is to fish there until next winter, also that the place belongs to some Norwegians. All that day the sun was very strong and the guide got very snowblind by noon, and by night we all had sore eyes, more or less, the guide suffering agony. On March 1 we left at 6 a.m., direction due west. We made from point to point, circling that long arm of Lake Winnipegosis on the entry to Dawson's Bay known as Graves Point. Weather warm; sun very strong and very hard on the eyes. The dogs were not working well—slow walk. We got to the Point at 2.30 p.m. From there into Steep Rock, which is 12 miles from Mafeking, is a horse trail. We made a fire, made a bouillon for our dogs and added some tea to it. Tea is a great pick-me-up for played out dogs, only one has to be careful as to the quantity he gives them as it acts as an intoxicant with them. We waited for the sun to go down a little before starting, as we found it very painful on the eyes. We left Graves Point at 4.30 p.m., and got into Steep Rock at 8.30, distance 18 miles. That day we travelled altogether about 30 miles. We stopped at the Road House for the night. Next morning, March 2, we got into Mafeking at noon, having travelled 12 miles. I learned in Mafeking that no train would pass before Monday at midnight. I wired my arrival to headquarters. On Tuesday, March 5, I got on the train for Prince Albert, and left there on the morning of the 8th for Regina, where I arrived the same night. The trains were running very irregularly on account of the snow, and this is the reason of my being so long from Mafeking to Regina.

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GENERALITIES.

Clothing.—Parkees made of duck with muskrat trimmings about the hood and cuffs should be issued to each detachment that has dog trains, as this is the only thing in which to drive dogs. They are inexpensive and serviceable. Rabbitskin robes cannot be procured on account of the rabbits being almost extinct. I saw some eiderdown robes in Fort Churchill made by a firm named Woods. of Ottawa, which were just the article required to sleep in the snow. They are very light, large and serviceable. The price is about \$20.

Judicial.—There is so much opposition in the fur trade now at Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, etc., on account of so many different parties being engaged in it, that a justice of the peace is absolutely required. I had complaints laid before me all the way down and coming back, some serious, others quite trivial. The natives are getting enlightened to the fact that no one has any right to punish them, not even the Indian agent, whose powers are very limited.

The Cross Lake and Norway House bands, principally the former, are getting to be immoral, lying, unscrupulous and thieving. An officer stationed at Norway House could attend to the whole district, even as far as Moose Lake, including Cedar Lake, Grand Rapids, Oxford House and Nelson House. It might keep him busy travelling, but still it could easily be done with efficiency. All that is required there is to have a few of the worst Indians punished to make everything right again. This would necessitate building cells in Norway House and Split Lake.

Quarters.—I strongly advise that a log building for detachment use be built at Split Lake. The present one, rented from the Rev. Mr. Fox, is totally unsuitable. All the material for a log building with a pole roof can be procured right at Split Lake, except such parts as doors, windows, &c., which would have to be imported from the outside and taken down in York boats.

Re Dog Food.—This is a serious matter which needs immediate action. After inquiring into all the different ways of getting dogs through the summer I have come to the conclusion that the best way would be to furnish each detachment with a good supply of nets, 20 nets for Split Lake and 20 nets for Norway House. The dogs at Split Lake could be taken out on one of the islands by a native who would look after them, he using the nets to fish with. A native could be engaged at the rate of about \$20 per month and rations for the summer. At Norway House wages are a trifle higher and one might have to pay as much as \$30 per month to get a good man and a reliable one. I am of the opinion that this is the best method of summering the dogs.

Medical Attendance.—Norway House is getting to be quite a popular district, that is to say, many white men winter there at present. I think it is time that a doctor should be stationed there. I am suggesting this, that a young doctor be appointed to Norway House, the Indian Department to pay half, and the Police the other half. He would draw his rations and be quartered by the Indian Department. The natives I find are very much neglected, and a doctor only visits them at treaty time. This is of course only a suggestion I am putting forward.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. PELLETIER,
Inspector.

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APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER OF PATROL FROM NORWAY
HOUSE TO CHURCHILL AND RETURN, SUMMER 1907.

NORWAY HOUSE, N.W.T., September 27, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division,
The Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I returned from Fort Churchill yesterday, September 26.

NORWAY HOUSE TO SPLIT LAKE.

I left Regina on July 5, and accompanied by three constables I reached Norway House on the evening of July 10. While en route I picked up Sergt. Butler at Winnipeg, who had left a day or so previous.

My instructions were to wait at Norway House for the return of Constables O'Neill and Cashman who were in the interior in pursuit of two Indian murderers.

On the following day, July 11, they arrived here with the two prisoners, Jack and Joseph Fiddler and two Indian witnesses, Owl Rae and Angus Rae.

The next day I held their preliminary trial and there being sufficient proof of guilt I committed the two prisoners for trial.

I had previously been instructed to await the arrival of the mail packet before leaving for Churchill. I was also instructed that there were one or two more constables to be added to the party.

Finding that the canoes would be overloaded to Split Lake by taking Sergt. Butler and Const. Wood also, I sent by York boat the following: Butler and Const. Caldwell and Brown.

Expecting somebody from Regina, on Tuesday, July 23, I went to Warren's Landing. Const. Travers was there when I arrived. He brought mail and instructions for me.

In accordance with these orders I picked 10 dogs the next morning, July 24, from the police pack at Kettle Island, and took them down to Norway House so as to be ready to leave for Fort Churchill.

I also received orders to proceed at once to Fort Churchill. While lying at Norway House I gathered all the information I could regarding this trip, how best to rig the canoes, man them, &c. I found that oars fitted to canoes (large) are most essential as one pair of oars pulling are worth from three to four paddles. I therefore had oars fitted to all my canoes.

I also gathered that the waters were very difficult to navigate, that long portages would be encountered, and that white men, unless used to canoes from their boyhood, would find it very arduous and dangerous work, unless each canoe contained at least one Indian as a steerman.

On July 25, I left Norway House in the following order: First canoe—Light, 16 ft. (this canoe was changed for a 19 ft. canoe at Split Lake), Special constable Alex. Spence, native, chief guide and myself, with provisions and kit. Second canoe—17½ ft., Jimmy Painter, native, Sandy Mayahm, native, five train dogs, provisions and kits. Third canoe—18 ft., Moses Gore, native, and Consts. Woods and Travers, five dogs and a little baggage, provisions and kit.

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The day we left, July 25, we made 10 or 12 miles. We had a very strong head wind on Little Playgreen Lake, which made it hard paddling. On July 27 we reached at 10 a.m., Cross Lake, a distance of 65 miles from Norway House. I stopped there about half an hour. Our stoppage there was a short one as there was a fair wind and I wanted to get all I could out of it.

We reached the first rapids below Cross Lake at 4 p.m. We portaged that rapid and camped a few miles below.

From 2 p.m. it rained fairly heavily and the flies were very bad.

On the 28th we reached the upper end of Sipi-wesk Lake, after making four portages during the day, the portages ranging from three-quarters to a mile in length.

On the morning of July 29 we again had a fair wind and it was good sailing until about 3 p.m., when a bad thunderstorm arose and the wind changed to dead against us. We reached the lower end of the lake at 9.15 p.m. and camped on a small island.

The following day, July 30, we had a fair wind and made very good time down the river until we came to the bend, when we had unfavourable winds off and on. We passed Clearwater River at 4.30 p.m. and camped for the night at 7.30 p.m.

On July 31, we had very bad weather, with head winds and rain off and on all day with a cold north wind in the morning. We shot two fair sized rapids. We eventually reached Grand Rapids, 30 miles from Split Lake, and slept on the portage that night.

Aug. 1, I reached Split Lake about 6 p.m. We had a strong head wind all day and we had to shoot across the lake and get under the lee of the islands, the sea being too heavy for the canoes.

I found Sergt. Butler and his men were just from their wood camp. He reported having got fifty building logs up to that date. I passed one day in Split Lake and prepared the outfit for the Fort Churchill stretch.

WATERCOURSES.

From Norway House one comes on to Little Playgreen Lake, which is about 4 miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post. The current of the river for about 12 miles is very slow until we come to the first rapid which is called Great Sea Falls, the height of which is about 5 feet.

At this point one has to portage. Then for about 9 or 10 miles the river is slow, only here and there around the little islands there are very swift currents round the points, but it is good going.

The water is of a muddy nature in consequence of the large number of shoals, and one has to keep on the look-out all the time as there are no ripples to indicate the presence of the bars. Notwithstanding this it is fair travelling.

Then we come on a little rapid which has a 2 feet drop, which has to be portaged. From there the river divides into two branches. The west branch is the canoe route and the east branch is known as the York boat route.

The York boat is a large freight boat used by the Hudson's Bay Company to freight their supplies to their posts from Norway House. These boats are homemade and are capable of carrying 6 or 7 tons with a crew of 10 to 12 men.

For about 6 miles the canoe route from the little fall is quite good although the volume of the water is large. After these 6 miles on toward Pipestone Lake there are two rapids, and some pretty swift currents round the points, which are shot going down and which require tracking coming up.

At the last rapid which opens into Pipestone Lake the drop is about 10 or 12 feet and is precipitous enough to be called a waterfall.

Pipestone Lake is a pretty little body of water full of islands covered with spruce, tamarack, and a few of the islands have balsam and birch on them, the whole making a beautiful picture.

From Pipestone Lake to Cross Lake the river channel expands. The Hudson's Bay Co.'s post is situated about 5 miles from where we entered the lake.

Between Cross and Sipi-wesk lakes, a distance of about 15 miles, there are five very big rapids and portages, three of the latter are fairly long ones ranging from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in length, and there are two shorter ones.

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These portages are well beaten tracks and are extensively used by the Indians and York boats travelling up and down the river.

Sipi-wesk Lake is about 40 miles long and is also full of islands, there being only two large stretches of water in the whole lake. In fact one travelling through so many islands would imagine he were on a river.

Unless the traveller has Indian guides with him he would have very great difficulty in getting either in or out of that lake, or for matter of that in or out of any of these lakes, as there is no valley as a shore. The shore is flat all round with no landmarks standing out to indicate the course.

Lake Sipi-wesk empties into a very swift and well-defined stream, with very few islands in it, and the land on each side is fairly high ranging from 40 or 50 to perhaps 100 feet in height and of a rocky formation.

This state of things continues until one reaches the rapids about 30 miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Split Lake. Split Lake is 75 miles distant from Lake Sipi-wesk on the Nelson River. On that stretch of 75 miles there are only two rapids, about three-quarters the distance from Lake Sipi-wesk. They are shot by canoes and York boats going down but they occasionally require tracking and portaging round the sharp points on the way down. The balance of the river is very slow, the current in some parts is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, which is the fastest.

At the grand rapids there is a portage over a hill of 200 yards where the river takes a curve. The rapids require that the canoes be very light in order to be shot. The baggage was portaged and the Indians shot the rapids in the canoes. For each canoe it required three Indians to get through.

Having shot the rapids we arrived at Split Lake on which we had to travel 24 or 25 miles before we reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post situate on that body of water.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general appearance of the country is flat and as far as I can learn from hearsay and from what I have seen, as soon as the banks of the river are left one gets into muskegs which make it impossible to travel in the summer, and for that reason no Indians live inland. They all live on the water's edge and all the travelling is done by water, even the portages, which should be well drained, they being close to the high river bank, are in some places very wet and muddy. This is always the case whether the weather is fine or foul.

From Norway House to the lower end of Lake Sipi-wesk, the country is very flat indeed. From then on to the first rapids, on the first 25 miles on the river there are some hills which are quite rocky on both sides of the stream, but after that they diminish in size until one reaches Grand Rapids.

The surroundings at Split Lake are also of a similar flat nature and are muskeggy.

TIMBER.

The timber chiefly is small, consisting of black spruce, a few jackpine, some tamarack with small poplar and birch, but the latter is pretty scarce, and the Indians have difficulty in finding trees of sufficient size to construct their canoes.

Over large areas below Sipi-wesk the timber is all burned. In other places the timber is quite green and on account of the boggy nature of the soil the fire was not able to retain its hold.

In little patches along the river banks and lakes, the wood is of a fair size, but it does not exist in sufficiently paying quantities to make it of any good for commercial purposes. However, the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company find sufficient timber to whipsaw for their own use.

INHABITANTS.

The Indians are all employed in the summer time by the Hudson's Bay Company or the independent traders freighting provisions by York boats. The few that are left

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are working for the fishing companies operating on Lake Winnipeg and Playgreen Lake. Those that are too far inland to work for the fishing companies are either preparing their winter outfit or fishing for the dogs that the traders place in their charge, or else they stay around the trading posts. In fact there are only a few unemployed—the infirm and the crippled. The families of the men employed on the York¹boats live in proximity to the trading posts.

MINERALS.

On Pipestone Lake, Mr. Hyer, an independent fur trader, living at Norway House, has staked some quartz properties from which he has good prospects. The country has never been thoroughly prospected, in fact it has never been gone over. In the summer it is so very hard to get around on account of the muskegs and flies, that whatever prospecting has been done has been limited to the river beds.

In the winter time the snow is so deep that there are no prospectors. I have heard from the Indians and travellers that there is mica.

There is a solution which comes through the ground which looks like pitch and resembles very much what I believe to be the sign of coal oil. I give this latter opinion for what it is worth, and its reliability cannot be vouched for.

FISH.

The principal denizen of these waters is the whitefish. It is very plentiful and large in places, particularly around Norway House and Cross Lake. The other fish there are suckers, jack, pike, gold-eyes, sturgeon and a few pickerel. Where sturgeon is most plentiful is below Cross Lake, but it is too far to carry it to the market to make it a commercial success.

There are still the remains of the old steam tug which was used by a fishing company years ago dealing in sturgeon, also its tramways and fish warehouses. The company had to cease operations, as it found that it could not get the fish to the market in good enough condition.

GAME.

Very few ducks were met with on the river, this not being their recognized feeding and breeding grounds, which are farther north in the hay marshes.

WEATHER.

For the first two days after leaving Norway House, from there to Cross Lake, we had fine weather. From then on to Split Lake we had rain every day more or less, and the flies were very bad in the wet weather, principally in the portages where it was impossible to get away from them, our hands being employed in carrying and portaging.

SPLIT LAKE TO FORT CHURCHILL.

On Saturday, August 3, at 1 p.m., we left Split Lake in the following order:—
First Canoe—(19 ft.) Special Constable Alexander Spence, the chief guide; Sandy Mayahm, Indian; and myself, and some provisions and kit.

Second Canoe—Jimmy Painter, Indian; Constable Brown, 5 dogs, kit and provisions.

Third Canoe—Moses Gore, Indian; Constables Travers and Caldwell, 5 dogs, provisions and kit.

We also took down Corporal Nicholls' kit. Nicholls was detained at Fort Churchill last winter on account of illness.

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We travelled about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on Split Lake, and then started across the divide that brings us into the little Churchill River. We found the first portage to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and very bad with muskegs.

At 9 o'clock that night we had still one more trip to do, and we were obliged to quit then and leave it for the morning. The flies were very bad, the worst encountered on the journey so far, and it was very hard work indeed to get the canoes and the baggage over. One would go down to his knees and hips in mud, and the whole district was of the same nature.

The next morning we finished the portage and left at about 9 o'clock. We travelled on a little lake for a mile and a half and then came to a little stream which we followed for about 300 yards.

It was very crooked and narrow. We practically had to pole our way along in the mud with the paddles until we came to another lake called Assean Lake, on which we travelled for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles until we came to a river called by the Indians the Hunting River. It is a river of the width of about 40 or 50 feet and is a very slow stream. On that river we travelled all that day until we came to a little rapid in it. We pulled the canoes up empty and the baggage was portaged across a portage of about a quarter of a mile. We camped for the night above that portage.

The next morning we left early as usual and after an hour's travelling came to the Crying River, which empties itself into the Hunting River. We followed Crying River until we came to Crying Lake.

It rained for over 24 hours that journey. Crying Lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide where we crossed it and we were obliged to stop on the opposite side of the lake to allow a bad squall of rain to blow itself out. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours wait the rain having somewhat diminished, we left there and took to the river and met a succession of smaller rivers and lakes until we arrived at the headwaters of the Crying River, which consists of a small lake. We arrived there about noon. It was raining so hard and was so cold that we had to lay over there for the afternoon.

The next morning, the weather having abated, we started on the second long portage which is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. Very bad muskegs and much water was met on the portage, which we made under great difficulties. We camped at the far end of the portage that night.

On Wednesday, August 7, we had reveille at 4 a.m. We started at sunrise. We made one portage before breakfast, a fairly dry one of about half a mile in length. We made two more portages before dinner and one trip on the third portage. These three portages ranged from half to three-quarters of a mile each and were very good compared to what we had made the day previous.

We dined on the shores of Lake Waskatowaka, the headwaters of the Little Churchill River. We travelled all that afternoon on that lake and camped at the entrance of the river for the night.

On Thursday, August 8, we had reveille at 4.30 a.m. Again we left at daylight. For the first part of the journey the current was slow until we came to the first portage at breakfast time. It rained twice during the day, just enough to make the flies very annoying, the black flies particularly.

From that first portage on we met very swift rapids and swift water. Before night we had made four portages, two of them were about three-quarters of a mile long and water to the knees. There was little or no track and there was much fallen timber in the way. Jimmy and Moses shot their canoes at every rapid and Alex. and Sandy shot every one except the last one, where they struck a rock in the middle and the canoe swamped.

They had a very narrow escape for their lives as they banged a hole in the bottom of the canoe. However, they managed to get ashore with the canoe full of water. They did not have the nerve to finish the rapid. Their nerves were too badly shaken and Sandy Mayahm would not shoot any more rapids, which occasioned much delay.

We were delayed for an hour to allow for repairs to the canoe.

In some of the rapids while the Indians were portaging I used my troll for fishing and I got quite a number of good sized jackfish.

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On Friday, Aug. 9, we made three short portages before breakfast which we had at 10 o'clock. Between the second and third portages we got into shallow water and Moses' canoe got a hole punched in it by a stone.

We again had to wait for repairs. All the afternoon we had a good stream and no rapids, and we camped that night at the foot of Indian Camp Lake. This is a lake I crossed last winter on my way to Churchill. This lake is 70 miles from Spirit Lake across country.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, we made two portages before breakfast. At 9 a.m., my canoe started to leak and we had to stop to patch it up. On one portage of three-quarters of a mile, while portaging kit and provisions, Constables Travers and Brown got lost and we had to fire guns. We lost about half an hour before we found them.

The track on this portage is barely perceptible, as hardly anybody goes over that road, excepting in the early spring when one or two families of Indians come by canoe to Split Lake and in the fall return to their winter camps. This is the reason why it is very hard to follow the trail.

We made the last rapid on the little Churchill River at 10 a.m., and travelled until 7 o'clock. The travelling was good with swift water and no rapids. We killed two ducks during the day and four geese, and shot two or three partridges, but they were too far away to reach them.

One bag of meal which we were carrying for dog feed got wet either from rain or from the canoes getting full of water in the portages. It got heated up and we had to throw it away. That left our dog food supply pretty small.

We must have travelled on Saturday, Aug. 10, at least 50 miles.

On Sunday, Aug. 11, we had a strong north wind all day. We reached the big Churchill River just at noon. There being a high sea running, and it being Sunday, and very nasty cold weather, we stayed on a little island at the mouth of the Churchill for the balance of the day.

We set the net; before 4 o'clock we had caught 16 jackfish, ranging from 10 to 25 lbs., and a 30-lb. sturgeon. In pitching our camp on the island we could not drive the peg below the moss, the ground being frozen hard. The moss was pretty nearly knee deep.

That night we gave a good feed to the dogs, in fact as much as they could eat, and there was enough left over for the morning meal. In my opinion this catch of fish helped the dogs a great deal to reach Churchill in as good condition as they did, as dog feed after that was very scarce all the way.

On Monday, Aug. 12, we left the island at 7 a.m., and came down the Churchill River to the entrance of the portage across to the Deer River. I endeavoured to persuade the Indians to go down the Churchill River to save the long portages, but I could not get them to essay it.

They claim that it is a very bad river, there being very swift water with very long stretches, and that it is impossible to get shelter on account of the cut banks on either side.

We made one trip on the first portage before we had breakfast and we finished that portage about 4 p.m. The portage is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and the first part is a steep climb, though good walking. The last part was quite level though swampy and marshy.

Before one can reach the little lake at the end of the first portage, he goes into the water and mud up to his waist. The track across the first portage is hardly visible, and Constable Travers lost his way and we were detained there for over an hour.

We sent the Indians out to make big fires on the top of the hill and to shoot guns. Constable Travers had lost his way going down and had reached the river half a mile below our camp. Hence his going astray. About 4 p.m. we crossed the little lake which is about a mile long, and came to the second portage which is about 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

We made two trips before night and camped there for the night.

The next morning we finished the portage and made the balance of the second portage by 3.30 p.m. The second portage is smaller than the first, only it is level all through and muskegs are very bad in places.

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We crossed another little lake and reached the third portage at 5 p.m. We made two trips across that portage before night of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and it was quite dark before we had supper at 9.30 o'clock.

The flies were very bad ; the black flies, mosquitoes, midgets and bulldogs were ubiquitous.

The next morning, Aug. 14, we continued portaging and finished at 1 o'clock, dinner time. We left at 3.30 p.m. We went on the little lake two miles until we came to a little creek just wide enough to float a canoe. In some places we had to cut our way through the bush. It got gradually worse. It was very slow and painful work cutting our way over fallen timber and other obstacles.

The creek was very crooked and in some places its current was very swift, and we nearly had several accidents on account of the big canoe colliding with submerged obstacles and logs. We camped that night on the top of a beaver house.

On August 15 we kept on our course on that creek until about 10 o'clock, when we struck another little creek falling into the one on which we were travelling, which made it deeper water and a little better going. The timber jams, however, were as bad, if not worse.

On one occasion the first canoe got through one jam by cutting the key log, and before the other canoes could get clear they were caught in the jam. The water was pretty low in these places and scraped the bottom of the canoes quite frequently on the rocks.

We shot our last game about noon. The river by that time had widened to about 30 or 40 feet. Our store of provisions was getting low. We had lost a good part of it from its getting spoiled by the wet, the flour being a bag of paste.

On Friday, August 16, we started at 7 a.m., in a rainfall with cold weather. We had to abandon travelling at noon on account of dirty weather, although we were anxious to get on, the provisions being low. We fed our last oatmeal to the dogs that day.

On Saturday, the weather having moderated, we started at 5.45 a.m. and travelled until 6 p.m. The river was very crooked, and there were many rapids which were all shot. On account of the water being shallow we hung on the stones quite often.

We reached the beginning of the barren lands by night.

On Sunday, August 18, we caught twelve geese before 10 o'clock in the morning. We frequently went to the top of the cut banks to look for deer, but were disappointed in this regard all the way down. In fact, we got sight of none. We met plenty of geese all the way on to Churchill, and as we had nothing else we lived on them for the balance of the journey : having fifteen birds left when we reached Churchill.

August 19 we again camped on the big Churchill River, about 35 miles up from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police post. We had some very hard rapids at the latter end of the Deer River, and we had to lighten the canoes while the Indians shot the rapids.

There was a strong sea on the Churchill River with a straight north wind blowing, but not enough to prevent travelling, and we went down the river until 6.30 p.m., when we camped for the night about 20 miles from the post.

We left camp the next morning, Tuesday, August 20, at 6 a.m., and reached the R.N.W.M.P. post at noon and found all well.


WATERCOURSES.

We started across the divide between the Nelson and the Churchill rivers after travelling $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Split Lake. The portages encountered between the Nelson waters and the Little Churchill River are seven in number. One is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, another is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the others are from a half to three-quarters of a mile. They are all bad, the two large ones particularly.

The water that is met between those little portages consists of little lakes, excepting the Assean Lake, and little rivers.

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Some of the rivers are very small and shallow, and some between forty and fifty feet wide. The divide between the watersheds is very slight. Waskatowaka Lake is the head of the Churchill River. It is a very large lake. I could not gather much information from the Indians. They pointed out a little hill about twenty-eight miles off, and they told me it was about half way to the other end of the lake. But this may not be right, the lake may be longer, as this body of water has not been explored. Even the Indians have no knowledge of its length.

The Little Churchill River is a fair sized river between sixty and seventy feet wide at the beginning, and increases until it reaches the Big Churchill River, when it is 150 yards wide. It has a current of about three and one-half miles an hour, in some parts the current is seven miles an hour. It is fairly good travelling after you are over the first stoppage where it is swift. It has bad rapids with poor portages. In the rapids the bed of the river is very rocky.  *river bed*

Leaving the Big Churchill River the direction across the portages is due east, if anything a little south of east. The first lake encountered is about half a mile wide. It is practically an inland swamp with no outlet.

The second lake is about three miles long, though we travelled only two miles on it. The third lake is about two miles long, and there are the head waters proper of the Deer River.

In very low stages I am told by the Indians that the creek down which we came is not navigable, there not being enough water to float the canoes, they being obliged to portage into another lake which empties itself into the little creek which we struck about 10 o'clock in the morning of August 15; but we found it sufficiently high to travel on, though it was hard work getting through.

Where these two creeks met, the river is a fair size and it gradually increases all the time from additional creeks emptying into it. The trouble with it is that the river gets very wide and shallow in places and the passage is obstructed by rock and sand-bars, there being not enough water in such places to float the canoes. We had to lift the canoes over the rocks. It is a hard river to travel down on when the water is low. But I am told that in the spring when the water is high, it is very good going, two or three of the rapids being fairly steep near the mouth of Deer River, where the fall is very perceptible.

The Big Churchill River is three or four miles wide in places and extremely shallow, in fact our paddles touched bottom all the way. On account of the dirty water we could not see the stones and we had to be very careful to avoid rocks and shoals even in mid stream. The tide reaches as far as Mosquito Point, about eight miles from the police post.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general appearance of the country from Split Lake to the Big Churchill River is flat and the timber is a good deal smaller in size the further you go north, there being only a few fair sized trees growing on the banks of the river. As soon as you leave the banks you get a very stunted growth.

On the Little Churchill River as one goes down it, the higher the cut banks get on each side until they attain a height of sixty or seventy feet. Generally one side of the river is a cut bank and the other side is a gradual slope.

On the Big Churchill River the hills get higher and one can get a splendid view from the top. There are no sharp inclines; they are gently undulating. They are fairly high for that part of the country, being 200 and 300 feet above the water's edge, though the rise is a very gradual one. As soon as one gets on the top of the hill from the Big Churchill he is in the semi-barren country, only here and there little trees of 3 to 5 inches in diameter growing there. The timber is of a very thin growth and not in forests. In places the land is quite open and the majority are dry sticks, some being down on the ground.

Round the little lakes and sloughs that one encounters in the semi-barren lands, there are little sharp banks and one sees that the first layer consists of decayed vegetable

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matter on which the moss grows. That vegetable matter varies in some places from 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness. Below the decayed vegetable stratum is the clay.

The same formation obtains all the way through from there on to Churchill. On the Deer River the banks get high, being 50 feet in height near the mouth. As soon as one leaves the river he sees big plains with nothing growing on them. The surface is moss.

TIMBER.

No timber of any commercial value was met with from Split Lake to Churchill except on the shores of the Deer River, here and there grow close to the shore a few fair sized spruce trees. There are not enough for commercial purposes.

INHABITANTS.

There is nobody living between Split Lake and Churchill. In the winter one or two families of Indians camp on the Little Churchill River fishing, trapping and hunting.

FISH.

Fish is plentiful in the Little Churchill river, and also where it empties into the Big Churchill they get very plentiful. There are jack and sturgeon and some whitefish.

In Waskatowaka lake the Indians report that there are a great many whitefish at certain times and also some salmon and jackfish. In the Deer River there is hardly anything. We set the nets there every day and the biggest catch we had was two suckers.

GAME.

Geese and ducks are plentiful at the lower ends of the Little Churchill and Deer rivers, but at the beginning of each of these rivers there was hardly anything in the shape of wild fowl. All the deer which were reported as being very plentiful at certain times of the year on the Deer River were in the big barren lands in the north.

FORT CHURCHILL TO YORK.

On our arrival at Fort Churchill I delivered the mail packet, 10 dogs and 3 constables I had taken down on transfer to 'M' Division. I stayed there for twelve days expecting the steamer *Rouville*, which was supposed to have left Quebec August 1. She was then expected to arrive any day. By August 31 the boat not having arrived, I could not delay my departure any longer and all preparations being made I left the Fort on Aug. 31.

I took with me Sergt. Nicholson and Constables Heap, Verity and Stotherd. It was too late in the season to attempt to reach York by canoes. On this account I hired a coast boat from the Hudson's Bay Company to take the party to York.

We were very fortunate in having a fair wind all the way and we made the journey in a little over two days reaching York on the afternoon of September 2, covering a distance estimated at 180 miles.

YORK TO SPLIT LAKE.

I stayed one day, September 3, at York, getting outfit in shape to go up the Nelson River, and the following day, Sept. 4, we left about 9 a.m., rounded Beacon Point by noon, and were well into the Nelson River by sunset.

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Beacon Point is a very difficult piece of land to circumnavigate, the ebb flow of the tide, extends to three or four miles out, and the tide water is full of shoals and rocks half hidden in sand.

There is only a certain time that that point can be navigated on account of the very strong current from the Nelson River and the ebb tide which has to come down. One has to travel on the ebb tide from York and wait there for the incoming tide before venturing on the Nelson side of the point.

On the second day we had a fair wind and we had the sails hoisted and made good time.

On Friday, September 6, we again had a fair wind and made some pretty fast time, having the sails up and using the oars also. The banks were very steep and we had to do some tracking on that account. We came across an Indian camp near a small river; and we got some splendid trout in exchange for some tea and flour.

We were just about to stop for the night when we sighted, on a point about a mile away a man ahead of us. When we reached him we found it was Joseph Kitchikisick, a brother of the chief of the Split Lake tribe and the catechist who was on his way from Split Lake to Severn on the Hudson Bay.

We procured from him much valuable information regarding the river.

The following day we had a fine north wind again. We made very good time, although the current was very swift and for two miles we had some very difficult tracking with steep and muddy banks.

We reached the first rapid about dinner time. We portaged most of the baggage over the bank for about a quarter of a mile distance and the canoes, light, were tracked over. All the afternoon the current was too difficult for rowing or paddling and we had to track. By night time we got in sight of Limestone Rapids, a few miles ahead of us. We camped that night on the southeast bank of the river.

The next morning we reached Limestone Rapids in time for dinner. We portaged just across the point, which was the first portage, and then we had a little slack water for a mile and a half when we came to big Limestone Rapids.

The banks were high and we had trouble in portaging the canoes, having to slide them down the bank at the other end of the portage. We camped there for the night on the top of that cut bank.

The next morning, September 9, we had some other hard tracking. On account of the high state of the water the banks were washed away and timber slides had occurred all along the bank, which made tracking exceedingly difficult, the men having to have the line clear of the trees.

The banks were of clay with water from inland sweeping through, this made them very muddy. In places it was almost impossible to move, the men going down in the stiff clay to above their knees.

There were other places where we had to portage the canoes over the timber slides, which were too far out in the water for tracking. The river, I would say, all that day was one continuous rapid, it being all the time so swift as to make it impossible to make much headway.

Round those points tracking was dangerous work in places as the canoes were at times taking in water on account of the fast current.

On September 10, we made two short portages three-quarters of a mile long; but the state of the water was something similar to that encountered the previous day.

To add to the hardship of tracking we had a very heavy cold rain off and on during the day.

The next day, September 11, we got going before breakfast. We did not have to track during that time, in fact it was the best piece of water met yet. We had breakfast at the beginning of a very large rapid where the Kettle River strikes the Nelson River. We had some pretty difficult tracking and portaging to do until 1 p.m., when we had dinner.

After dinner we tracked and portaged up very bad waters with several enormous rapids. We stopped for the night at the end of a portage.

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On Thursday, September 12, we met a succession of rapids all day along which we had to track and to portage. Very little slack water was encountered between the rapids, and the canoes had a hard time, as the shores were very rocky. The river was full of holes and sharp curves, eddies and little curves and falls.

The canoes got into two or three difficult situations at times and only with patience and hard work were they extricated without any serious damage being done.

In getting behind a rock in one of these rapids, before we could extricate the canoe, the Indian that was steering the canoe broke two paddles and one oar, and he was hung up there for about fifteen minutes.

A great deal of excitement prevailed before we could rescue him from his plight. We camped just above Moosehead River that night.

None of the party knew the river from York to Moosehead River, except from what they had gathered from the Indians that we had met en route. (Joseph Kit-chikisick's party.)

On that account, perhaps the travelling was naturally slow as every rapid we came to, and there were many, the Indians had to size the thing up and pick out the place to go up. Likewise the height and the amount of the water gave the rapids great power and weight and made tracking very poor.

From then on we were in known waters, which made it a great deal easier, knowing where we were and what water to expect.

Sept. 13 we had a very strong head wind all day. We left about 9.30 a.m. Until noon we had fairly slack water. We made the first portage on the Gull rapids before dinner. This was a portage of three-quarters of a mile long. Gull rapids are three miles in length, and there are three portages on them ranging from a half to three-quarters of a mile in length. There were likewise hard polling and difficult tracking in between. We camped for the night at the head of the second portage.

Sept. 14, Saturday, we made the third portage and we were on Upper Gull Lake by breakfast time. A strong head wind was blowing and there was a little rain. We camped for the night at a big rapid at the head of Gull Lake.

On Sunday, Sept. 15, we met a swift current until about noon. We had to pull ourselves along by the willows growing along the shore, the waters being very high and tracking out of the question. On account of these willows growing in the water polling was almost impossible. We arrived at the lower end of Split Lake at noon and reached the police post at 12 o'clock.

The party from York to Split lake consisted of four Indian guides, Sergeant Nicholson, Constables Heap, Stotherd and Verity, and Mr. Lang, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent, whom we took on at York Factory, and who was of great help to us, he being a splendid interpreter and a very capable canoeman.

WATERCOURSES.

The waterways between York Factory and Split Lake: This river from the start to the lake is very swift. The distance to Gull Lake is 150 miles. The fall of the water from Gull Lake is 440 feet in the 150 miles and there are no waterfalls. It is all swift currents and powerful rapids. The river is very wide and on the start from York one stays on the south bank until he is well out of sight of Flamborough Head. He then crosses over to the north side. That side is kept until we come to the first rapids where we cross on to the southeast side.

Just below Limestone rapids we cross again on to the north side and on that side we remain until we reached Split Lake. In fact the current is so strong and the river is so wide that one loses pretty nearly half an hour in crossing the stream even rowing very hard (against the current).

On account of the very high water and timber slides we found tracking most difficult until we reached Gull Lake. It was out of the question to pole on account of the river bed being of clay; as the pole went too deep into the stiff substance.

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The rapids that we encountered were certainly a beautiful sight. Such a vast quantity of water rushing through the narrow gaps and over the limestone debris in the river made an impressive scene.

When one remembers that this river is drawn from practically the whole of the northwest, from Edmonton in the northwest down to the international boundary, including the watersheds of the Red and Winnipeg rivers and lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, it will be observed that it is no insignificant stream.

Between Gull and Split lakes the river is full of rapids of all dimensions and sizes, there are some large ones which take some very long portages.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Round Beacon Point one sees a height of land which is known as Flamborough Head, which is a cut bank 100 ft. in height. The south shore is also a cut bank, but is between 60 and 70 ft. in height. The nature of the country on top of these cut banks is level and swampy. The strata consists of surface moss and stiff gray clay. The higher up we go, the lower the banks become, though no appreciable lessening is observed until we are well up near Gull Lake. Some fairly large timber grows on the river's edge.

As soon as we go inland, the timber gets small immediately. From the Kettle river the stream is very crooked and full of islands, large and small. In places above the Kettle river it takes a very tortuous course, being full of islands separated by more or less fast currents.

FISH.

The river was too swift to set our net. On two occasions only did we have it out and our catch was practically nil.

GAME.

Very poor, and practically no wild fowl, catching only one porcupine from York to Split Lake.

SPLIT LAKE TO NORWAY HOUSE.

We stayed in Split Lake all the afternoon of September 15, and the whole of September 16 and 17. We were to have started on the 17th, but a bad rain storm came up and we could not pull out.

So, on Wednesday morning, September 18, having added Constable Wood to the party, we left at 9.15 a.m. The wind was still very high, and we shipped a quantity of water until we managed to get under the lee of the island. We camped at the first rapid that night.

The next morning we had fine weather and had breakfast at Grand Rapids, and camped for the night just below the two rapids, about 25 miles up the river.

It rained all night, and on September 20 we had a very strong southwesterly wind with snow. We made one rapid portage round the point before breakfast. We had dinner above the second rapid. It rained and snowed all day until about 4 p.m., when it got so bad that we had to stop. It kept on snowing till about 8.30 p.m., then it diminished a bit.

On Saturday morning, September 21, we arose with the ground covered with snow and with a very stiff breeze blowing. We reached Clearwater River by 11.30. The wind got so strong that we had to lower our sails and get on a lee shore. We rowed about three hours, then the wind quietened down.

We afterwards got to windward and camped for the night on the big bend of the river about 18 miles from Lake Sipi-wesk. On and off during the day we were caught

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by snow squalls and we had to take to the shore on two or three occasions to empty the canoes which had shipped considerable water, the waves breaking continuously over the gunwales.

The next day was very fine although sharp and cold. The snow still remained on the ground, it being too cold to thaw. We made Lake Sipi-wesk by dinner time and camped on an island well up the lake for the night. During the night it snowed again considerably.

On the morning of September 23 a very strong north wind prevailed, blowing hard all day with snow. The temperature was low. The wind being in our favour, we left camp at 7.30 and made Sandy Bar by 12.30 and camped at Long Portage, about eight miles above Sipi-wesk Lake. We sailed all that day, excepting about three miles when the seas were too high and the wind too heavy.

September 24 the weather was cold and cloudy in the morning. It cleared up in the afternoon. The prevailing breezes were northwest. We left camp at 6.30 and made one portage before breakfast. We dined at White Mud Rapid and reached Cross Lake at 7.30 p.m. and stopped at the Hudson's Bay Company's post for the night. We made four portages during the day—two long ones and two short ones. These portages were covered with snow, which made travelling very dangerous and slippery.

We left Cross Lake on the morning of September 25, with a fair wind. We breakfasted at Pipestone Rapids and camped for the night about six miles below the second rapid from Norway House. It rained and snowed in the morning but cleared up by night and we had a fair wind.

September 26 we reached the second rapid and arrived at Seafalls at 10.30, 18 miles from Norway House. We reached the second rapid before breakfast, and arrived at Norway House about 5.30 p.m.

On my arrival at Norway House I found that the steamer would leave Warren's Landing on the night of Monday, September 30, for West Selkirk.

I intended to send the men that I had brought out from Fort Churchill on that boat leaving Warren's Landing Monday night.

RECAPITULATION OF DISTANCES.

As near as I could learn from inquiries and from notes in my diary of the journey, I found that the distance between Norway House and Split Lake is about 260 miles.

From Split Lake to Churchill by the route I went it was at least 350 miles, although in the winter it is no more than 240 miles.

From Churchill to York the distance is placed at 180 miles.

I make the distance from York Factory to Split Lake by the Nelson River to be about 220 miles.

The round trip back to Norway House I figured at 1,270 miles. The whole of this was made in canoes, excepting 180 miles on the bay which was made in a coast boat.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On my way to Fort Churchill and back I made inquiries as to the welfare of everybody at every post, particularly on the return journey, when at Split Lake I spoke to the chief and the councillors. At Cross Lake I also spoke to Chief Peter Ross. He had nothing to bring up and reported that everything was going very nicely with them.

They all expressed their pleasure at the Mounted Police coming into the country.

I wish to express my thanks to the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, who were all most courteous and obliging when I stopped at their different posts on my journey.

I found the oars that I had fitted to the canoes most valuable and also found that lateen sails were efficient and easily handled. The best canoe to use on such a trip is a 19 ft. or 19½ ft. canoe with good depth and about 44 inches in the beam.

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I recommend good depth for shooting rapids where the waters are fairly rough. A canoe that stands well up is less liable to ship water. Most of the water I met on the way was very rough, and in this a low canoe would hang while a high canoe would ride easily. The weight of the canoe should not be more than 160 lbs. I had basswood canoes. I also got good results out of cedar canoes. The two bottom boards should be slightly thicker than the other ones and a metal band should run all the way along the keel from the bows to the stern.

For obvious reasons the bottom of the canoe should be smooth with no keel or battens. The long portages that are encountered and the difficult footing makes 160 lbs. about all that two good men can carry safely over them. The canoe should be reinforced with knees at the thwarts.

PROVISIONS AND BAGGAGE.

One should carry only what is absolutely required. The provisions should be simple and nourishing and with very few of what we call on a trip of that kind, luxuries.

A small net, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh, 60 feet long made of strong thread is always very useful. It is an invaluable help in furnishing the larder. It should be all ready for use with leads and corks. Fish is fairly plentiful in most of the rivers and lakes. I recommend strong thread so as to resist the large jackfish and sturgeon. One should always carry a mending needle and thread.

The most serviceable tracking line for canoes of such size is No. 18 strand. It is strong enough to pull a canoe through any water that it can safely ride.

White lead and copper tacks are absolutely necessary to repair the canoes when punctured. Tin cans are satisfactory material where a strip of tin is required on the top of a puncture.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. A. PELLETIER,
Inspector.

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APPENDIX Q.

REPORT OF INSPR. E. J. CAMIES ON PEACE RIVER-YUKON TRAIL
FROM OMINEKA RIVER TO BEAR LAKE.

PEACE RIVER-YUKON TRAIL.

MACLEOD, September 25, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, this, my report of the Peace-River Yukon Trail detachment, from last report, up to August 20, the date the detachment under the command of Inspector A. E. C. McDonell, and the party I had the honour to command, joined hands at the junction of the Bear and Skena rivers. Since my last report the work has been pushed with vigour and no time lost that could be avoided.

On Saturday, July 13, the trail party moved from the headwaters of the Omineka river over the divide of the Buz mountains. Our route, is the watershed of the river, and flowing into the Peace, and to the north, and the branches of the Skeena flowing into the Pacific.

This divide is 6,775 ft. above sea level, with a very easy ascent and descent. On the 14th, the party arrived at Bear Lake, the site of old Fort Connelly. The male portion of the Indian population being away at Babine attending their yearly religious services, I was unable to learn very much of the country ahead. From what I did hear, I decided to take the opportunity, while the pack train was going to and returning from Graham for supplies, to go over the route and prospect country, and get in touch with Inspector McDonell.

Having received orders from Supt. Constantine to send back Corporal Profit and Corporal Lukey and one constable, the party was divided into three. The above corporals and Constable Singer left Bear Lake on the 18th inst., with Corporal Darling, three constables and 21 horses. Corporal Darling, head packer, and the three constables to return with pack train of stores. Corporals Profit and Lukey and Constable Singer returning with Supt. Constantine to Lesser Slave Lake. With Constable Carruthers and Constable Laurent, and our guide, I left Bear Lake with the five strongest horses to proceed over route to No. 4 Cabin on the Telegraph trail, leaving the balance of the party with Sergeant Wilson, with six sore-footed horses to finish the work on the Buz divide, and build house.

The country west of Bear Lake, to an Indian bridge over the Bear or Sustut River, is very easy to travel. This bridge, so I am informed by our Indian, was built before the memory of any living Indian. It is a true cantilever, very old and frail and unsafe, though it has been repaired from time to time. The Indians use it. It is built of fir, tied together with willow bark and very old rope, over a cañon about 70 ft. wide. This spot is about 12 miles from Bear Lake. The Bear Lake Indians do not travel or hunt west or north of this point, and do not know anything of the country at all.

The Kispiox Indians claim the country from the bridge west, the Stickine Indians to the north. After using our pack ropes to strengthen the bridge, our equipment was carried over. I crossed the horses by swimming, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below, to the north side. I followed the north bank to the junction with the Skeena and crossed that river about one mile above, rafting our outfit, and swimming the horses. From the crossing of

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the Bear River, although I came across evidences of a survey party's blazing, some years old, we had to cut or force our way through dense tangled willows and heavy dead fall timber. Whatever trail had been made, it was obliterated by a dense and tangled undergrowth of red and white willows. The timber also was much heavier. This made travelling very slow, and, as our Indian knew absolutely nothing of the country, rather uncertain. However, by the help of the old blazes, and by following the bars of the river I reached No. 4 Cabin on the eighth day from Bear Lake. I at once wired to you at Regina, and to Insp. McDonell reporting my arrival. I received a reply from Assistant Commissioner McIlfree, saying you had left Athabasca Landing the day before to traverse the Peace River-Yukon Trail. From Insp. McDonell to await him at No. 4 Cabin. I met him next day. He arranged for rations and stores needed for the trail party, and, upon their receipt, I returned to Bear Lake, reaching there in six days from No. 4, packing the five horses with 900 lbs., rations stores and camp equipment. The bulk of the rations I cached on the north side of the Skeena River for use on our return trip west. While going up Bear River I discovered a good ford about three miles below Indian bridge. This was a great help. I reached our main camp next day, August 8. Corpl. Darling had not yet returned with pack train from Graham with stores. The party left with Sergeant Wilson had received from Babine, rations sent in by Sergeant Ackland. On Monday, 12th inst., Chief Thomas arrived with a further supply from Babine, 1,008 lbs., but only about one-half he had contracted to carry for the Hudson's Bay Company. The fishing harvest being on, the chief did not wish to go for the balance. I got him to promise that he would, but made arrangements to get them up if he failed us. The same day Corpl. Darling with the sixteen horses returned from Graham with stores; receiving orders by this party to again send back to Graham for kit bags and kit. I had now more rations than I could move with the horses that I should have. I sold three loads of the old stores to a local storekeeper, taking his draft on the Hudson's Bay Company, Babine. This I reported to you by letter at Bear Lake. Leaving Constable Carruthers to look after stores for your party, I moved west to the work on the 13th inst., sending back Constables Ross and Conway with six horses to bring on the kit bags from Graham, as ordered.

The trail follows down the north bank of the Bear River for about six miles. It then crosses that river by a good ford and follows the banks of the river to the second crossing about 15 miles from Bear Lake and below the Indian bridge. The Indians had made a good trail for some miles, and we had very little work until we reached the bridge. The work then was through thick underbrush and some small standing timber to the second crossing of Bear River. This is crossed again to the north bank by a good pack ford, and the ford is marked and notices as to the depth of water, &c., blazed on the trees.

The work, after crossing comes somewhat heavy. The willows and underbrush could only be cut by the use of heavy knives and hatchets. This underbrush was the worst feature we met with during the season. The men working so well, on August 20, I was enabled to report to Insp. McDonell at his camp just across the Skeena. Work on the north side being finished on the 22nd, I crossed my party to Inspector McDonell's camp and turned over to him party, &c., remaining with him until your arrival, and upon receipt of your orders, left with you for the outside.

You, Sir, having ridden the entire route, I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say anything about it. I, however, feel that I cannot conclude this report, without expressing how well the party I had the privilege to command behaved and worked under somewhat trying circumstances at times, without complaint. They are a good body of men for such work, and could turn their hands to any kind of work they met. During the whole time I had command of them, there was no breach of discipline from the regular men of our force. They were willing and good-natured.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. J. CAMIES,

Inspector.

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APPENDIX R.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL ON PEACE RIVER YUKON TRAIL, BEAR LAKE TO FOURTH CABIN.

MACLEOD, October 22, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police.
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render herewith report for season's work of the Peace River Yukon trail party, together with copy of diary from August 20 to October 16, 1907, and map of trail from Bear Lake to Fourth Cabin where trail joins government train. Inspector Camies having forwarded copy of diary and maps for work on trail from Fort Graham to Bear Lake.

ACCIDENTS.

Reg. No. 4290; Const. Thorne, H., on June 12, cut his foot with an axe, serious wound right through foot at instep, was left at camp 8 and treated by Dr. Genest. Taken to Fort Graham and Lesser Slave Lake. Did not rejoin party. Reg. No. 4160, Const. Ryan, D., on June 13 cut his right foot at joint of big toe with axe, was left at camp 8 and treated by Dr. Genest. Taken to Fort Graham, made a good recovery, and rejoined party on August 12. Reg. No. 4411, Const. Richardson, C. H., on May 30 small cut with axe on right knee cap, off duty until June 13, made a good recovery. Reg. No. 4058, Const. Meehan, H. C. J., on August 13 cut his right leg above knee in fleshy part of leg which necessitated putting in a few stitches, made a good recovery and returned to duty on August 15. These were the only accidents and there was no serious sickness, a few men off duty for a day or so, with colds, &c.

HORSES.

There is a loss of ten horses for the season's work. Nine government horses and one belonging to C. Barret & Co., of Hazelton, B.C., which was hired and whilst en route with load from Fourth Cabin on September 8 fell over embankment, rolling into Skeena River, breaking his thigh and was destroyed. Boards have been held on all the above horses and forwarded to you on the 14th inst. from Vancouver, B.C. The balance of the horses, 38 in all, are being wintered by Mr. R. E. Lowing, of Hazelton, B.C., at the cost of \$27.50 per head. This includes pasturage for both fall and spring, agreement in duplicate having been mailed you from Vancouver, B.C., on the 14th inst. The 38 horses now at Hazelton are a good serviceable lot, all sound, well broken and acclimatized and a valuable lot of horses for that country.

SADDLERY.

All saddlery, with the exception of that mentioned in board, is in serviceable condition, all pack saddle pads will have to be replaced. These pads are only fit for one season.

In supplying these, I would recommend that more space be left between the pads over the withers, so as to allow room for saddle blankets to be well raised over withers,

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as saddle blankets must be used in addition to the pads to keep the backs in good order, with good fitting saddles with pads and blankets there is no excuse for sore backs.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A board was held on all damaged or worn-out articles and forwarded to you on the 14th inst. The balance of the equipment is in serviceable condition and stored at Hazelton.

A new cooking stove, a few cooking utensils and two tents will be required for next season's work.

TOOLS.

A board was held on all broken or damaged tools and forwarded to you on the 14th inst. The balance of the tools are in good order and stored at Fourth Cabin in police store-house. A few new tools will be required for next season's work.

PROVISIONS.

Rations purchased in Victoria were of good quality and ample for season's work. A few articles were stored at Fourth Cabin and Bear Lake. A list of which has been forwarded to Regina.

TRAIL.

I was agreeably surprised with the conditions met with in building the trail from Fourth Cabin to crossing of the Skeena River. This section from reports received was described as almost impassable: we have a good trail over this portion above high water mark. From Bear Lake to Skeena River it is an easy country for a trail, and the trail over that portion was built in eight days. The distance from Fort St. John, B.C., head of navigation on the Peace River, to junction of the Peace River-Yukon Trail, four miles north of the Fourth Cabin telegraph office, is 377 miles and 1,500 feet. One hundred and fifty-three miles was built this season.

GENERAL.

Work was started 16 miles west of Fort Graham on May 29 and trail completed to telegraph line September 25. Inspector Camies and party reached Bear Lake on July 14. Inspector Camies, two constables and Indian guide with five horses left Bear Lake on July 18 for Hazelton. Constable Meehan with 10 days' rations for 20 men reached Bear Lake via Tatula Lake, July 21.

Inspector Camies and party reached Fourth Cabin July 25, my party met him on Poison Mountain on July 26, Inspector Camies and party with rations returned to Trail party at Bear Lake on August 8, myself and party to head of Skeena River via old cattle trail and returned to Fourth Cabin August 10, left for Bear Lake August 13 with rations for party. Met Insp. Camies and party at crossing of Skeena River August 20. I took over command of the whole party. Commissioner Perry and party reached end of work and road party September 3, Commissioner and party left for Hazelton on September 4, taking Insp. Camies with him. Trail party left Fourth Cabin for Hazelton September 26, reaching there October 4. Left by canoes October 5, reached Port Essington October 7. Left on S.S. *Princess Beatrice* on October 9, reached Vancouver October 14 at 9 a.m., and left same day for Calgary, arrived on 16th inst. Left one sergeant and sixteen constables in barracks and arrived in Macleod October 16. Sergt. Acland and Const. Yeomans having returned to Whitehorse from Port Essington. Corpl. Darling being left in Hazelton to have general supervision over the wintering of the horses.

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The Commissioner's visit on September 3 to end of the work was much appreciated by all ranks and put new life in the party.

The wreck of the Hudson's Bay steamer *Mount Royal* on the Skeena River delayed me six days, otherwise I would have met Inspector Camies at Bear Lake as per instructions.

Twenty-three lives were lost in the Skeena River this season. I do not consider the Skeena River a dangerous or difficult river for crossing if proper precautions are taken. Indians when they get so much per head for passengers overload their canoes. I will take the liberty of recommending, if a party is sent in next summer, that they go early. Navigation generally opens on the Skeena River about May 3. The party should leave about that date. They could go into camp at Hazelton and get everything ready for an early start and not being in a rush, could save the horses until they got hardened up by making short drives, so as to keep them in good condition as all success depends on the horses being able to do their work. Mr. Perry, a prospector, told Insp. Camies that he and his partners were taking out \$100 per day to the man on bars in the Ingnika River, which flows into the Findlay River from the west about twenty miles north of Graham. The bars are limited and the gold found is said to be coarse. Perry and two men made a trip to Hazelton for provisions in June and returned to the Ingnika early in July. Gold has also been found on the Upper Findlay.

In conclusion I wish to state that the conduct of the detachment has been very satisfactory. There have been no breaches of discipline.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, Insp.,
Commanding Peace River-Yukon Trail Party.

APPENDIX S.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE J. A. W. O'NEILL, OF PATROL FROM NORWAY HOUSE TO ISLAND LAKE, KEEWATIN, AND RETURN.

Extract from a report made by Constable J. A. W. O'Neill of a patrol in Keewatin from March 11 to July 11, 1907.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Trip to Island Lake.—The weather from the start was exceptionally good, and the trail was hard and in good condition for travelling. The Indians did not use their snowshoes for more than 15 miles, and I only used mine for about four.

The journey is nearly all over water, there being hardly 25 miles of portage, and half of that is in the last stage of the journey,—from Beaver Lake, which is regarded as the worst and hardest trail in the surrounding country, although the longest portage does not exceed three miles in length. With a load of four hundred pounds, or over, it is necessary to unpack in several places.

The principal lakes crossed are Molsens (40 miles long), Little Porcupine, Big Porcupine and Beavers.

The course from Norway House to Island Lake is almost due east, perhaps a point or two to the southwest until Beaver Hill Lake is reached, when it branches off to due south. There is good camping ground all the way.

Island Lake to Sandy Lake.—This journey was an exceptionally trying one, the gale blowing for a few days before the start had piled the loose snow in heaps at the mouths of the different portages, where it was waist deep. Going through the long portage, the trail was only about 18 inches wide, and if a false step were made, you were immersed up to the waist in snow, which required quite an effort to regain the track.

The sleds occasionally slipped over the edge, which meant at least half an hour's delay, as sometimes it was necessary to unpack and take the dogs out of harness to right them again.

The work at this time of the year was exceptionally hard on men and dogs, as after the first two days the weather turned very warm, and on the fourth day the heat was so intense that a halt had to be made for three hours, until men and dogs were rested.

From early morning until the camp for the night was made, our feet were soaking wet, and the snowshoes were clogged with thawing snow, which added to the discomfort and fatigue, also for the last day and a half our feet were blistered.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s agent, Mr. Campbell, expected we should experience difficulty in crossing the River Severn, which is a very swift-flowing river, and is usually open about the end of March, but it was apparently frozen as solid as the lake, and we did not know it was a river until we had crossed, when our interpreter told us.

The journey, with the exception of the long portage, is nearly all over water,—none of the smaller portages exceeding a mile in length.

Sandy Lake to Red Deer Lake.—Our interpreter managed to patch up one of the Hudson's Bay Company's canoes, and we hired another from one of the Sucker Tribe Indians to proceed to Red Deer Lake, also another man to help in the canoe. Several of the band accompanied us. The journey was uneventful, and the only item of interest was a grave at 'White Man's Rapids,' so named because about a hundred years ago when the French companies were trading in this country one of the traders tried to shoot it in a canoe, and was drowned. His grave is kept in good order, there being a palisade round it, all the staves being neatly made and uniform.

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Upon arrival at Red Deer Lake the Indians, men, women and children, came to shake hands with us, a large number never having seen a white man before. One of the men said to our interpreter,—‘I am satisfied now that I have seen a white man.’

It is doubtful if a white man has been through this country in recent years, none of the Hudson's Bay Company Indians having been so far before, nor have any of the white men acting as agents for the company been out to Sandy Lake. Mr. Campbell, agent at Island Lake, where he has been stationed on and off for years, has never made the trip to Sandy Lake.

Having made the arrest and procured second witness made arrangements to return to Sandy Lake.

Upon arrival at Sandy Lake attended council meeting, and after the chief and councillors had been elected, explained to the band why we were taking in their former chief and his brother. Some of the Indians were very much affected, particularly the present chief, who asked us not to be too hard on his father as he was an old man.

I explained to him that while they were in our charge they would be shown every consideration.

Some of the Indians had two wives, and Robert Fiddler, their chief, had three. Having explained to them that the law only allowed one wife to each man, the chief asked me what he was to do with the other two? I told him that he would have to support them, also the children. He pointed out to me the fact that in his band there were almost twice as many women as men, and if a man were only allowed one wife what were the other women to do? He said it was a very hard law.

Several of the band reported that the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Island Lake had said they were going out there to shoot them because they were trading with the opposition, and did not give their fur to the Hudson's Bay Company, but upon pressing for direct evidence none of them would admit having heard the agent say this, or disclose the names of the Indians who had told them.

They then inquired if they had to work in the York boats for the Hudson's Bay Company. I told them that we had nothing to do with the company, and that they could please themselves.

These Indians live all the year round in wigwams made from birchbark, the only shacks are those belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company which were built 12 years ago by our interpreter and some Indians who made the trail from Island Lake to Sandy Lake. These shacks are only used for storing fur and trading goods.

Sandy Lake to Island Lake.—This journey was uneventful, the only hardship being cramped up in a birch bark canoe from sunrise to sunset. Going through the six-mile portage was unpleasant as we were over the knees in swamp the first three miles. On this journey it was impossible to keep your feet dry as even the small portages were inclined to be swampy.

Island Lake to Norway House.—Nothing of note occurred on this trip. The journey with York boats was painfully slow, and could have been made in half the time with canoes. The mosquitoes were almost unbearable, and we all suffered severely.

One of the habits of the Indians at Island Lake and Sandy Lake was to tie their dogs mouths with string in order to prevent them eating fish bones, consequently all the dogs were in an emaciated and starved condition, the string cutting into the flesh. I saw one Indian with a team in this condition, and warned him that if I caught him, or any other Indian, with dogs in such a state, would have them put in jail, and that if his dogs were not in an improved condition in a month's time I would shoot them and arrest the owner. Only once after that did I see a dog in poor condition, and as it had lost a foot, presumably in a fox trap, and was suffering pain, and as Mr. Campbell had his rifle I asked him to shoot it, which he did.

While at Sandy Lake one of the Indians brought along his dog team for inspection, and they looked as well as could be wished. There were also several dogs at Red Deer lake which were in very good condition, and it was just possible to observe the trace of where string had been.

This cruel custom is due to one of the superstitious beliefs entertained by these people.

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RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Timber.

The timber around Island Lake and surrounding district is exceptionally good, and well suited for building purposes. I have seen at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post—where the Indians were whipsawing logs—boards seventeen inches wide. But there is not sufficient for commercial purposes. At Sandy Lake it is also good, although it does not run as large as that growing at Island Lake.

Fish.

There is a good supply of fish at both Island Lake and Sandy Lake, and if a detachment were established at either place there would be no difficulty in obtaining food for dogs.

Game.

Game is plentiful, there being plenty of moose, also a fair quantity of deer.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that upon arrival at Island Lake it was my intention to wait for open water before proceeding further, as the Indians were all away hunting. At Island Lake there were no Indians around, except those in the employ of the H. B. Co., only an occasional one coming in with fur, and then returning to the hunt again, which the Indians follow as long as the winter lasts. The H. B. Co.'s agent told me that the same conditions would prevail at Sandy Lake, so that it would have been a waste of time and money to make a patrol there until the winter was over.

But when the first week of May had passed and climatic conditions were unchanged we concluded that it would be advisable to make the patrol to Sandy Lake and see what could be done there, leaving the meeting with the Island Lake Indians until our return.

The information given us by the H. B. Co.'s agent at Island Lake regarding Sandy Lake was only based upon what he had heard from the Indians, and proved altogether unreliable.

APPENDIX T.

REPORT OF TRIP OF SERGEANT R. FIELD FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT SASKATCHEWAN IN CHARGE OF A LUNATIC, MARCH, 1907.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, March 30, 1907.

The Commissioner,
Through the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M.P. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for your information :—

On February 12, I received a letter from one Joseph Bouchier, an Indian living at Fort McKay, requesting me to come up and take charge of his son, as he had become violently insane. This man has been a sort of idiot since childhood ; he is now about 23 years of age, and has become unmanageable to his parents. The Indians in the neighbourhood were also afraid of him.

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As I had just returned off my northern patrol when I received this letter, the train dogs were not in a fit condition to make another long trip, as they were suffering severely from sore feet. The weather was also very cold, so I wrote back to this man at Fort McKay, asking him to try and keep his son until summer, as I knew it would be hard and difficult to make this trip this winter, as the snow is so very deep. He replied to my letter, stating that he was unable to look after his son any longer and he was becoming more violent and dangerous daily.

I made preparations and hired one George Loutit, with his train of dogs, also the detachment dogs with Special Constable Daniels, and left Fort Chipewyan on March 13. The weather was very cold with heavy snow storms until I arrived at Fort McKay on March 16. I went and saw the lunatic soon after my arrival there. He was in a very bad state, and I knew the sooner I got him out the better. The man had absolutely no clothes and his parents had none to give him. I purchased a suit of underwear from the Hudson's Bay Co., three pairs of socks and one pair of blankets. I gave him a good bath and put the new clothes on him, got provisions, &c., ready for the trip to Lac-la-Biche.

March 18, I left Fort McKay with lunatic for Lac-la-Biche. There was no trail. Snowing heavy all day, I arrived at Fort McMurray at 8 p.m. From Fort McMurray we leave the river and strike across country to Lac-la-Biche. I was informed here that the trail was very bad and snow deep, so I decided to hire another train of dogs to assist me part of the way, as the provision sled was overloaded. I hired a man and train of dogs for which I paid him \$15. Lunatic was rather troublesome this p.m., trying to bite and scratch.

March 19, I left McMurray 6 a.m. Trail very bad, weather cold. Lunatic very violent; had to strap him to sled day and night. We managed to make very good time till March 21, travelling early and late, until I had the misfortune to break one of the dog sleds. Luckily there was an Indian camp not far off; here I purchased another sled for which I paid \$10. We then continued our journey, arriving at Lac-la-Biche on March 25.

This was one of the hardest trips I have made since I have been in the country, owing to the very deep snow and cold weather. I left the train dogs with Mr. Spencer of the Hudson's Bay Co., at Lac-la-Biche, and requested him to send them across to Athabasca Landing first opportunity, so that I can take them back to Chipewyan on my return in the spring. From Lac-la-Biche I hired a team to convey myself, Special Constable Daniels and lunatic to Fort Saskatchewan at \$10 per head. I arrived at Fort Saskatchewan on March 30, and handed the lunatic over to the provost in the Guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. FIELD,
Sergeant.

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APPENDIX U.

REPORT OF CONST. H. SHAND OF TRIP FROM EDMONTON TO THE
MACLEOD RIVER IN SEARCH OF A MISSING RANCHER,
WINTER 1906-7.

'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON, January 26, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report re patrol to the McLeod river.

On December 20, 1906, I left Edmonton for Lac St. Anne, in company with Constables Stark and Worsley and S. Adams, hired as guide with team Reg. No. 2688 and 1928, arriving at Lac St. Anne on the 21st of that month. On arrival there I learnt from the Hudson's Bay Company the men who were going with us to bring out the horses of the deceased had not yet arrived. These men arrived the next day; Jock, C. Lowden and a half-breed with six head of horses for the trip. We left on two bob-sleighs hired to take us to the end of the sleigh trail on the morning of December 25, arriving at the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway survey camp on the 27th, which is the end of the sleigh trail. Here we sent back the bobsleighs, and loaded the flat sleighs and pack horses, and started across country to strike a pack trail which runs up to the Macleod River. We had a distance of about 10 miles to make, but owing to the depth of the snow—which I should judge would be about three feet deep—and the nature of the country we had to cross, i.e., muskeg, which had apparently not frozen solid under the snow, as the horses were constantly breaking clean through, this short distance took us four and a half days.

On our arrival at the pack trail we found it covered with a foot to a foot and a half of snow, and very poor travelling with the loads which we had on the flat sleighs, so I had a cache built here, and left half our rations and oats, so that we could travel lighter.

Const. Starke, who had been sick the day before, was quite unfit to travel the next day, so we waited over a day, and as he still was unable to travel I decided to go ahead and leave him 2 horses and a flat sleigh, and also the man S. Adams. I left next morning with the men, Jock, Lowden and the half-breed, and four horses with two flat sleighs, and after travelling over a very rough country for five days in very deep snow we made the Macleod River on January 9, at which place Const. Starke and S. Adams caught us up, the former being in good health again. One of their horses had strayed away and we did not see any sign of him on the return trip.

We made the Big Eddy on the Macleod River the next afternoon at 4 p.m., and I was there informed by three men, Noorgaard, Berthou and Mourrou, of the shooting of the deceased man, Hornback. I took statements from these men, and measurements of the places where he fell, and where they stood when they shot him. I also drew a rough plan of the shacks and positions with measurements filled in of the scene of the shooting.

Next day I went to Hornback's shack, which was in a state of chaos, all sorts of goods having been thrown in the fire like cartridges, rifles, tools, pots and pans. I took a list of all available property of the deceased, and took it up to the store of Berthou, and left instructions with a freighter who is going up there very shortly to bring these goods as far as Lac St. Anne.

For five days I sent men out to collect all the horses they could find of the deceased, and at the end of that time, as our oats had run out, and 33 head of stock had been collected, decided to start back for Edmonton.

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I started out with the three men concerned in the shooting of the deceased, Lowden and S. Adams, and 33 horses in a starving condition. Two or three of them dropped down every day and were unable to rise, so, as our rations were short until we reached the caché, I had perforce to leave them where they fell.

I left two men at the Big Eddy with grub and a flat sleigh and two horses to try to collect another band of nine horses that were known to be roaming somewhere in the vicinity.

We made very slow time coming out owing to two heavy storms having completely blocked the trail, and also to the intense cold weather. After travelling for seven days we struck Lobstick Lake, where there are three stacks of hay. As our bunch of horses at this time only numbered 20, and were in a thoroughly exhausted condition, I decided to leave a man there in charge of them, with orders to bring them to Lac Ste. Anne as soon as they were able to travel. Every colt but one, out of sixteen head, died on the way or dropped exhausted. We left early the next day to try to make within 20 miles of Lac Ste. Anne if possible, and met Corporal Munro and Constable Dowler, with teams and a half-breed, at the crossing of the Pembina river.

On the following day we made Lac Ste. Anne, and from there to Edmonton.

Owing to the immense size of the body of the deceased, I could not bring out the biggest part of his personal property. He was a man measuring six feet two inches, exceedingly well developed, and was too broad to lay on his back on a flat sleigh. I had also bedding and provisions for seven men to bring for a trip lasting anywhere from two to three weeks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. SHAND, Const.

Reg. No. 4069.

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APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE A. G. GAIRDNER, OF PATROL WITH MAIL
FROM DUNVEGAN TO FORT GRAHAM, PEACE-YUKON
TRAIL, WINTER 1906-7.ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'N' DIVISION, LESSER SLAVE LAKE,
May 22, 1907.The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'N' Division, Lesser Slave Lake.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, according to instructions received, I left Dunvegan at noon on February 28 with Special Constable Decoteau, a half-breed hired for the trip, and two teams of dogs, taking mail to Fort Graham.

We arrived at Fort St. John on March 7, passing Mr. Beaton, the Hudson's Bay Co.'s officer at St. John, on his way to Dunvegan. Owing to the warmth of the weather it was almost impossible to travel during the day, so we travelled by night.

Hearing that the snow was deep and that we would have to break trail all the way up, I decided to leave one team of dogs behind with the Hudson's Bay Co. at St. John. Dog feed was very scarce, corn-meal and some rotten butter being all that we could obtain. The supplies we had brought with us amounted to 45 whitefish, about ten days feed for four dogs, so I bought some cornmeal, which I figured would last four dogs five days.

We stayed at St. John three days, and by the second night we had reached Hudson Hope, a distance of 60 miles. An Indian boy returning to the Hope helped me breaking trail whilst Decoteau drove the dogs. Here we rested for one day. In climbing the hill at the start of the portage we had to make two trips. The day being very mild, and the snow very deep we took three days in crossing the portage, a distance of 14 miles, from Hudson Hope around the Rocky Mountain canyon, being often obliged to leave the sleigh and tramp ahead and back. Striking the river it was better again, and in six days we had reached the junction of the Findlay and Parsnip rivers. The Peace river was bad in places, in one place being open for six miles from shore to shore, however, we managed to pass along the south shore on overhanging ice. The further up we went into the mountains the deeper the snow became.

Soon after passing the mouth of the Ospica river our dog feed and our rations ran out, but, fortunately two Indians came to our camp (the only Indians we had seen since leaving Hudson Hope) and gave us some moose meat. On our return we paid them with some tea and tobacco.

Our own rations giving out before the dogs' we were obliged to live on corn meal, bannocks and rotten butter. The snow on the Findlay river was very soft and deep, making travelling bad, and the mild weather helping to impede us.

We reached Graham on March 26, with our dogs very thin and worn out, and found every one well. There we rested for four days, repairing snowshoes and dog harness. We fed the dogs on dried salmon and rotten hams, and after getting our rations and dog feed we pulled out down the river.

Whilst at Graham, it snowed heavily for two days, and consequently we had to break trail all the way back again. Special Constable Taggart accompanied us, increasing our load, which, with our twelve days rations, and 39 lbs. of salmon and eight rotten hams for dogs, weighed about 350 lbs. at least. Travelling was even

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harder than before, there being no crust on the snow as was expected, and snow and rain falling every day. Before reaching Hudson Hope on the 14th April, we had again run short of rations and dog-feed, and for three days we were almost without anything to eat.

During the trip no signs of game were seen excepting a few lynx. The Hudson's Bay Company's store at Hudson Hope had no bacon, or anything else, except flour and beans, which we purchased, some of the flour being used for dog-feed. So we had to wait two days until Mr. Reid Johnston, who had charge of Messrs. Revillon's store, and who was away, returned.

Special Constable Taggart, who suffered considerably from rheumatism soon after leaving Graham, did all he possibly could in the way of breaking trail, and making camp. &c.

I purchased both bacon for dog-feed and for ourselves. We left Hudson Hope early in the morning of April 17, on the crust formed by the night's frost, and lying up when this thawed. The river was open in places, and gradually breaking up. At St. John I learned that the Peace River was unfit to travel on any further, so I decided to wait until the ice went out, and then raft down.

By May 6, the river was clear of ice, and we left next day on a raft loaded with the eight days rations and running gear, &c. We passed Dunvegan on the 11th May, and reached Peace River Landing on the 13th, when Staff-Sergt. Anderson engaged a team which took us to Lesser Slave Lake, arriving on May 17.

I found it necessary to trade off my snowshoes between Dunvegan and St. John as they were too small. Snowshoes about three feet long and about ten inches wide would be suitable. The dog-sleigh we took up to Graham was of oak wood, and it stood the hard knocking about.

The dogs which we left at St. John I must say were absolutely useless. The other four were good dogs.

I only shot one lynx on the way down between Hudson Hope and St. John, which I fed to the dogs. Our average daily run during the trip was about twenty miles. The total distance from Lesser Slave Lake to Fort Graham being, roughly speaking, 530 miles,

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. G. GAIRDNER,
Constable.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

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SCHEDULE A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1907.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot.....	Regina.....	1	1	2	7	1	1	9	3	5	77	9	116	70
	Arcola.....									1			1	1
	Balcarres.....								1		1		2	5
	Big Muddy.....								1				1	2
	Broadview.....									1			1	1
	Canora.....										1		1	1
	Carnduff.....									1			1	1
	Carlyle.....										1		1	1
	Craik.....									1			1	1
	Esterhazy.....									1			1	1
	Estevan.....								1		1		2	2
	Fillmore.....										1		1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1
	Fort McPherson.....				1			1		1	4	1	8	4
	Fort Pelly.....									1	2		3	4
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1
	Indian Head.....								1		1		2	3
	Kamsack.....										1		1	1
	Kutawa.....										1		1	1
	Lumsden.....										1		1	2
	Milestone.....										1		1	1
	Moosejaw.....									1	1		2	2
	Moosomin.....				1					1	5		7	4
	Mortlach.....										1		1	1
	North Portal.....							1			1		2	1
	Norway House.....								1		2	1	4	....
	Ottawa.....				1			2	1				4	....
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1
	Sheho.....												1	1
	Split Lake.....									1	2	1	4	....
	Strassburg.....									1			1	1
	Town Station.....									1	1		2	1
	Weyburn.....										1		1	1
	Whitewood.....										1		1	1
	Willow Bunch.....									1			1	3
	Wood Mountain.....							1	1		8	2	12	15
	Yorkton.....				1				1		3		5	4
	On command.....				1			1	....	1	6		9	....
Total, Depot Division.....		1	1	2	12	1	1	15	11	19	128	14	205	137
A.	Maple Creek.....			1	1			3	1	1	6	3	16	20
	Swift Current.....								1		2		3	5
	Town Station.....								1				1	1
	Ten Mile.....								1		2		3	4
	Willow Creek.....							1			2		3	4
	East End.....									1	1	1	3	4
	Montgomery's Landing.....									1	1		2	2
	On command.....										1		1	2
Total, A Division.....				1	1			4	4	3	15	4	32	42
C.....	Battleford.....			1	1			2	2	1	1	5	13	8
	Onion Lake.....							1					1	2
	Sounding Lake.....									1	2		3	4
	Lloydminster.....									1	1		2	2
	Lashburn.....									1	1		2	2
	Tramping Lake.....										1		1	1
	Radisson.....										1		1	1
	Jackfish.....										1		1	1
	Paynton.....										1		1	1
	North Battleford.....										1		1	1
On command.....										1	7		8	10
Total, 'C' Division.....				1	1			3	2	5	17	5	34	33

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Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
D.	Macleod.			1	3	1		4		5	24	8	44	30
	Pincher Creek.				1					1	1		3	3
	Kootenai.										1		1	2
	Frank.								1		1		2	3
	Coleman.										1		1	1
	Lille.										1		1	1
	Lundbrek.										1		1	1
	Cardston.								1		1		2	4
	Twin Lakes.							1		1	2		4	4
	Boundary Creek.										1		1	1
	Big Bend.										2		2	3
	Stand Off.									1	1	3	5	4
	Kipp.										1	1	2	1
	Peigan.										1	1	2	1
	Porcupines.										1		1	1
	Clareholm.									1	1		2	3
	Nanton.										1		1	2
	Stavely.										1		1	1
	Leavings.										1		1	1
	Reid Hill.										1		1	1
	On command.													1
Total, 'D' Division.				1	4	1		5	2	9	45	11	78	69
E.	Calgary.			1	2			3	2	1	17	4	30	22
	Red Deer.										1		1	1
	Innisfail.									1			1	1
	Olds.										1		1	1
	Trochu Valley.									1	2		3	5
	Berry Creek.										2		2	3
	Gleichen.											2	2	4
	Cochrane.									1			1	1
	Canmore.										1		1	1
	Banff.									1	1		2	2
	Bankhead.									1			1	1
	Okotoks.										1		1	1
	High River.								1				1	1
	On command.							2					2	
Total, 'E' Division.				1	2			5	3	6	26	6	49	44
F.	Prince Albert.			1	1			2	1	1	6	4	16	11
	Rosthern.								1				1	1
	Duck Lake.										1	1	2	4
	Saskatoon.								1		2		3	4
	Melfort.										1		1	1
	Humboldt.										1		1	1
	Hanley.										1		1	1
	Warman.										1		1	1
	Cumberland House.									1		1	2	
	Gillies.										1		1	1
	Tisdale.													1
	Etomami.										1		1	
	Barrows.										1		1	
	On command.									1			1	
Total, 'F' Division.				1	1			2	3	3	16	6	32	26

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Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Ass't. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....				2			3		3	14	2	24	19	
	Edmonton.....				1				1		3	2	7	6	
	St. Albert.....									1			1	1	
	Lac St. Anne.....										1		1	1	
	Morinville.....									1			1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....								1				1	1	
	Camrose.....										1		1	1	
	Daysland.....										1		1	1	
	Sedgewick.....									1			1	2	
	Ponoka.....										1	1	1	1	
	Alix.....										1		1	1	
	Stettler.....										2		2	2	
	Athabaska Landing.....										2		2	2	
	Andrew.....								1				1	1	
	Saddle Lake.....										1		1	1	
	Vermillion.....										1		1	1	
	Vegreville.....										1		1	1	
	On command.....													2	
Totals, 'G' Division...					3			3	3	6	29	4	48	45	
K.....	Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	3	2	10	3	22	17	
	Coutts.....								1		2		3	6	
	Writing-on-Stone.....										2	1	3	2	
	Pendant d'Oreille.....							1	1		2		4	3	
	Wild Horse.....										1	1	2	2	
	Milk River Ridge..										2		2	2	
	Medicine Hat.....				1					1	2		4	6	
	Medicine Lodge.....									1		1	2	1	
	Irvine.....									1			1	1	
	Taber.....										1		1	1	
	Little Bow.....								1				1	1	
	On command.....				1				1				2	1	
Total, 'K' Division...				1	3			3	7	5	22	6	47	43	
M.....	Hudson's Bay.....			1					2	1	6	1	11		20
N.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....				1				3		3	2	9	18	
	Peace River Landing.....							1			1		2	4	8
	Chipewyan.....								1		1	1	3		8
	Peace Yukon Trail.....			1	1				1	3	15	1	22	54	
Total 'N' Division....				1	2			1	5	3	20	4	36	76	16
B.....	Dawson.....		1		3	1		5	1	2	16	10	39	13	1
	Forty Mile.....								1		2		3		10
	Stewart River.....										1		1		6
	Selkirk.....										1		1		
	Grand Forks.....									1			1		
	Dominion.....								1				1	1	
	Hunker.....									1			1	1	
	Sulphur.....										1		1	1	
	Granville.....								1		1		2	1	
	Quartz Creek.....										1		1	1	
	Town Station.....								1	1	4		6		
Total 'B' Division....			1		3	1		5	5	5	27	10	57	18	17

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Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H.....	Whitehorse.....			1	2	1	1	2	1	14	6	28	13	8
	Livingston Creek.....								1	1		2	2	
	Carcross.....						1			2		3	1	
	Tantalus.....									1		1	1	
	Champagne's Landing.....									1		1	3	
	Kluahne.....									1		1	3	7
	Town Station.....								1	2		3		
	Hazleton.....							1		3		4		
	On command.....				1		1			1		3	2	
	Total 'H' Division.....			1	3	1	3	3	3	26	6	46	25	15

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.....	1	1	2	12	1	1	15	11	19	128	14	205	137	....
Maple Creek District.....			1	1			4	4	3	15	4	32	42	....
Battleford District.....			1	1			3	2	3	17	5	34	33	....
Macleod District.....			1	4	1		5	2	9	45	11	78	69	....
Calgary District.....			1	2			5	3	6	26	6	49	44	....
Prince Albert District.....			1	1			2	3	3	16	6	32	26	....
Fort Saskatchewan District.....				3			3	2	6	29	4	48	45	....
Lethbridge District.....			1	3			3	5	3	22	6	47	43	....
Hudson's Bay District.....			1					2	1	6	1	11		20
Peace and Mackenzie Riv. District.....			1	2			1	5	3	20	4	36	76	16
Dawson District.....		1		3	1		3	5	3	27	10	57	18	17
Whitehorse District.....			1	3	1		3	3	3	26	6	46	25	15
Total strength, June 30, 1907.....	1	2	11	35	4	1	49	50	68	377	77	675	558	168

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SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, OCTOBER 31, 1907.

Divisions.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'Depot' Division—													
Regina.....	1		2	7	1	1	9	12	5	61	13	102	69
Arcola.....								1				1	1
Balcarres.....								1		1		2	3
Big Muddy.....									1	2		3	3
Broadview.....									1			1	1
Canora.....										1		1	1
Carlyle.....										1		1	1
Carnduff.....										1		1	1
Craik.....									1			1	1
Esterhazy.....										1		1	1
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2
Fillmore.....										1		1	1
Fort McPherson.....									1	3		4	
Fort Pelly.....									1	1		2	2
Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1
Grenfell.....										1		1	1
Herschell Island.....				1			1			1	1	4	
Indian Head.....								1		1		2	3
Kamsack.....										2		2	2
Kutawa.....										1		1	1
Lumsden.....										1		1	1
Milestone.....										1		1	1
Moosejaw.....									1	1		2	2
Moosomin.....				1					1	5		7	4
Mortlach.....										1		1	1
North Portal.....									1			1	1
Norway House.....				1				1		4	1	7	
Ottawa.....				1			2	2				5	
Oxbow.....										1		1	1
Sheho.....										1		1	2
Split Lake.....								1		2	1	4	
Strassburg.....									1			1	2
Town Station (Regina).....									1	1		2	1
Weyburn.....										1		1	1
Whitewood.....										1		1	1
Willow Bunch.....									1	1		2	2
Wood Mountain.....				1				1		5	2	9	12
Yorkton.....				1				1		2		4	3
On command.....		1										1	
On leave.....				1				1	2	2		6	
Total 'Depot' Division.....	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	13	18	111	18	192	131
'A' Division—													
Maple Creek.....			1	1			2		2	10	4	20	18
East End.....										2	1	3	4
Montgomery's Landing.....									1	1		2	2
Saskatchewan Landing.....										2		2	2
Swift Current.....								1		2		3	5
Ten Mile.....								1		1	1	3	4
Town Station.....								1				1	1
Willow Creek.....							1			2		3	4
Total 'A' Division.....			1	1			3	3	3	20	6	37	40
'C' Division—													
Battleford.....			1				2	1	2	6	5	17	11
North Battleford.....										1		1	1
Jackfish.....										1		1	1
Lashburn.....										1		1	1
Lloydminster.....									1	2		3	2
Manitou Lake.....										2		2	2
Onion Lake.....							1					1	2
Pascal.....										3		3	3
Paynton.....										1		1	1
Radisson.....										1		1	1
Sounding Lake.....									1	2		3	4
On command.....				1						3		4	4
Total 'C' Division.....			1	1			3	1	4	23	5	38	33

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Divisions.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'D' Division—										
Macleod.....	1	4	1	3		4	18	5	36	39
Big Bend.....							2		2	2
Boundary Creek.....							1		1	1
Cardston.....					1		1	1	3	4
Claresholm.....						1	1		1	3
Coleman.....							1		1	1
Frank.....					1		1		2	2
Kipp.....							1	1	2	1
Kootenai.....										
Leavings.....							1		1	1
Lille.....							1		1	1
Nanton.....							1		1	2
Peigan.....							1	1	2	2
Pincher Creek.....		1				1	1		3	4
Porcupines.....										
Reid Hill.....							1		1	1
Stand Off.....						1	1	2	4	5
Stavely.....							1		1	1
Twin Lakes.....						1	2		3	4
Total 'D' Division.....	1	5	1	3	2	8	36	10	66	74
'E' Division—										
Calgary.....	1	2		3	3	1	27	3	40	20
Banff.....						1	1		2	2
Bankhead.....						1			1	1
Berry Creek.....						1	1		2	4
Canmore.....							1		1	1
Cochrane.....							1		1	1
Gleichen.....				1			1	2	4	4
High River.....					1				1	1
Innisfail.....						1			1	1
Okotoks.....							1		1	1
Olds.....							1		1	2
Red Deer.....							1		1	1
Trochu Valley.....						1	2		3	5
On command.....							1		1	
Total 'E' Division.....	1	2		4	4	6	38	5	60	44
'F' Division—										
Prince Albert.....	1	1		1	1	1	4	4	13	14
Barrows.....							1		1	
Birch Hills.....							1		1	1
Cumberland House.....						1		1	2	
De Lisle.....							1		1	1
Duck Lake.....							1	1	2	3
Etiomami.....							1		1	
Gillies.....							1		1	1
Hanley.....							2		2	1
Humboldt.....							1		1	1
Melfort.....							1		1	1
Rosthern.....					1				1	1
Saskatoon.....					1		1		2	2
Tisdale.....							1		1	1
Vonda.....						1			1	1
Wadena.....							1		1	1
Warman.....							1		1	1
Total 'F' Division.....	1	1		1	3	3	18	6	33	30

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Divisions.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G' Division—											
Fort Saskatchewan.....		2		3		2	11	2	20	13	
Alix.....					1				1	1	
Andrew.....							2	1	3	2	
Athabasca Landing.....							1		1	1	
Camrose.....							1		1	1	
Daysland.....											
Edmonton.....		1			1		3	2	7	6	
Hardisty.....							1		1	1	
Harland.....							1		1	1	
Lac St. Anne.....							1		1	1	
Morinville.....						1			1	1	
Ponoka.....							1		1	1	
Saddle Lake.....							1		1	1	
Sedgewick.....						1			1	1	
St. Albert.....						1			1	1	
Stettler.....							1		1	1	
Stony Plain.....							1		1	1	
Tofield.....							1		1	1	
Vegreville.....							1		1	1	
Vermillion.....							1		1	1	
Wetaskiwin.....					1				1	1	
On command.....										1	
Total 'G' Division.....		3		3	3	5	27	5	46	39	
'K' Division—											
Lethbridge.....	1	1		1	2	2	11	2	20	20	
Coutts.....		1			1		2		4	8	
Irvine.....						1			1	1	
Medicine Hat.....		1				1	2		4	4	
Medicine Lodge.....							1		1	1	
Pendant d'Oreille.....					1		2		3	3	
Tabor.....							1		1		
Warner.....							1		1	1	
Whiskey Gap.....											
Wildhorse.....						1	2		3	2	
Writing-on-Stone.....							1	1	2	3	
On command.....					1				1		
Total 'K' Division.....	1	3		1	5	5	23	3	41	43	
'M' Division—											
Fort Churchill.....	1		1		1	1	4	1	9		32
Fullerton.....					1		2		3		
Total 'M' Division.....	1		1		2	1	6	1	12		32
'N' Division—											
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1				3	2	4	4	14	16	3
Fort Chipewyan.....					1		1	1	3		8
Peace River Landing.....				1					1	2	5
Sturgeon Lake.....							1		1		
On command.....						1			1	35	
Total 'N' Division.....	1			1	4	3	6	5	20	53	16

Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'B' Division—														
Dawson.....		1		3	1		4	1	3	15	10	38	11	....
Forty Mile.....								1		1		2		10
Stewart River.....														6
Selkirk.....										1		1		
Grand Forks.....									1			1		
Dominion.....								1				1	1	
Hunker.....									1			1	1	
Sulphur.....										1		1	1	
Granville.....								1				1	1	
Quartz Creek.....										1		1	1	
Town station.....								1				5		
Total 'B' Division.....		1		3	1		4	5	5	23	10	52	16	16
'H' Division—														
Whitehorse.....			1	2	1		2	1	2	12	6	27	15	11
Livingston Creek.....									1	1		2	2	
Carcross.....							1			1		2	1	
Tantalus.....										1		1	1	
Champagne's Landing.....							1			2		3	5	2
Hazleton.....								1		3		4		
Town station.....									1	2		3		
Total 'H' Division.....			1	2	1		4	2	4	22	6	42	24	13

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District.....	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	13	18	111	18	192	131	....
Maple Creek District.....			1	1			3	3	3	20	6	37	40	....
Battleford District.....			1	1			3	1	4	23	5	38	33	....
Macleod District.....			1	5	1		3	2	8	36	10	66	74	....
Calgary District.....			1	2			4	4	6	38	5	60	44	....
Prince Albert District.....			1	1			1	3	3	18	6	33	30	....
Fort Saskatchewan District.....				3			3	3	5	27	5	46	39	....
Lethbridge District.....			1	3			1	5	5	23	3	41	43	....
Hudson Bay District.....			1		1			2	1	6	1	12		32
Peace and Mackenzie River District.....			1				1	4	3	6	5	20	53	16
Dawson District.....		1		3	1		4	5	5	23	10	52	16	16
Whitehorse District.....			1	2	1		4	2	4	22	6	42	24	13
Total strength Oct. 31, 1907.....	1	2	11	35	5	1	39	47	65	353	80	639	527	77

PART III
YUKON TERRITORY

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DAWSON, Y.T., November 1, 1907.

The Comptroller,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1907, on the work performed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police under my command in the Yukon Territory, together with the reports of the following officers:—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Commanding 'H' Division.

Inspector T. A. Wroughton, Commanding 'B' Division.

During the year the number of officers in the Yukon Territory was again reduced. On the 31st October, 1906, the undermentioned were serving in the Yukon:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' DIVISION.

Supt. A. E. Snyder,
Inspector F. J. A. Demers,
" F. P. Horrigan,
" A. E. C. Macdonell,
Surgeon L. A. Paré,
Asst. Surg. S. M. Fraser,

'B' DIVISION.

Inspector T. A. Wroughton,
" R. Y. Douglas,
" R. E. Tucker,
Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson,

The undermentioned were transferred to the new provinces:—

Inspector A. E. C. Macdonell,

" R. E. Tucker,

Asst. Surg. S. M. Fraser,

The officers serving in the Yukon on this date are:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' DIVISION.

Supt. A. E. Snyder,
Inspector F. J. A. Demers,
" J. A. Macdonald,
Surgeon L. A. Pare,

'B' DIVISION.

Inspector T. A. Wroughton,
" F. P. Horrigan,
" R. Y. Douglas,
Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson,

Staff Sergeant John Alexander Macdonald received his commission as an Inspector on the 1st April, 1907, and was posted to 'H' Division.

Inspector A. E. C. Macdonell, who was transferred to 'D' Division early in the year, and Inspector R. E. Tucker to 'K' Division lately, were most efficient officers, and it was with regret that I lost their services. Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser who, previous to his arrival in Whitehorse had been for some years on the Dalton Trail, was also transferred to the new provinces; his departure was due to the fact both divisions already had a medical officer on their strength. Dr. Fraser rendered valuable services during his lengthy stay in British Columbia and the Yukon.

All of the officers have rendered me every possible assistance, but I must particularly mention Superintendent Snyder and Inspector Wroughton.

Owing to the continued reduction of the force in the Yukon, the duties of those remaining have become more and more onerous, and the two commanding officers have

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often been at their wits ends to find men to perform and carry out our work. The more populated districts are continually demanding police protection, and really need it, but we have no men available; then again, we have had to withdraw several detachments, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the neighbouring residents. At times there are not even enough men available to act as escorts for the convicts and common jail prisoners.

Notwithstanding the constant calls upon them, and the difficulties they have had to contend with, Supt. Snyder and Inspector Wroughton have done splendid work.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

I am glad to be able to state that, from a business and mining standpoint, the Territory is in a flourishing condition. The gold output will be probably smaller than in previous years, owing to the fact that the country is still in the transition stage, and the large companies have not yet completed the instalment of all their dredges, hydraulic plants, etc., which are fast replacing the individual miner and layman. It will probably take another year or two to get everything in working order, and from that time forward a great increase in the output may be looked for.

Though the latter is estimated at but approximately three million, I venture to say the sum received for fees in the Gold Commissioner's office during the past twelve months is larger than for some years past. Last fall and all this summer every bit of ground suitable for dredging purposes has been staked, staked and recorded. Ground which could not be worked profitably by the old methods is now eagerly sought for by those who either hope to install dredges themselves or induce others to do so.

In the southern end of the Territory the rush has been for copper claims; what is known as the copper belt, and the ground for miles about was staked. The belt in question has been traced from Whitehorse, here and there, right down to Selkirk.

Since Colonel Thomas, representative of the Pennsylvania Syndicate's second visit to Whitehorse, times have been stirring in the copper belt.

In less than two weeks he secured options on one-half the mines in the district, making cash payments on the majority of them. Several of them he has since taken up and paid for; on others the options will not expire before January next. During the summer months he had a couple of America's best experts surveying and examining his properties. He has erected several buildings on his properties and has also been doing considerable prospecting in his mines with signal success. Should he fail to take up all his options by the first of January, capitalists are ready to take them off his hands.

In addition to Colonel Thomas, Mr. Byron White, the celebrated Kootenay miner, and several other capitalists, visited the camp during the summer, buying the majority of good claims in the district.

The quality of the ore and the value of the different mines in the Whitehorse district have been proven this summer, and the success of the camp is now assured. From all parts of the district good accounts of the mining prospects are received.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehorse the various properties are being developed and machinery installed, and reports of rich ore in shafts sunk are continually received.

From the 'Grafter' mine fifty tons of ore per day are being taken out, and about half of this is being shipped to the smelter.

The 'Arctic Chief' has been shipping about twelve tons of ore per diem.

This ore, at present, is all being hauled into Whitehorse, but when the new trail is completed to the new railway spur, it will be shipped from there, saving four miles.

Work has been progressing steadily at the Copper King, twenty-five men working there the larger part of the summer, and a new compressor and boiler have been installed.

A gang of men have been working at the Pueblo mine all summer, but no ore is being shipped from there at present. Mr. White, the owner of the Pueblo, says he will be prepared to ship four hundred tons daily as soon as the railway spur is completed to his mine.

Small gangs of men have been working at the Anaconda mine, Rabbit's Foot, Empress of India, and several other claims during the summer with good success.

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From the Valerie mine comes a report that a strike of native copper has been made, but what quantity there is remains to be proven.

The outlook for an active winter, and that the coming six months will be busy ones in the vicinity of Whitehorse, is assured.

There is no doubt that the spur of the railway, to the copper belt, which has already been surveyed, will be completed very early in the spring, and, for that reason, all the operators will be anxious to have dumps from which to ship at the earliest possible date. Last winter there was only one mine working; this winter there will be upwards of half a dozen. Among the working mines there will be the Grafter, Arctic Chief, War Eagle, Pueblo, Valerie and Copper King.

A number of mines in the district changed hands during the summer, the original owners receiving good values for same. A number of new copper claims have been staked in the copper belt and recorded, while several companies have been organized at outside points for the purpose of taking hold of small groups, with a view to working and developing same.

A number of men have been out prospecting with good results in the country south of Whitehorse on both the east and west sides of the Lewes river. The new trails built by the Government are of great value in the opening up of claims, enabling the owners to take out machinery and haul in ore enough to enable them to make a fair estimate of the values of it.

At all the mines good winter quarters for the men have been provided and the blasts of old Boreas will pass unheeded, and so far the miners, the majority of whom are members of the Federated Miners' Union, are satisfied with the way things are going.

On the whole, the Whitehorse district never had a brighter outlook than at present, and the prospects for a busy winter are very bright.

KLUAHNE.

During the early spring, indications pointed to a busy season in the Kluahne country. Rumours were current that W. L. Breeze, of the Bullion Hydraulic Company, had floated an English company to take over and work his mines on a large scale, and, although he has had the necessary recording done to retain the title to his eighty claims (placer) on Bullion creek, up to the present nothing has been done on this property. It now appears that the company was unable to start this summer, and will commence operations in the early spring.

Very little individual work has been done on the different creeks this summer, and I feel that very little will be done until a railway is built to tap this splendid rich country—which some time in the near future will be heard from—or some other cheaper mode of transportation, as the present freight rates by wagon are altogether too high.

At Burwash creek, northwest of Kluahne, a ledge of copper ore has been struck which is reported to be several miles long, and to assay from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per ton, and only four miles from the ledge is a vein of coal which is said to be of fairly good quality.

WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.

Reports of very rich finds of native copper come in from the White river, and it appears that this will be a very great mining country whenever the railway is completed from Haines Mission up the Porcupine, thence across the Kluahne country to the White river, to tap this rich country.

A number of prospectors and others who visited this district during the summer, and have large holdings there, speak very highly of the country.

WINDY ARM COUNTRY.

Work to a somewhat limited extent was carried on on the properties known as the Conrad Consolidated Company during the summer, there being only fifteen to thirty men employed.

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During the summer two noted experts, Messrs. Kennedy and Parks, made a thorough examination of the various mines owned by the company, and are said to have made a very favourable report; in fact it is believed that upon their report the Venus mine, which has made such a remarkable showing, was closed down in October, and it is understood that the owners have been convinced that the mine will warrant the installation of gigantic machinery and probably a concentrator.

The last shipment of ore from Venus mine is said to have netted over one hundred dollars per ton, and, as the massiveness of the ore body has been satisfactorily proven, the only inference to be drawn is that work has ceased, to begin later on a larger and more business-like scale.

Work has been carried on during the summer months on a small scale by the other companies.

Several prospectors and miners have been prospecting and doing assessment work in the district during the summer.

I feel certain that the time is not far distant when the Windy Arm district will be an active and a busy mining camp.

WHEATON RIVER COUNTRY.

Very promising reports have been received from the Wheaton river, and samples brought in for assay look well. Some four hundred claims have been staked in this district, and a large number of miners have been busy doing assessment work and proving their claims during the summer.

Very little mining has been done in the Tagish and Marsh lake country this summer, although there is said to be several copper properties in the vicinity of Marsh lake which are very rich.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK.

1907 has been a prosperous season for the miners of Livingstone creek. This creek is said to have yielded more gold this season for the men employed than any other creek in the Territory. One statement is that the creek has turned out two thousand dollars in gold for every man that worked on it during the past season.

Mr. Singer, the late president of the Consolidated Company at Carcross, is president of the company which has been carrying on extensive operations this season.

Several of the old-timers intend carrying on winter operations. Considerable tunneling will be done on some of the Livingstone creek sidehills during the coming winter.

The total output of the camp for the summer season will be about \$56,500, made up as follows:—

Livingstone creek.....	\$ 52,000 00
Cottoneva.....	3,000 00
Lake.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$56,500 00

The telephone connection between this place and Hootalinqua, with an instrument at Mason Landing, is a great boon to the camp, and is much appreciated by the miners and others.

A large number of capitalists and representatives of corporations have visited the Yukon this year, and one and all have expressed surprise at the vast wealth still lying dormant in this Territory, both as regards copper and coal as well as gold. I fully expect two new companies, each with nearly as much capital as the Guggenheims, will commence work next season. One will work on the other side of the divide, viz., on Dominion, while the other will confine its attention to some ground in the vicinity of Dawson, which has not been absorbed by the Guggenheims.

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Quite a stir was caused early in September by the sudden discharge of some five hundred Guggenheim labourers. All sorts of rumours were prevalent, notwithstanding the general manager's statement that the men were paid off because the material necessary for the construction of their plant was not arriving fast enough to keep the men busy; that winter was approaching and it was deemed advisable to close down until all the pipe, &c., was on hand.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Year by year we are compelled, owing to our greatly reduced strength, to curtail our work in connection with other departments in the Yukon, and we have now arrived at a period when it is practically impossible for us to assist the various government departments, except in only very urgent cases.

The care of convicts, common jail prisoners and lunatics has been a great drain on our resources. We have been unable, owing to our reduced numbers, to keep the building used as a lunatic asylum open, and are now compelled to keep all insane patients in the jail on account of not having men at our disposal to detail a separate guard for the asylum. This, of course, works a great hardship on the convicts and other prisoners on account of loss of sleep, due to the raving of the lunatics at night; this is unavoidable, however, and in each case the insane, when committed, were transferred to New Westminster as soon as possible. We have sent seven insane outside, one died and nine have recovered after a period of detention at Dawson or Whitehorse.

For the Department of Indian Affairs we rendered the usual service in the way of provisions to destitute Indians, medical attendance and medicines. Some of the Indians in this country are becoming a worthless and lazy lot, not even trying to make their own living; seemingly they imagine that the government should succour them at all times, even when game and fish are the most plentiful.

For the Department of Interior we have, as in the past, acted as agents to the mining recorder and also to the Crown timber and land agent, on the various creeks and the few river detachments. Owing to the abandonment of Hunker and Stewart River detachments, miners from those localities will now have to come to Dawson to transact their mining business. It is now only a matter of a very short time until we will have ceased to perform these extra duties at all points.

We have also had in charge the enforcement of the export tax on gold dust, and every possible effort has been made to prevent smuggling dust out of the country on which the tax has not been paid. As I reported in my last annual report, this is the most unpleasant part of our various duties; no exception is taken to the examination of baggage leaving the country, but the general public resent the personal search in vogue on train and steamer. In many instances our men, during the past year, have had their tempers taxed to the breaking point on account of insults and abuse they have had to submit to while making this search; even prominent citizens and public men, some of whom are high up in official circles, have lost their tempers and become abusive, although they know thoroughly the circumstances under which we work.

None of our detachments are now used as post offices, nor are any of our members employed as acting postmasters. The only service now performed for the Post Office Department is the carrying of mails to outlying districts whenever a patrol is sent out.

Glanders broke out in the Forty Mile district last winter, originating, I believe, on the American side of the boundary. Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres performed very efficient work in endeavouring to stamp out this disease, but was only entirely successful when we secured the co-operation of the United States Department of Animal Industry, who sent a veterinarian in for the purpose of applying the Mallein test to horses on the Alaskan side, and fumigating stables. I am glad to report that the disease has now been completely eradicated and the quarantine raised. Hundreds of horses were tested, many of them being killed. The usual inspection of all animals entering the Yukon was made and the customary fees collected on foreign stock imported.

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Staff-Sergeant Acres having taken his discharge, the Department of Agriculture is now represented by Dr. A. P. Hawes, M.R.C.V.S., in Dawson. Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Nyblett still acts as inspector at Whitehorse.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

During the past summer we shipped all Ross rifles, Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers to the supply store at Regina, and the force in the Yukon is now armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers.

Our artillery consists of a brass muzzle-loading 7 pr., which is not serviceable, and a 7 pr. steel gun. We have a Maxim gun at Dawson, and a Maxim and a Nordenfeldt at Whitehorse.

CANTEENS.

Both canteens are in a good condition financially, but the stocks on hand are only about half of what they were a year ago. They are well patronized and considered a great boon. So many necessities are obtainable at reasonable prices, and occasionally delicacies, such as fruit, &c., are placed within our means, when the prices in town are prohibitive.

Grants are made to the various messes, although the amounts are growing gradually less owing to the comparatively small number now dealing at the canteens.

The books both at Whitehorse and Dawson are audited twice a year by competent auditors from town.

During the coming year it is probable that none of the stock in either canteen will be renewed, and in future only beer, tobacco, cigars, &c., will be kept on hand. We are too short-handed to detail men for canteen purposes, and at present the managers are constables who are available for all duties, consequently they can only be on hand during their spare time.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of clothing and kit supplied is very good, but as a rule the stable jackets, stable trousers, serges, trousers, &c., supplied, are too small.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the conduct of the force in this territory has been excellent. The Yukon is a country of many temptations, where even the best go astray, but nevertheless the members of the force have come through another year with good records. Only three men were dismissed, and but one deserted.

CRIME.

The Territory has well maintained its reputation for law and order during the past year. A more law-abiding people it would be hard to find, and were it not for the tough element which passes through from the coast cities to Alaska, and vice versa, the police would not have much to do.

The most serious offences we have had to deal with have been two cases of mail robbery. Only one of these occurred in the Yukon, however, though the other, which happened on a steamer bound from Fairbanks, Alaska, for Dawson, gave us a lot of trouble and work.

Owing to the alleged high express rates, the Fairbanks banks and business houses have taken, during the last few months, to shipping their gold in dust and bricks in four pound packages by registered mail. The weight of the packages is limited to four pounds to comply with the United States postal laws. The gold is, of course, insured.

The first robbery we became aware of was when a wire was received asking the police to meet the steamer *Seattle No. 3* on arrival, as the mail room had been entered and the mail sack slit open and some fifty-nine pounds of gold bricks taken. The sacks had been sewn up again and the thread blackened with ink. The robbery had been discovered near Fort Gibbon, shortly after the departure of the steamer from Fairbanks, on the United States

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side of the line. We did everything in our power to assist the American authorities, and lately two members of the crew have been arrested. They have admitted entering the room where the mail was stored (none of the river boats have proper mail rooms, and the mail sacks are carried in any cabin that may be vacant) at night, cutting open the sacks, taking the gold and sewing them up again. One man kept watch outside the window while the other worked. The gold was placed in a sack, a billet of wood attached with a long rope and the whole thrown overboard. The float would, of course, mark the spot where the gold had sunk. The thieves, however, had acted so queerly that suspicion was aroused, especially as the mosquito netting covering the cabin window had been torn. The sacks were counted and found all correct, and the purser and ship's officers heaved a sigh of relief, but when some one, more suspicious than the rest, suggested the mail sacks be weighed the discrepancy was at once discovered. One of the suspects, on being questioned, jumped overboard and swam ashore. He was afterwards arrested and with his companion confessed, but nevertheless, though he accompanied the United States marshal and post office officials to the spot where the gold had been thrown overboard, no trace of the float, gold or anything of value could be discovered.

On the 13th August, Postmaster Hartman, of Dawson, notified me that two sacks out of a shipment of twenty-four which had arrived in Dawson on July 29 on the steamer *Seattle No. 3* from Fairbanks, were missing. They were supposed to contain gold, though just how much it was then impossible to say. It was not until the shipment reached Skagway that the loss of the two sacks was discovered. The Postmaster had receipted for twenty-four sacks to the United States mail clerk, but he and his staff were under the impression only twenty-two had been received, as the latter number only had been re-shipped the following day on an up-river steamer. The receiving clerk and the shipping clerk being different persons, the discrepancy was not discovered until the Skagway officials received the through way bill calling for twenty-four sacks. About this time we became aware that the mail on the *Seattle No. 3* had been robbed on the trip following the one when she arrived here on the 29th July, and that fifty-nine pounds of gold dust had been stolen as related above. Naturally, we believed that the same persons, viz., some of the crew, had been guilty of both offences, and that the two missing bags had been appropriated while being carried by deck hands from the mail cabin to the team waiting on the dock. The mail clerk had checked out twenty-four sacks as they were taken from the cabin, but he could not swear that all had reached the mail wagon, nor that twenty-four had been handed over to the Dawson post office officials, though he held their receipt for that number.

As fifteen days had elapsed since the disappearance of the bags, as the *Seattle No. 3* had, in the meantime, made another trip to Fairbanks and back, and as the deck hand suspected of the second offence (and therefore probably guilty also of the first) had jumped overboard and escaped, and as others of the crew had left the steamer, we feared that the chances of detecting and capturing the guilty party or parties were few indeed. However, Sergeant McMillan, of the Town station, and Detective Shoenbach went to work and as a result we have discovered that the missing sacks were duly received by the Dawson post office officials, but were stolen from the post office on the night of July 29th. Three men have been arrested in connection with the crime, and some of the gold recovered. The man against whom we had the strongest case committed suicide soon after his arrest on his way outside. The case against the others is still pending, so I can say no more. The amount stolen was in the neighbourhood of forty thousand dollars. Reg. No. 3706, Sergeant McMillan, A. A., is deserving of great praise for the manner in which he has worked on this case.

During the last session of the Yukon Council, in July last, that portion of the Liquor License Ordinance authorizing the maintenance of dance halls in connection with licensed premises was repealed, and some very drastic amendments introduced regarding the frequenting of saloons and hotels by prostitutes and dance hall women. The result has been an exodus of a large majority of the so-called "artists," as these women were called, and one of the dance halls has closed. The other has moved to premises which are not licensed and struggles along with soft drinks as the only refreshment procurable.

The suppression of the dance halls on licensed premises will, I am sure, deter a large number of undesirable characters from coming here.

The Lord's Day Act was brought into force in the Territory in March last, but up to date no proceedings have been instituted.

The following is a list of cases entered and dealt with in the Yukon Territory during the past twelve months.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Committed for Trial.
Against religion, morals, &c.—						
Drunk and disorderly.....	89	79	10			
Keeping common gaming house.....	11	11				
Playing or looking on in common gaming house.....	74	72	2			
Gambling.....	6	6				
Conducting a lottery.....	1					1
Buying a lottery ticket.....	1	1				
Vagrancy.....	6	2	3	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	5	5				
Swearing on street.....	3	3				
Riotous and disorderly conduct.....	3	2	1			
Fighting.....	5	5				
Administration of law and justice—						
Obstructing a peace officer.....	2					2
Resisting arrest.....	2					2
Contempt of court.....	1	1				
Against public order—						
Carrying pistol without justification.....	2	2				
Against the person—						
Assault.....	29	23	5	1		
Assault causing actual bodily harm.....	1	1				
Using threatening language.....	4	3		1		
Attempted murder.....	1					1
Attempted carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age.....	1					1
Non-support of wife and family.....	1			1		
Against property—						
Theft.....	33	11	9	2	1	10*
Misappropriating government funds.....	1	1				
†Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	3	2	1			
Fraud.....	3					3†
Mischief.....	3	1	1	1		
Wilful damage.....	5	1				4
Animals Contagious Disease Act—						
Violating quarantine.....	1	1				
Against the Indian Act—						
Intoxication.....	12	7	5			
Selling liquor to Indians.....	9	6	2		1	
Having liquor in Indian camp.....	3	3				
Indian having liquor in possession.....	1	1				
Against the Extradition Act—						
Embezzlement.....	1	1				
Against city by-laws—						
Violation health by-law.....	10	9	1			
Violation fire by-law.....	1	1				
Injuries to sidewalk.....	2	1	1			
Driving express wagon, no license.....	2	1	1			
Carrying on brokerage, no license.....	1	1				
Running livery stable, no license.....	1	1				
Against Yukon Ordinances—						
Insane.....	17	8	8		1	
Wages.....	1		1			
Allowing intoxication on premises.....	4	4				
Interdiction.....	13	13				
Drunk while interdicted.....	4	3	1			
Selling liquor to interdicted man.....	1	3	1			
Selling liquor without a license.....	12	11	1			
Keeping liquor for sale, no license.....	1	1				
Selling liquor to person believed to be selling without license.....	2		2			
Liquor license ordinance, dance halls having stairways.....	2	2				
Liquor license ordinance, dance halls giving women percentage.....	1		1			
Liquor license ordinance, violating section 20.....	2	2				
Serving drinks to women.....	1		1			
Failure to declare registration of partnership.....	8	7	1			
Placer Mining Act.....	1	1				
Against the Penitentiaries Act—						
Violation section 69.....	1		1			
Totals.....	414	320	60	7	3	24

* One died. †Jury disagreed, case to come up next spring.

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BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. The detachment quarters at Champagnes Landing, commenced the year before, were completed and the detachment is now comfortably housed, the old building being used as a storehouse.

The quarters formerly occupied by Superintendent Cuthbert and Inspector Tucker have been vacant for some time and can be readily rented or sold. Being some distance from barracks proper, on Fifth avenue, and facing the Administration building, they occupy most desirable sites. Several persons have wished to lease or buy them, but my instructions are not to dispose of them in any way.

DETACHMENTS.

The following detachments have been abandoned during the year:—Conrad, Kluahne and Takhini in the Whitehorse district and Stewart River, Gold Bottom and Quartz among the Dawson outposts. The last named was only established last spring at the earnest request of the three hundred residents on the creek, but in spite of their protests I had to withdraw the constable in October, as we are so short-handed.

There are at least four other sub-districts which should have police protection and supervision, but I have not men available.

The population in and around Conrad, Kluahane, Stewart River, Gold Bottom and Takhini had become so small in numbers that police could be withdrawn from these localities.

The constable at Selkirk has moved over to the roadhouse at Pelly Crossing for the winter. He was too far away from the winter trail at Selkirk.

The detachment at Tantalus might well be abandoned for the coal mines have closed down for the winter, but I do not care to withdraw all our men from the Dawson Whitehorse trail in view of the fact that gold is shipped out by the stages during the winter.

It was found necessary to reopen the Town stations at both Dawson and Whitehorse. I found that neither town could be satisfactorily patrolled from barracks, nor could the N.C. officers in charge maintain absolute control of their men when they were subject to barracks discipline as well as their own. Both detachments, however, have their meals in barracks.

DOGS.

Very few dogs are required now; many of our old ones have been destroyed, the number remaining in the two divisions only totalling twenty-seven, but this is sufficient for our requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our being so short-handed, we have been unable to hold the usual 'setting-up' and 'Arm' drills during the year, nor were any other drills possible owing to the few men left being required to perform necessary duties.

Neither division could hold the annual target practice for the same reason.

Occasionally, on Saturday afternoons, a few men would manage to get to the Dawson Rifle Association's range for a little shooting, but any attempt at the regular practice was out of the question.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 1st November, 1906, the force in the Yukon numbered one hundred and forty-one (141) of all ranks. It was decided by the department to make a further cut in the strength in the Yukon, and orders were received to reduce the force gradually to fifty men each division, or one hundred all told. This has been done by men taking their discharges at expiration of term of service, by a few dismissals and by the transfer of a very few to the outside. We have now only ninety-three (93) of all ranks in the Yukon, and of this number

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eighteen (18) are special constables, so that the actual strength in officers, non-commissioned officers and constables is now seventy-five (75).

The loss and gain during the year was as follows:—

Loss.

Discharged, time expired.....	26
“ by purchase.....	3
“ invalided.....	2
“ dismissed.....	3
“ deserted.....	1
“ died.....	2
Transferred outside.....	10
Total.....	47

Gain.

Re-engaged after leaving.....	2
Transferred from deserters roll.....	1
Total.....	3
Loss.....	44

The establishment of special constables underwent the following changes:—

Total number discharged.....	30
Total number engaged.....	26
Total loss.....	4

This represents a total decrease in our strength since the 1st November, 1906, of forty-eight (48) of all ranks.

The number of non-commissioned officers and constables re-engaged, without leaving, during the year was thirteen.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Both Dawson and Whitehorse barracks are well supplied with fire appliances, the former having a large chemical extinguisher on loan from the Dawson fire department and a fire hydrant with good pressure, and a plentiful supply of hose. Whitehorse post has a good well, steam pump and hose. Fire pails and Babcocks are distributed through all quarters.

Soon after the destruction of Government House by fire on the 25th December last, instructions were given that the electrical appliances and wiring in all government buildings were, in future, to comply with the terms of the Yukon Ordinances respecting such matters. This law had not been enforced up to that time owing to the fact that the necessary material was not to be had in the Territory. The Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, however, procured what was required and the barrack buildings have been re-wired accordingly.

FORAGE.

Thirty-five tons of British Columbia grown hay was shipped to Dawson from Vancouver, and a like quantity to Whitehorse, during the summer. Eighteen tons of this was of superior quality—the rest was poor. Consequently contracts for the supply of the re-

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mainder of the forage required, hay, oats and bran, were awarded to local dealers at Whitehorse and Dawson. They are supplying Canadian oats and bran of good quality, but were unable to get good hay in British Columbia and are furnishing us with what is known as 'East of the mountains,' American grown feed.

I can only repeat what I said in my annual report of last year regarding the shipping of Canadian hay into this Territory. I venture to say that with the exception of the quantity brought in for the police, every pound of hay used in the Yukon (and the quantity used is something enormous) is American grown. No effort has been made by Canadians to capture the market since the early days, and then the quality of the feed sent north was such that no one can even now be induced to purchase any.

HEALTH.

The health of the Territory has been exceptionally good and members of the force have been unusually free from illness.

Our arrangements with the local hospitals in Dawson and Whitehorse work satisfactorily, and we have been able to close the barrack buildings used for hospital purposes.

Death robbed us of two of our members during the year. Reg. No. 2155 Constable W. F. Richards, an old hand, committed suicide one day while temporarily insane at the Caribou detachment.

The death of Reg. No. 589 Sergeant A. J. Cudlip, as the result of an accident at Forty Mile, in March last, was particularly sad. He was married and living with his wife at the detachment at that place. Coming home one evening he slipped and fell off a foot bridge over the slough, striking his head on the ice below. He was unconscious when picked up and never rallied, passing away the next day. The funeral took place in Dawson and was one of the largest I have seen here. Sergeant Cudlip was one of our oldest non-commissioned officers in point of service and a man of splendid physique. He was one we could ill afford to lose, a credit to the force in every way and respected by all who knew him.

Diphtheria broke out at Selkirk in August among the children of that place. Before a doctor could get there two little boys of Mr. Breaden had died. The others recovered under the doctor's treatment but for some time the place was quarantined. All signs of the disease have now disappeared.

The vital statistics of the Territory for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1907, were:—births 94, marriages 45, deaths 76. This is a decrease of 5 in the number of births, 4 in the number of marriages and 3 in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding year.

HORSES.

The continual reducing of our strength left us with a great many more horses than we required. I directed the officers' commanding 'B' and 'H' Divisions to dispose of all not actually required. Some were destroyed and others sold as unfit for service. The total loss was:

Cast and sold to promote economy.....	15
Transferred to 'N' Division.....	7
Died.....	1
	—
Total loss.....	23

We have now available for service thirty-eight (38) horses and two (2) ponies.

INDIANS.

The Indians give us little or no trouble except at Whitehorse and vicinity where they are addicted to the use of liquor. There were some sixteen prosecutions under the Indian

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Act in connection with Indians obtaining liquor, and fifteen convictions were recorded. In the Dawson district it is but seldom the natives obtain intoxicants, though occasionally the missionary at Moosehide will complain that members of the band are doing so.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year I made several inspections of both divisional headquarters, and during the winter of all detachments.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHS.

It is but seldom we are called upon to assist members of the telegraph service. During the past summer we helped them to install a telephone line from Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek. This connects with the telegraph line at the former place and is of great benefit to the miners and others on the creek. The officials of the telegraph service are so obliging, and have so often gone out of their way to assist us in the performance of our duties, that it is a pleasure to be able to reciprocate occasionally.

As stated elsewhere, we no longer assist the Post Office Department except to carry mail when our patrols happen to visit outlying points.

PATROLS.

The usual patrol to Fort McPherson was made last winter with Constable Forrest in charge. The latter, who has since left the force, made the trip there and back in record time.

Inspector Douglas made a patrol up the Pelly River, a report of which is appended.

A party of two men was sent up the Stewart River in September to endeavour to capture a trapper and prospector named Robert G. Flett, who is alleged to have become insane. Flett, who roams about the country, was traced to the head of the McQuesten. There his cabin was found well built and well stocked with provisions. He, himself, was heard shouting and yelling close by but on the approach of our men he jumped into his boat and crossed the river. They could not follow, nor would he return. He threatened to shoot if any one attempted to approach him. He is harmless if not molested, has plenty of food, well supplied with arms for hunting purposes, and has never been known to commit any act of violence. At times he is quite lucid and admits that he has been queer, but as a rule he has an idea that he can megaphone to all parts of the world and goes about shouting and yelling. A patrol will visit him again this winter to see how he is getting on.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

All our provisions, with the exception of butter and tea, were contracted for locally, and are of very good quality, and the prices charged are reasonable. The butter is supplied by the Government Creamery at Calgary and is giving satisfaction. We had sufficient tea on hand at Whitehorse to supply both divisions.

Contracts for all other supplies, such as hardware, wood, etc., were let locally.

STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

The *Vidette* was not in commission during the past summer, but remained on the ways at Whitehorse.

As we have no further need for her, I would recommend that she be sold. Several offers were made for her during the past season, as there is no steamer better built and equipped for service on the side streams. A boat will deteriorate far more rapidly on the ways than in the water, and an old river captain advised me to charter the *Vidette* to any one, no matter at what figure, rather than allow her to remain hauled out all summer. How-

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ever, in accordance with instructions received she was held at Whitehorse for the use of any Government Survey or Exploration party that might require her.

Offers were also made for the Alco-Vapor launch *Jessie* which has been hauled out at Whitehorse for the past few years, also for the small launch *Tagish*, but were not accepted. In my opinion they should be disposed of to the highest bidder at once, for in another year or two no one will want them.

GENERAL.

Sergeant Acland and three constables were detailed to assist Inspector Macdonell's party on the Hazelton end of the 'All-Canadian' trail from Edmonton to the Yukon.

The Takhini ferry established by us some years ago, and since leased to various parties, was sold outright this spring to the White Pass & Yukon Route, the mail contractors.

Mr. Justice Burbidge, of the Exchequer Court, held a session of the court here in August.

Government House was gutted by fire on the 25th December, 1906. An investigation held by a commission presided over by Mr. Justice Macaulay, failed to establish the origin of the conflagration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

Assistant Commissioner,

Commanding R. N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, the annual report of 'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police, for the year ending October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year this district has been very prosperous owing to the opening of the mines, chiefly copper, near Whitehorse.

The influx of capital has also stimulated prospecting in all parts of the southern Yukon, for, whereas formerly copper claims were not much sought after, the difficulty in getting capitalists to develop them rendering them white elephants to their owners, they are now being staked in all directions and capitalists have had agents in the country ready to take options on anything that looked at all promising.

Consequent on the development of the mines, business has been good in the town of Whitehorse, and the merchants are prosperous. Several new buildings have been erected, and there is not a furnished house untenanted.

While the Whitehorse part of the district has been prosperous, I am sorry to say that the Windy Arm district has not fulfilled the promises it made last year. Very little work is being done at the mines there and the town of Conrad has, for the time being, died a natural death. This, I believe, is due, not to poverty of the mines but to difficulties among the owners, for the ore shipped from there has been of good quality.

A good deal of prospecting and assessment work has been done in the Wheaton and Watson River districts, but up to date no ore worth speaking of has been shipped from there. As a road is being built to tap this section it is probable that next summer will see further development there.

The creeks in the Alsek country have proved fairly good this year, but until some cheaper method of transportation is available they are not likely to be thoroughly developed. Very rich copper strikes are reported from the neighbourhood of Burwash creek, and also discoveries of coal, but this is so far from a railway that at present it is not worth working.

Strikes of copper are also reported from Lake Aishihik and the Hutshi valley.

Livingstone creek and the other creeks in that neighbourhood have proved satisfactory, and have given good returns to the companies and miners working there.

The coal mine at Tantalus has done a steady business supplying fuel to the majority of the river steamers belonging to the W. P. & Y. route, though some of these still burn wood.

During the year a new steamboat was built at Whitehorse for Captain Raymond, also two large gasoline launches, and these, together with the usual repairs to the fleet of the W. P. & Y. route, gave employment to a considerable number of men all summer.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced this summer by the W. P. & Y. route in getting and keeping men as cooks and waiters on board their boats, and some difficulty was also experienced with the longshoremen.

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ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is now armed with the Colt revolver and Lee-Enfield rifle, which are serviceable and in good condition.

All accoutrements are in good order.

The two Maxim guns are in good order with the exception of the tripod of the smaller gun, from which a small bolt is missing, but this has been written for and will be replaced as soon as received.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.

Champagne Landing is a sub-port of entry, and one of the members of the detachment there acts as sub-collector.

Department of the Interior.

The non-commissioned officer at Livingstone creek acts as agent for the mining recorder. he also acts as agent for the Crown Timber and Land agent.

The constable stationed at Tantalus represents the Crown Timber and Land agent.

Members of the town detachment at Whitehorse, and of the Carcross detachment, have searched the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the territory, for gold dust, on which royalty has not been paid. Females are searched by a woman employed for the purpose.

Department of Justice.

The guard-room at Whitehorse is used as penitentiary, common jail, and insane asylum for the Southern Yukon. During the year seven insane persons were escorted to the asylum at New Westminster, B.C., and two men were held in the guard-room for a time under observation, but finally released.

One inquest and six inquiries into cause of death were held, our officers acting as coroners.

Telegraph Department.

Occasional assistance was given to the telegraph department in the repair of the line, and in connection with the construction of the new telephone line from Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek. The members of the Livingstone Creek detachment, with their team, distributed the wire and gave such assistance as was in their power.

Indians.

During the year all sick Indians were as far as possible given medical aid and such other assistance as they required, and in addition to this, provisions were issued to those, who, after careful inquiry, appeared to be fit subjects for help, owing either to age or other infirmities.

We have on hand a few blankets and a small supply of clothing, from which issues are judiciously made as occasion warrants.

Meteorological.

A record of temperature and rainfall is kept, and monthly returns sent to the Head Meteorological Office at Toronto.

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Liquor Licenses.

All infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance coming to our notice are promptly prosecuted, and the liquor traffic is, as far as possible, kept within the prescribed limits.

Post Office Department.

During the winter a bi-monthly mail service, by our patrols, was given to Kluahne, but this was discontinued in the spring when the patrols ceased.

BUILDINGS.

All the buildings in the division are in fairly good repair.

The new detachment buildings at Champagne Landing have been completed and are being occupied.

The large barrack room at Whitehorse, being too spacious for the number of men now here, has been divided into two by a partition and this will enable a considerable saving of fuel to be made in the winter. A partition has also been run across the lower story of the same building, making a smaller mess room and a hallway out of the large mess room, and the partition separating the kitchen from the mess room was moved so as to increase the size of the kitchen, which was formerly very small.

CANTEEN

The canteen is in good standing financially, and is a source of benefit to all ranks. Assistance was given from canteen funds to the curling and skating rinks last winter, and to encourage games, such as football and tennis during the summer.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality and sufficient to meet all requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the past year has been good. One corporal was reduced to the ranks and dismissed from the force, he having been convicted by a civil court. One constable who deserted in the previous year was brought back from Vancouver and sentenced to six months imprisonment and to be dismissed the force.

CRIME.

No crime of a serious nature occurred in the district during the year, with the exception of a case of shooting and suicide which will be mentioned under the heading of 'Suicide.'

A case in which the proprietors of the Club Cigar store at Whitehorse were arrested and fined for keeping a gaming house has caused considerable comment, but as this case has been investigated by you, and as your decision has not yet been given, I will make no remarks on it.

Fifteen convictions were obtained under the 'Indian Act' all in connection with liquor or drunkenness.

One man convicted of misappropriating Government money was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

One man is at present awaiting trial, he having been committed for trial on a charge of conducting a lottery.

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The following is a classified summary of cases entered in 'H' Division during the year:—

Nature of Crime.	Entered.	Convicted.	Discharged or Withdrawn.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Using threatening language.....	2	2		
Assault.....	7	4	3	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	1		1	
Misappropriating Government money.....	1	1		
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Unlawfully carrying weapons.....	1	1		
Fighting on street.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly.....	17	17		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	5	5		
Keeping gaming house.....	2	2		
Gambling.....	6	6		
Playing cards in gaming house.....	7	7		
Looking on in gaming house.....	5	5		
Conducting lottery.....	1			Committed for trial.
Buying lottery tickets.....	1	1		
Excessive use of liquor.....	7	7		
Drunk while interdicted.....	1	1		
Offences under Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	6	5	1	
Having liquor in Indian camp.....	3	3		
Indians, drunk.....	6	6		
“ having liquor in possession.....	1	1		
Offences against ordinances—				
Non-payment of wages.....	1		1	
Selling liquor without license.....	10	9	1	
Keeping liquor for sale without license.....	1	1		
Selling liquor to persons believed to be selling without license.....	2		2	
Insanity.....	2		2	

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT AND SUICIDES.

During the year there occurred one suicide, that of R. Witter at Whitehorse, on Sept. 16th.

Deceased had been in poor health for some time and, being out of work temporarily, became despondent.

He was also infatuated by a woman of ill-repute, and on the night of his death he was at her house where he obtained a revolver, and after firing at her, wounding her in the head, shot himself and died shortly after. The woman has recovered.

An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide given.

On May 9th two men, W. P. Grainger and G. Joyce, went down a shaft on the Copper King claim and when, owing to their non-return, search was made for them by the other men working on the claim, they were both found dead at the bottom of the shaft, having been asphyxiated. An investigation was held by Surg. Pare, as coroner, but no blame was imputed to any one.

On July 11th, a man named Hugh Hamilton was found to have fallen over a cliff near the Vault Mine, in the Windy Arm district. He was dead when found and an investigation being held by Surg. Pare, as coroner, an inquest was deemed unnecessary.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the reduction in the strength of the division, some more of the detachments have had to be withdrawn, namely, Conrad, Takhini, and Kluahne, the members of the last mentioned were transferred to Champagne Landing, and of the two others to Headquarters. The strength of other detachments has been reduced, Tantalus to one constable, and Carcross to one N. C. officer and one constable.

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DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	White-horse.	Car-cross.	Cham-pagne, Landing.	Living-ston Creek.	Tanta-lus.	Town Station, White-horse.	On Leave or on Herd.	Total.
Superintendent.	1							1
Surgeon.	1							1
Inspectors.	2							2
Staff-sergeants.	2	1	1					4
Sergeants.	1						1	2
Corporals.	2			1		1		4
Constables.	12	1	2	1	1	3	1	21
Special constables.	6							6
Totals.	27	2	3	2	1	4	2	41
Horses and ponies.	12	2	5	2	1		2	24
Dogs.	9		2					11

DOGS.

The number of dogs kept is still being reduced, it is intended to keep only one good dog train and sell the remainder. A number have already been disposed of.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the winter and early spring months, daily drills were held, but owing to the small number of men in the division, it is impossible to hold any drills during the summer.

FERRIES.

The ferry at Takhini has been sold to the Royal Mail service of the White Pass and Yukon Route; they only use it in the spring and autumn, but a key is left at Takhihi and we have the use of it at all times.

Owing to there being no musketry practice this year there was no necessity for the ferry at Whitehorse being used; it was, however, in the water for a short time in the spring and was a convenience to travellers.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The steam pump and hose are kept constantly ready for use, fire pails and extinguishers are distributed round the barracks, and the men are detailed to their stations and are occasionally practiced in turning out, laying hose, &c.

FORAGE.

The oats and bran, supplied by a local contractor, have been of good quality, as has also such hay as was supplied locally, but the British Columbia hay has again proved inferior and has been a source of injury to the horses.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

As fuel, wood only is used, and that supplied has been of fairly good quality.

The barracks are lighted with electricity, by the Yukon Electric Light Co. who give a satisfactory service. Detachments are, of course, lighted with oil lamps or candles.

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GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

The building used as guard-room and penitentiary is kept in as good condition as is possible for one of its class. The following is the acting provost's report for the year:—

The Officer Commanding,
 'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending October 31, 1907, on the guard-room at this place.

On October 31, 1906, there were three prisoners confined in the guard-room; eighty were received during the year, six of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen days to seven months, the remaining seventy-four were released, either on suspended sentence, payment of fine, or on case being withdrawn or dismissed.

Six insane patients and one insane convict were received from 'B' Division during the year, en route to New Westminster. One insane prisoner from this district, after being held for nine days was discharged cured.

Four *capias* prisoners were held here for periods varying from three to five days.

The largest number of prisoners in one day was eleven.

The uniform supplied to the prisoners is in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CALLAGHAN, Sergeant.
Acting Provost.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Sufficient and in good repair. Owing to decrease in number of horses some harness has been sold during the year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and of the district has been very good during the year, Surg. Pare's report will deal fully with this subject.

HORSES.

During the year a great reduction has been made in the number of horses in the division. At the time of my last annual report we had thirty-seven horses, four ponies and a mule; since then, four horses, two ponies and a mule have been transferred to 'N' Division. Ten horses have been cast and sold, on the whole for good prices, and one horse died, leaving the present strength at twenty-two horses and two ponies.

The general health of the horses has been fairly good, though some have been more or less troubled with heaves. They are on the whole a fairly serviceable lot, but some of them are beginning to show signs of wear and tear.

A report from Veterinary S. Sergeant Nyblett is attached.

INDIANS.

Indians have been on the whole prosperous and law-abiding. One Indian, from Alaska, was convicted of assault and is serving his sentence, the only other cases were of drunkenness, of which six were convicted, two of whom served sentences of one month each, the remaining

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four being allowed to go on suspended sentence. Nine other convictions under the Indian Act were obtained, all having to do with supplying liquor to Indians, and I think they will have a salutary effect on the squaw men and others who make a practice of giving the Indians liquor.

The assistance given to Indians has already been mentioned under another heading.

INSPECTIONS.

The post at Whitehorse has been inspected by you several times, and you also inspected a number of the detachments during the year.

The detachments have been frequently inspected by the officers of the division, and the post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and weekly by the officer commanding.

The arms and accoutrements are inspected by the orderly officer every Monday morning.

A report as to the sanitary state of the barracks is given weekly by Surg. Pare, who also visits the guard-room daily.

PATROLS.

During the winter a bi-monthly patrol, carrying the mail, was made from Whitehorse to Kluahne; and members of the Kluahne detachment patrolled frequently to Burwash, Sheep and other creeks.

From Livingston Creek patrols were made to Whitehorse in the winter, and to Hootalinqua, Mason's Landing and the creeks in the summer.

From Champagne Landing, patrols are frequently made to Kluahne and to Mendenhall Landing, and occasionally to Dalton House. In the spring a patrol was made into the Hutchi Valley.

From Carcross, frequent patrols are made during the summer to Conrad, Tagish and Mill Haven, these are made in the launch *Gladys*, and the mines in the Windy Arm district and the Wheaton and Watson River districts are patrolled on horseback.

A sergeant and three constables left here in June to join Inspector Macdonell at Hazelton, in connection with the Peace River-Yukon Trail, and this party has just returned.

TRAILS.

A considerable amount of trail making has been done by the Territorial Government in the neighbourhood of Whitehorse, with the object of bringing the copper mines into touch with the railroad, and a road is under construction into the Wheaton River country. These new trails cannot but prove a great help in the development of the country, especially as the work has been in the hands of good men and has been well done.

SUPPLIES.

All articles supplied locally have been satisfactory, and the butter from the Government creameries in Alberta has as a rule been of excellent quality.

The hay from British Columbia is the only article which has not been good.

TRAFFIC.

Nearly all the traffic in this part of the country is now in the hands of the White Pass and Yukon Route, there were scarcely any independent stages on the Dawson trail last winter and there are no independent steamers of any size plying on the Upper Yukon. The steamer *Quick* has been running to Teslin Lake and points on the Hootalinqua River and carries most of the freight for Livingston Creek, and a small steamer was built here this summer by Capt. Raymond but immediately on completion went to Dawson, where I believe she has been doing a good business on the side streams.

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The steamer *Prospector* still runs as an independent boat, but she seldom comes to Whitehorse.

During the last eleven months nearly four thousand tons of copper ore have been shipped from Whitehorse to the smelters outside, and a large quantity of machinery has been brought into the country, most of it going on to Dawson, so that I think the transportation company must have had a fairly good year.

The following figures give the passenger traffic for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907, approximately, for Whitehorse.

Arrivals—

By train.....	4,869
By steamboat.....	2,296
By stage.....	164
On foot.....	235

Departures—

By train.....	3,979
By steamboat.....	2,009
By stage.....	440
On foot.....	143
In scows and small boats.....	808

The traffic during October has been heavy, a large number of people having left for outside, but I have not yet got the figures.

TRANSPORT.

The launch *Gladys* has been in constant use on Lakes Tagish and Bennett, and is fast and seaworthy. The steamer *Vidette* was not launched this year.

The land transport is in good order and being in excess of requirements some has been disposed of.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. A. WROUGHTON, DAWSON.

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., October 31st, 1907.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory, DAWSON, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ending this date.

ARMS.

During the year all the Ross rifles, Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers were shipped out to Regina, in accordance with instructions received from the Comptroller, and the division is now equipped with Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers.

Owing to our greatly reduced strength we were unable to have any annual target practice, but the men of the Division were enabled to get some practice on Saturday afternoons, if they could be spared, on the range of the Dawson Rifle Association, the Government having agreed to pay a small rental for the use of the range during the summer months. This was a great boon to ourselves, and also very acceptable to the Association.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

All the different Departments were assisted whenever possible during the year.

Asylum.—During the year the number of insane persons in our custody was fifteen (15), a decrease of one from last year. The number transferred to the Provincial Insane Asylum at New Westminster, B.C., was six (6), a decrease of three from last year.

These figures do not include insane convict Daniel McGoldrick, who was also sent to New Westminster Asylum.

During the year the following disposition was made of insane patients:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
British.....	6	..	6
American.....	5	1	6
Swede.....	1	..	1
Colored.....	1	1	2
<hr/>			
Total transferred to New Westminster.....			6
Discharged at Dawson as cured.....			7
Died in Asylum at Dawson.....			1
Under observation.....			1
<hr/>			
Total.....			15

I have to report the death of one lunatic while in our custody. A man named Oscar Browne, an American from San Francisco, who had only been in Dawson for about four days, was taken violently insane while stopping at the Regina Hotel. He was brought to

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barracks at once and was raving mad. He was committed in a short time and the usual warrant for his transfer to New Westminster was issued by the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, but Browne died after being in our custody for about two weeks. An inquest was held and the body buried in Dawson.

Coroners.—Twelve (12) inquests and six (6) inquiries were held during the year by our officers acting as coroners. In every case, where there were any effects, they were turned over to the Public Administrator.

Customs.—At the outport of Forty Mile one of the members of that detachment assists this department in the capacity of Landing Waiter, and assistance was also rendered at other points in the district when required.

Department of Interior.—Forty Mile, Stewart River, Grand Forks, Hunker, Sulphur, Granville, Dominion and Selkirk continued to act as agents to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Land Agent during the year; lately, however, owing to our greatly reduced strength Hunker and Stewart River detachments have been closed and the Mining Recorder's work for these two districts is now performed at Dawson.

All passengers leaving for down river points in Alaska by down river steamers are searched for contraband gold dust, as is also their baggage. Those leaving by small boats and scows are searched at Forty Mile.

Department of Justice.—All the Sheriff's processes, outside of Dawson, are executed by members of the various detachments.

At Dawson, in connection with the Police Court, members of the Town Station detachment served the following writs, etc. Forty-five (45) warrants to apprehend; eleven (11) search warrants; one hundred and six (106) summons to defendants; one hundred and fifty-six (156) summons to witnesses.

The penitentiary and jail, in connection with this department, are in our custody, as is also the insane asylum.

Below is given a list of prisoners received into custody during the past year;—

Whites, male.....	103
Whites, female.....	7
Indians, male.....	8
Insane, whites, male.....	12
Insane, whites, female.....	1
Insane, coloured, male.....	1
Insane, coloured, female.....	1
Total.....	133

For disposition of prisoners see synopsis attached.

The health of convicts and common jail prisoners has been very satisfactory.

Inquiry Department.—During the year one hundred and thirty-nine (139) inquiries were received for missing persons, and on investigation we were able to supply information in fifty (50) cases.

Indigents.—Destitute cases are given assistance by authority of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, if, after investigation, such assistance is found necessary.

Telegraph.—Members of detachments along the telegraph line have assisted the line-men when required.

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Liquor License Department.—Little or no assistance has been rendered this department during the year; a few reports were asked concerning certain licensed premises, which were supplied. All infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance that came under our notice were reported to the Chief License Inspector.

Post Office.—During the past summer the post offices at Stewart River and Selkirk were taken over from us by Mrs. Emma Smythe, of Stewart River, and Mr. Jos. Horsfal, of Selkirk.

During last winter we made several patrols, averaging monthly, from Stewart River to Stewart Crossing, and from Forty Mile to Glacier, and from Dawson to Stewart River, each patrol carrying what mail was at the post office.

A large number of letters were received for the patrol to Fort Macpherson and Herschell Island, and this patrol, on its return trip, brought a large number of letters for points distributed the world over.

During the coming winter I do not anticipate that we will be able to make many patrols, at least they will not be at all regular, but such patrols as are made will, of course, carry mail.

General.—More or less assistance was rendered the Local Government, Public Administrator, Department of Agriculture, and Mining Inspectors. During the past year the estates of seventeen (17) deceased persons were handed over to the Public Administrator.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

During the month of July the electrical lighting apparatus in barracks was thoroughly overhauled and re-wired, in accordance with the recent ordinance passed by the Yukon Council for the further protection from fire. This work was satisfactorily completed by the Dawson City Electric Light and Power Co.

With the exception of the above work, only most necessary repairs for the upkeep of buildings were made.

CANTEEN.

The canteen in this division is in good financial standing and is well patronized by all ranks. Generally speaking, the canteen is a great benefit to all members of the division.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied by the department has been of good quality and suitable for all requirements, except with regard to tunics serge, field trousers and field jackets and trousers, the sizes on hand being too small for issue; but we received a fair supply from 'H' Division which will be ample for the coming winter.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division for the past year has been very satisfactory. Sixteen (16) more or less serious breaches of discipline occurred during the year. One (1) constable deserted during the past summer.

CRIME.

I am happy to report that crime has not been as prevalent during the past year as formerly, and there has been a marked diminution in crime of a serious nature.

This is, I think, due to several factors; the population is very much smaller for one thing, and the continued warfare that is waged against all types of adventurers who make mining localities their field of labour, has rendered their business more or less unprofitable,

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and they have, in consequence, sought pastures new for their nefarious undertakings. Again, there is nothing like the same amount of money or dust in circulation as formerly, and those who have it have mostly learned the lesson of keeping it.

Dance halls and their accompanying evils have been more or less accountable for a good deal of the existing crime. But for these institutions the wanton, and the sneak thief, the confidence man and women would find their opportunities seriously curtailed. During the last session of the Yukon Council, I am glad to state, the ordinance licensing these places was repealed after a hard and bitter struggle. This does not mean, however, that the evils are entirely eradicated, for there are places where these women can and do take men for the purpose of drinking and other evils. Our great difficulty is to get the necessary evidence. It is, however, more difficult than formerly to carry on the business, and sooner or later some of them are bound to commit themselves, when we will probably get our chance.

Quite a number of gambling cases were tried and disposed of on the creeks and elsewhere during the year, and the fact that the public generally were notified that the section authorizing the cancellation of the license of any licensee convicted of keeping a common gaming house would be enforced has had a good effect, more especially as in two cases this has been carried out.

During the month of December, 1906, a youth named William H. Dean was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some underclothing from a bath house in Dawson.

During January, 1907, several valuable dogs were found poisoned. In some cases the deaths seemed very mysterious, and to make sure Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres took the stomach of one of the dead dogs and fed it to an old government dog, but one in good condition, and inside of two hours it showed signs of strychnine poisoning. This dog died in a very short time. A chemical analysis was made of another dog's stomach and the result was as we expected, strychnine. We were unable to find any trace of the person or persons who set out the poison.

On the 1st December, 1906, a drunken orgie occurred at a roadhouse on Sulphur creek run by a man named Mike Sedlmier, which resulted in several charges being laid. Sedlmier accused a prostitute named Gipsy Troll of stealing some \$285 from him, and on investigation it was found that Sedlmier had been running a gambling game. A charge of keeping a common gaming-house was made against him and he was convicted and fined; he was also fined for selling liquor during prohibited hours. Three players or lookers on were also fined. The woman was fined for assaulting Sedlmier, and she was also committed for trial for the theft of the money. As for the latter case, it was only the man's word against that of the woman's, but the magistrate had no option but to commit her. She was acquitted when brought up in the Territorial court. Sedlmier then made a complaint against the constable in charge of the Sulphur detachment, Constable R. P. Smith, for not arresting the woman when he requested it, but when the complaint was investigated I found that Constable Smith had acted entirely within his rights in the matter, and from the evidence of Sedlmier himself, found that if any blame was to attach to any one it would be himself, for he allowed some nine hours to elapse before he reported the theft, and then only when the constable happened to pass his roadhouse. I might add that Sedlmier's license was cancelled.

In March, a man named Walter McDonald was charged with theft from the person, was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

In March, a coloured prostitute in Klondike City was severely injured by a man named James Wilson, who threw a kettle of boiling water over her. Wilson was arrested and was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

In April, two men named Patrick Kearney and William Denning, who have an undesirable record in police court matters, were arrested, both charged with resisting a peace officer in the discharge of his duty, and Kearney also with drunk and disorderly. They were committed for trial, but in the meantime Kearney was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment on the charge of drunk and disorderly. In the Territorial court they were each sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 14th May, a notorious woman named Dora Bennett, who was the proprietress of a roadhouse on No. 7, below Lower Discovery, on Dominion creek, shot and seriously

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injured a man named Leon Roy. This man had been living with the woman for some time, and had quarrelled frequently with her. She was committed for trial, but was acquitted by a jury in July.

In May, the Floradora and M. and N. dance halls were prosecuted for not having their premises arranged in accordance with the ordinances. They were convicted and fined \$50 and costs each.

In June, a notorious man named 'Pete' W. T. Smith, who for some years past has been trying to break into jail, was at last successful and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour for a most brutal assault on a much smaller man, with a whiskey bottle. The assaulted man, was unfortunately, unable to defend himself. This man Smith is the same man who was mixed up in the recent conspiracy against Detective Welsh, and was prevented from performing the part for which he was cast owing to his arrest for perjury. Unfortunately we were unable to prove the charge to the satisfaction of the jury, who disagreed.

In July, William Jenkins was found guilty of theft from the person and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

In August two men named C. J. Andrews and W. Kuback were sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour each for theft.

During August, two very serious robberies occurred of mail which was en route from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Skagway. As regards the first case it transpired that somewhere between Eagle and the boundary the mails had been tampered with while being conveyed to Dawson on board the Northern Commercial Company's steamer *Seattle No. 3*, a sack having been cut open and fifty-nine (59) pounds of gold dust abstracted. The second case reported was that on the previous trip of the same steamer, two registered pouches containing gold dust were lost between Eagle and Skagway. On investigation, in which our whole detective force was employed, it appears that the *Seattle No. 3* reached Dawson at 6.45 p.m. of the 29th July, and the mail was at once taken over to the post office by United States Mail Clerk Bangassar, the Dawson postmaster signing a receipt for twenty-four (24) pouches. Some two weeks later a report was received from Skagway saying that only twenty-two (22) registered pouches had been received, although the Fairbanks advices called for twenty-four (24). On reference to the Dawson post office it was found that only twenty-two (22) had been shipped from here. This would point to the loss having occurred in Dawson, but the post office officials were of the opinion that they had never received the twenty-four pouches although they had signed for them. This uncertainty on the part of the officials, together with the fact that the robbery had been committed nearly two weeks before we were notified, added to our difficulties. Eventually we got some clues which we followed up, resulting in the arrest of several persons. Unfortunately one of the prisoners while being brought back from Selkirk succeeded in administering to himself a fatal dose of morphine. The evidence against him was very strong indeed, and I have no doubt in my mind that he was the chief mover in the crime. The case is still pending.

In September, a man named Alphonse Jolin, was arrested for attempting to have carnal knowledge with a girl under the age of fourteen years. He was acquitted of the crime.

Early in October, three men named James H. Adams, Neil McNeil and William D. McKay, were tried for conspiracy to obtain possession of a large area of mining property by illegal and fraudulent staking. The judge's charges to the jury was unusually strong, and the case apparently very clear, but the jury could not come to an agreement although the majority were for conviction. The case will come up again next spring.

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A list of cases entered and dealt with during the year in the district follows:—

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Committed for Trial.
Religion, morals, &c.						
Drunk and disorderly.....	72	62	10			
Keeping common gaming house.....	9	9				
Playing or looking on in common gaming house.....	62	60	2			
Vagrancy.....	5	1	3	1		
Swearing on streets.....	3	3				
Riotous and disorderly conduct.....	3	2	1			
Fighting.....	3	3				
Law and justice—						
Obstructing peace officer.....	2					2
Resisting arrest.....	2					2
Contempt of court.....	1	1				
Against public order—						
Carrying pistol without justification.....	1	1				
Against the person—						
Assault, common.....	22	19	2	1		
Assault, causing actual bodily harm.....	1	1				
Using threatening language.....	2	1		1		
Attempted murder.....	1					1
Attempted carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age.....	1					1
Non-support of wife and family.....	1			1		
Against property—						
Theft.....	32	11	8	2	1	10*
Taking gate out of a water dam.....	1	1				
Wilful damage.....	5	1				4
Injuries to steam saw.....	2		1	1		
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	2	1	1			
Fraud.....	3					3†
Against Animals Contagious Disease Act—						
Violation quarantine.....	1	1				
Against the Indian Act—						
Intoxication.....	6	1	5			
Selling liquor to Indians.....	3	1	1		1	
Against the Extradition Act—						
Embezzlement.....	1	1				
Against city by-laws—						
Violation health by-law.....	10	9	1			
Violation fire by-law.....	1	1				
Injuries to sidewalk.....	2	1	1			
Driving express wagon, no license.....	2	1	1			
Carrying on brokerage, no license.....	1	1				
Running livery stable, no license.....	1	1				
Against Yukon Ordinances—						
Insane.....	15	8	6		1	
Allowing intoxication on premises.....	4	4				
Interdiction.....	6	6				
Drunk while interdicted.....	3	2	1			
Selling liquor to interdicted man.....	4	3	1			
Selling liquor in prohibited hours.....	2	2				
Selling liquor without license.....	2	2				
Liquor license ordinance, music halls having stairways.....	2	2				
Liquor license ordinance, music halls giving women percentage.....	1		1			
Liquor license ordinance, Section 20.....	2	2				
Serving drinks to women.....	1		1			
Failure to declare registration of partnership.....	8	7	1			
Placer Mining Act.....	1	1				
Against Penitentiaries Act—						
Violation section 69.....	1		1			
Totals.....	316	234	49	7	3	23

Number of cases entered..... 316
 Percentage of convictions..... 74.05

*Died, 1. †Jury disagreed, to be tried again.

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CASES ENTERED AND DEALT WITH IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT DURING THE YEAR.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Administration of law and justice—				
Obstructing a peace officer.....	2	2		
Resisting arrest.....	3	2		
Against the person—				
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Attempted carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age.....	1		1	
Against property—				
Theft.....	10	9	1	
Wilful damage.....	4	4		
Fraud.....	3			3*
Totals.....	23	17	3	3

* Jury disagreed, case to come up again next spring.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, ETC.

During the year several deaths occurred under this head, of which the following is a list:—

On the 28th November, 1906, a man named Daniel G. McKay died suddenly in the Gold Hill Hotel, Grand Forks. McKay came in from the construction of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields Company's dam, and after having a couple of drinks sat down in a chair in the bar room. He remained there during the afternoon and night and until about five o'clock in the morning, when the night porter noticed that he was breathing heavily and called for assistance, but the man died before assistance arrived. An inquiry was held and it was found death resulted from heart failure. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 3rd December, 1906, a woman named Madge Ransheimer, alias Madge Nicholson, alias Madge Casey, died suddenly at the Stewart Crossing roadhouse under rather peculiar circumstances. An inquiry was held extending from Pelly Crossing to Stewart Crossing, Wounded Moose, Granville and Dawson, and it was found the woman came to her death from natural causes, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants and exposure to excessive cold weather while she was so debilitated and run down in health. The woman was on her way to the outside on the White Pass stage and only made one station. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 7th December, 1906, a man named Otto Anderson was accidentally killed on Moosehide creek by a load of wood upsetting on him. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was purely accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 8th December, 1906, a man named Robert Haughton was found dead in bed in the Golden Eagle Hotel, Dawson. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was the result of heart failure. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 13th February, 1907, Reg. No. 2155 Constable W. F. Richards committed suicide, by shooting himself, while temporarily insane. He had been feeling unwell for some time and on the above date reported to Sergt. Head, in charge of the Dominion Creek detachment, of which detachment Constable Richards had been a member for only a few days, that he was ill. He was given some medicine and then Sergt. Head went outside for a few moments, and on his return found that Constable Richards had shot himself through the mouth with a revolver. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

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On the 21st February, an inquest was held at Grand Forks touching the death of a man supposed to be James Lynch. It seems that on the 25th January a cabin owned by Lynch on No. 5a Gauvin gulch, was burned down, and as Lynch had not been seen since the fire, Corpl. Lindblad, who was in charge of the Grand Forks detachment, made a thorough search of the ruins and found the charred remains of a man. The jury returned a verdict that the body was that of an unknown man who was burned to death when the cabin burned down, but there was not sufficient evidence adduced to positively identify the remains as James Lynch, but the jury added a rider to their verdict to the effect that they thought the remains were those of Lynch.

On the 15th March, Reg. No. 589, Sergeant A. J. Cudlip, died very suddenly at Forty-mile as a result of an accident. On the evening of the 14th, while crossing a small bridge, he slipped on a piece of ice and was precipitated on to the ice below, a fall of some eleven feet. He struck on his head, and when some friends who were with him at the time picked him up they found him to be unconscious. They cared for him and took him to the telegraph operator's cabin, but he never regained consciousness. Assistant Surgeon Thompson was despatched as soon as word was received of the accident, but he did not arrive until after Sergeant Cudlip had died. An inquiry was held and it was found that death had been accidental. Sergeant Cudlip was given a full military funeral and a large number of ex-police-men and civilians attended at the church, as Sergeant Cudlip had been well and very favourably known. He had been in charge of the Forty-mile detachment for over two year's. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 20th April, a man named Albert E. Clark was reported to have been badly injured at the dam of the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company at No. 57 above Discovery on Bonanza by a large piece of frozen earth falling on him. He was being brought in to the hospital at Dawson but died on the way. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 1st May, the death of Pierre Alcide Vignes was corroborated by the finding of his body on King Solomons Hill, Bonanza creek, by a man named William Sharp. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict that Vignes came to his death by the accidental discharge of his own shotgun. This man was reported as missing last December, and several parties were sent out looking for him. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 5th May, the body of a man was found floating in the Yukon river in front of Dawson. An inquest was held and the body positively identified as that of Martin J. Rock, the jury returning a verdict that deceased came to his death by drowning in Klondike river, near Bear creek, in September, 1906. This case was reported in my last year's report. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 1st June, a man named Lee Shores was found dead in a tent on No. 12, below A. Mack's discovery on Quartz creek. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was caused by heart disease, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 5th June, a man named Frank Alcock McKay was accidentally drowned a short distance from Dawson. He and a companion named Colin Inkster were poling a small canoe from Twelve-mile to Dawson, and in some manner the canoe upset throwing both men into the water. Inkster reached the shore but McKay was drowned. On the 24th June, his body was found down near the boundary. An inquiry was held, the result being that death was found to have been accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 16th June, a man named Joseph Francoeur was found hanging by a rope in a stable adjoining the Brunswick Hotel, Dawson. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 27th June, the body of a man named Jerry Maddelena was found in Indian river, near the mouth of Quartz creek. It was thought at first that murder had been committed, and the body was brought to Dawson and a post mortem examination held. An inquest was held and an open verdict given. From later developments, however, there is

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no doubt but that the man committed suicide. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 2nd August, Oscar Browne, an insane patient, died in the police asylum. For the last few days previous to his death it was almost impossible to get him to take any nourishment. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict that deceased came to his death through acute insanity and refusing to take nourishment. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 25th August, a man named William J. Ansley reported that a man named Joseph Lent had been drowned in the Yukon river, near Ogilvie, on the 24th instant. On that afternoon both men were at Ogilvie with a wood raft. Ansley went ashore with a line to make fast preparatory to camping for the night, and Lent, who was left on the raft, attempted to take a turn with the rope around something firm. What actually happened Ansley was unable to say, whether Lent overbalanced himself or got his hand caught in the rope, but he fell overboard. Ansley shouted to him to catch hold of the rope which he did, the raft meanwhile drifting on down river. When it had gone as far as the rope would allow it pulled taut, jerking Lent out of the water as high as the waist. Ansley shouted to him to hang on and started pulling in the slack, but Lent had disappeared. Ansley at once took his canoe and attempted to recover the body, but could find no trace of it. Afterwards it transpired that deceased's name was Joseph Hanzel, and that he was a deserter from the 10th Infantry, United States army. The body has not been found. All the effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 13th October, a sad drowning accident occurred a short distance below Moosehide. A man named James Forbes, in company with two other men, were crossing the Yukon in a small boat which was loaded with provisions. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the boat being overloaded swamped and turned turtle. The men, however, managed to get back to the overturned boat and were drifting down river. Forbes, after a little time, attempted to swim ashore and was drowned. The other men managed to get ashore eventually and were cared for by the Indians until sufficiently recovered, when they returned to Dawson and reported the accident. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 15th October, George Kincaid died on board the steamer *Prospector* from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand. He was under arrest at the time on a charge of having robbed the mails of gold dust to the value of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000). The evidence was very strong against him. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand.

On the 22nd October, an Italian named Louis Tognana committed suicide in a room in the Tanana Hotel by taking an overdose of morphine. He was despondent and in straitened circumstances. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand.

During the month of September a telegram was received from Selkirk that a number of children, both white and Indian, were very sick suffering from some throat affection. From the description as received by wire it was thought to be a form of tonsillitis. Several deaths, however, occurred, and Dr. Lachapelle was sent up to investigate the matter. He reported it to be an outbreak of diphtheria. The necessary steps were at once taken and Selkirk quarantined. No further deaths have been reported, and the quarantine has now been raised.

DETACHMENTS.

During the summer it was found advisable to reopen the Town station in Dawson, and at present it consists of a sergeant, corporal and four constables.

It was found necessary, during the summer months, to station a constable at Quartz creek. He has now been removed.

Owing to our greatly reduced strength, Hunker and Stewart River detachments were abandoned.

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On this date we are maintaining the following detachments, viz.:—

Grand Forks.....1 corporal.
 Sulphur.....1 constable.
 Granville.....1 sergeant.
 Dominion.....1 sergeant.
 Selkirk.....1 constable.
 Forty-mile.....1 sergeant, 1 constable.
 Town station.....1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 4 constables.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Ast. Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Ast. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson.....	1	3	1	2	1	1	13	12	34	12	6
Town Station.....					1	1	4		6		
Forty Mile.....					1		1		2		10
Selkirk.....							1		1		
Grand Forks.....						1			1	1	
Dominion.....					1				1	1	
Sulphur.....							1		1	1	
Granville.....					1				1	1	
On command.....				1					1		
On leave.....				1		1	1		3		
Sick.....							1		1		
Total.....	1	3	1	4	5	4	22	12	52	16	16

DOGS.

There are sixteen (16) government dogs in charge, and all are in good condition and sufficient for our requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our greatly reduced strength we were unable to spare either the time or men for any drill during the year.

Some of the men were able to indulge in rifle practice on Saturdays, by having the use of the Dawson Rifle Association's range.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

The only serious fire of the year was on Christmas Day, 1906, when Government House, the residence of the Commissioner Yukon Territory, was completely gutted. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

During the year the fires in Dawson amounted to seventy-three (73), causing an estimated loss of \$26,215.

There were several forest fires during the summer, but with the exception of the timber burned no serious damage occurred.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our equipment at present is a forty gallon chemical engine and about eight hundred feet of hose, fire extinguishers and fire buckets.

We have also a hydrant in barracks to which the hose is always attached.

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FORAGE.

All forage, with the exception of some of the hay received from Vancouver, was of good quality and fit for police use. The hay purchased locally, 'east of the mountains, Washington hay,' is of a very good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Our supply of wood this year is of very good quality.

Light is supplied to us by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company at Dawson and Grand Forks, and the service is quite satisfactory.

During the summer the barracks in Dawson were completely re-wired to meet the requirements of the ordinances.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment of saddlery and harness is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our requirements.

HEALTH.

I regret to report the accidental death of Reg. No. 589, Sergeant A. J. Cudlip, at Forty-mile. This case is fully reported under 'Deaths by Accident, &c.'

I also regret to report the death of Reg. No. 2155, Constable W. F. Richards, by suicide. This case is also fully reported under 'Deaths by Accident, &c.'

During the month of January Reg. No. 3838, Constable McLean, R.T., was in hospital for some days suffering with a dental abscess.

On July 4th, Reg. No. 1103, Sergeant-Major Brooke, A.R., sustained a severe injury to his knee through the grand stand on 1st Avenue breaking down while a celebration was taking place. He was in hospital until the 14th July, but I am glad to say he has made a thorough recovery.

Reg. No. 2866, Sergeant W. J. Beyts, who is stationed at Forty-mile, came to Dawson on the 14th July and was immediately placed in hospital suffering from a severe stricture. He remained in hospital until the 2nd September. He made a good recovery and has been able to return to his detachment.

Reg. No. 4035, Constable Millward, W.H., at the date of writing is in hospital with an attack of typhoid fever. He is, however, progressing favourably and there are no complications expected.

There was a slight epidemic of la grippe in barracks during September and October, and several men were off duty for short periods, but all have now fully recovered.

HORSES.

Sixteen horses are at present on the strength of the division, and all are in good condition.

Two were cast and sold during the year owing to their services being no longer required, and two were cast and sold as being unfit for further police service.

INSPECTIONS.

Dawson post was inspected frequently by yourself, and also all the detachments.

Inspections regarding sanitary conditions were made weekly by the Assistant-Surgeon.

All departments of the division, and all detachments, were inspected frequently and at irregular intervals by the officers.

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LIBRARY.

The division library is in a very good condition. A large shipment of books was made to Whitehorse, we receiving in exchange a like number from 'H' Division library.

LOSS.

	Super- intendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables	Total.
Deserted.....						1	1
Time expired.....					2	12	14
Purchase.....						1	1
Died accident.....				1			1
" suicide.....						1	1
Transferred.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Totals.....	1	1	1	2	4	18	27

GAIN.

Transferred.....		1					1
Re-engaged.....						1	1
Totals.....		1				1	2

MINING.

The output of gold last year was slightly over five and one-quarter millions of dollars. From the returns up to the present time it is estimated that the total output this year will be approximately three millions. This is a considerable decrease from last year and is owing largely to the fact that extensive sales of claims that would otherwise have been worked, were made to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields Company; this company not being yet prepared to start actual mining on a large scale on a large portion of their properties.

Of the two tributaries of the Stewart river which were staked last year, namely, Barker and Blackhills creeks, Barker has turned out to be of very little value and is practically deserted. Blackhills and its tributaries are, however, turning out fairly well and a number of miners are working there this winter.

The only new discovery worth mentioning is Falls creek, a tributary of the Forty-mile. This creek, with its tributaries, have been staked from end to end, and there are reports of very good pay having been found on them.

In addition to the dredges that were working last year the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields had three dredges completed early in the summer and they have been working continually since their completion, near the mouth of Bonanza. The dredges that worked successfully last year worked in unfrozen ground, but these new dredges attempted to work the frozen ground. The result of this has had rather a dampening effect on dredging, as it has been found, first that very little progress can be made of the frozen ground; and the hardness of the frozen ground wears out the lips of the buckets very quickly. In fact it has been demonstrated that in order to dredge successfully the ground must first be thawed, and the problem now facing the miners is how this can be done cheaply. One method is to thaw in front of the dredge by steam points from boilers, but this is very expensive, owing chiefly to the cost of wood. Another method is to strip the surface of all moss and allow the ground to thaw from the summer sun. When the moss is stripped from the surface the sun thaws the ground quickly; but it is still a matter of uncertainty to what depth this method of thawing can be practically carried out. Mining by dredging in this Territory, where most of the workable ground is frozen, must therefore be considered in the experi-

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mental stage. The value of the dirt, however, is quite up to expectations, and proves that the ground can be worked at a large profit if a cheap method of thawing can be devised. A number of capitalists were engaged in examining Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run creeks during the past summer, with a view to acquiring property for dredging, but as yet they have done nothing owing to the difficulty of solving the frost problem.

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields employed a large number of men on their ditch during the summer, but these men were suddenly discharged in August. It is said the reason of this was the fall in stocks outside. The withdrawal of these men created some considerable depression in the camp.

The ordinary mining is decreasing every year and will continue to do so as the ground that can be worked by the ordinary methods is becoming less as time goes on. The general impression is, however, that a practical means will eventually be discovered for thawing the ground cheaply, and that upon this difficulty being overcome a large number of dredges will be worked on the different creeks, which will increase the general output very considerably.

PATROLS.

The district was patrolled as frequently as circumstances would permit. The Miller and Glacier districts were visited frequently, and a special patrol was sent to the Mayo and Duncan creek districts during the winter. This district was also again patrolled during the latter end of the summer. An officer patrolled up the Pelly as far as the mouth of the Ross river.

The usual McPherson patrol left here on the 18th December, 1906, consisting of five men and three dog teams, with Constable Forrest in charge. They were well equipped with all necessities and made a splendid record, the round trip occupying only sixty-two days. Mail was carried both ways. The route taken was the Blackstone and the Peel river route, and not as last year by the McQuesten lakes, Brian and Nash creeks and the Wind river. Constable Forrest, who has travelled both routes, strongly recommends the Blackstone route, being much shorter and in every way more direct. I append hereto a copy of Constable Forrest's report of his patrol. (See Appendix D.)

SUPPLIES.

The supplies sent in from the outside, as well as those purchased locally, were, with few exceptions, of good quality.

TRANSPORT.

We have, at present, more transport than we require. During the summer we sold three wagons and two buckboards. The prices received were only fair. At the present time I am trying to dispose of some surplus sleighs, but have not met with much success. Some of the large companies recently sold their outfits for next to nothing, and in consequence there is very little demand, and prices obtainable are very low.

GENERAL.

The magisterial work on the creeks and outlying posts is done by our officers, and at present, owing to the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Macaulay, who is the recognized police magistrate, the magisterial work of the city has devolved upon us to a great extent, there being only one judge in the Territory at the present time.

I regret that the inducements held out by the police in the Yukon are not sufficiently attractive to retain our men in the service, fourteen non-commissioned officers and constables having taken their discharge during the year, and three more are on leave now pending their discharge, and from present appearances eight or ten more will leave during the coming year. Unless some new blood is sent in the outlook, from a commanding officer's point of

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view, is not very encouraging, especially as we are continually being asked to post men at different points by settlers and others whose reasons are more or less sound, but we are unable to comply.

During the year every individual member of the force has had to put his shoulder to the wheel, and I am pleased to report that I have received the hearty co-operation of all ranks.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit the estimates for the year 1908-9, also report of Inspector Douglas in charge of special patrol up the Pelly; report of Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Thompson; report of Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres; report of Constable Forrest, in charge of the Fort McPherson patrol; report of Sergeant Smith, provost at Dawson, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and common jail for the year ending October 31, 1907:—

One hundred and thirty-three prisoners were confined during the past year, being seventy-three less than last year.

These prisoners are classified as follows:—

Whites, male.....	103
" female.....	7
Indians, male.....	8
Insane, whites, male.....	12
" " female.....	1
" coloured, ".....	1
" " male.....	1

Total..... 133

Total convicts confined..... 9
 " common jail prisoners confined..... 26

35

Maximum number in any one day..... 22

Minimum " "..... 6

Daily average for the year..... 11

The daily average for the past year is 6 less than that for the previous year. This is largely due to the fact that 10 long term prisoners who had served throughout last year had been discharged in the early part of the year covered by this report.

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, October 31, 1907, was eleven.

I attach a synopsis showing the sentences or other disposal of the prisoners confined during the year.

CONVICTS, TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date. of Release.
Sarantis, George.	Theft.....	3 years P. S.....	April 6, 1907.
Frey, Frank.....	"	3 "	May 6, 1907.
Cedar, Alex.....	"	2 "	April 5, 1907.
Boulay, Antoine.	"	2 "	" 11, 1907.

CONVICTS RELEASED ON TICKET OF LEAVE.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	DATE OF	
			Sentence.	Release.
Monroe, Donald.....	Theft.....	3 years, 3 mos. P. S.....	June 6, 1905...	Mar. 3, 1907.
Staw, David.....	"	3 years P. S.....	" 6, 1905. .	" 12, 1907.

CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO NEW WESTMINSTER AS INSANE.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	DATE OF	
			Sentence.	Transfer.
McGoldrick, Daniel.....	Forgery. . .	3 years P. S.....	Sept. 7, 1906. .	Sept. 18, 1907.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the convicts and common jail prisoners, as shown by the records, has been very good during the past year.

The few breaches of prison discipline were of an unimportant nature.

Strict discipline has been maintained and the escorts have performed their onerous duties most satisfactorily.

PRISONERS' HEALTH.

The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has been very good with the exception of a few cases of la grippe at the latter end of the year.

The jail has been kept in a good sanitary condition.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied to the prisoners has been of good quality and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The prison is well supplied with clothing for convicts and common jail prisoners.

The convicts are provided, during the winter season, with heavy woollen clothing of a large black and white checkered pattern, and in the summer they wear striped duck.

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This clothing serves as a distinguishing mark between the convicts and the common jail prisoners, the latter wearing, in the winter, duck clothing lined with tweed or Mackinaw. This clothing is brown, and their summer clothing is made of blue drill or denim and is unlined.

The whole of the above, as well as underclothing, boots, moccasins, hose, &c., are supplied to the jail through the quartermaster's store, and is kept in repair by the prisoners.

The female prisoners' clothing is, as far as possible, made by female prisoners, but a few articles have to be purchased locally.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the prisoners were employed as follows: Sawing, splitting and delivering wood; keeping buildings, drains, &c., in repair; and doing all kinds of unskilled work around the barracks such as has been required.

LUNATICS.

There were fifteen lunatics confined during the year, six of whom were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, seven were discharged as cured after being under observation for sufficiently long periods, one, a coloured woman, is now being held for observation, and one, Oscar Browne, died after he was adjudged insane and whilst awaiting transfer to New Westminster asylum.

In addition to the above mentioned lunatics, convict No. 43, Daniel Thomas McGoldrick, who was undergoing a sentence of three years P.S., became insane and was transferred to New Westminster penitentiary.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding, 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following synopsis of the penitentiary prisoners confined during the year ending the 31st October, 1907:—

Crime.	Sentence in years.			Totals.
	3½	3	2	
Theft.....	1	4	2	7
Theft from the person.....			1	1
Forgery.....		1		1
Total.....	1	5	3	9

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The above synopsis includes four prisoners discharged at the expiration of their sentences, two released on ticket-of-leave, and one who was transferred as insane to New Westminster penitentiary.

There are two (2) convicts at present undergoing sentence at this jail.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T.

Statement of prisoners confined at midnight, 31st October, 1907:—

PENITENTIARY.

Hrastel, Joseph.....	3 years	P.S.....	No. 41
McDonald, Walter.....	2 " "	.....	" 44

COMMON JAIL.

Smith, Thomas W. St. J. P.....	6 months	H.L.....	No. 17
Jenkins, William W.....	12 " "	.....	" 18
Kuback, William.....	6 " "	.....	" 21
Andrews, Cyril J.....	6 " "	.....	" 22
O'Brien, Dennis.....	3 " "	.....	" 23
Pekoch, Martin.....	6 " "	.....	" 24

E. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

"B" DIVISION.—Synopsis of prisoners confined in Dawson Jail during the year ending October 31, 1907.

Offence.	PENITENTIARY.		COMMON JAIL.															Paid Fine.	Discharged.	Suspended Sentence.	Released on Bail.	Transferred to New Westminster.	Awaiting Trial.	Released on own Recognizances.	(Committed for Extra-addition.	Capias cases settled out of Court.	Died after Commitment as Lunatic.	Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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* 3 years and 5 months. † 3 years and 3 months.

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APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. Y. DOUGLAS, ON PELLY RIVER.

Dawson, Y.T., July 5, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that pursuant to your instructions of the 18th ulto. to make a patrol up the Pelly river, and also to investigate cause of petition to the Assistant Commissioner *re* Payment, alias Brown, alias Eagle, said to be insane, and dangerous to the other inhabitants of the district, I left Dawson, June 22nd, at 1 p.m., on board the B. Y. N. steamer *LaFrance*, Capt. Jackman in command, together with Mr. J. Keele, of the Geological Survey Department, and his three assistants, R. Riddle, G. Ortell and J. Christie, with 1,360 lbs. freight, they intending to stay all winter. There were also the following prospectors on board bound to various points as follows: J. Webb and wife, C. Nicholson, to Rink rapids on Upper Pelly; R. Henderson and his two sons, John and Henry, to try for quartz on the Ross; J. D. McRae, F. A. Erzel, J. E. Buttle, to Loppy creek, ten miles below Ross river; D. C. VanGordon, to Pelly lakes; J. W. Conning, to Hoole river; C. Pomeroy and H. Williams, to McMillan river; F. Chapman, P. Olsen, J. Cote, to Pelly banks.

We reached Selkirk, mouth of Pelly river, at 2.45 of the 24th ulto., and after taking on a little more freight we left at 4.30, entering the mouth of the Pelly at 5 p.m. and found a good stage of water, enabling us to get over places that gave us a great deal of trouble last year. Passed Menard and Grenier's ranch, which is about five miles from mouth, at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 25th, reached Granite canyon at 1 p.m. and got through its length of four miles without any trouble other than all hands on shore hauling on a line to help over the worst places; reached the mouth of the McMillan at 8.35, where we left C. Pomeroy and H. Williams.

Wednesday, 26th, made good time and about 2 p.m. picked up a boat containing three men, who proved to be Poole Field and Clement Lewis, fur traders from mouth of the Ross, and a man named Dankers, to whom they were giving a lift as far as Selkirk, where they expected to meet the small steamer *Quick* with their year's supplies of provisions and goods for trading. On learning that the *Quick* had not yet left Whitehorse for Selkirk, they returned to their post with us.

Thursday, 27th, reached Fishhook bend about 10 a.m., and although only about 100 yards long, it took us three hours to get through, giving all hands lots of work. During the afternoon we met two men who proved to be Sutherland and Morgan on their way to Dawson. Sutherland had been in the Upper Pelly district for two years, and Morgan went in last summer on the *Vidette*. Both were on their way out, having struck nothing rich enough to encourage them to stay in the district.

Friday, 28th, reached Lewis & Field's winter trading store, which is thirty miles below the mouth of the Ross river, at 7.30 a.m.; ran all day but made poor time owing to the river widening and making channel very shallow.

Saturday, 29th, arrived at Ross river at 4.15 a.m. Found Lewis & Field's post on right limit of Pelly, a short distance below where the Ross enters; proceeded to land passengers and freight. While this was being done I took statement *re* the Payment matter from practically all the signers of petition and others who had any knowledge of it, a separate report of which you have already, together with signed statements taken by me. I also got from Lewis & Field the following data *re* Indians, mining and weather conditions. Of

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Indians there is a total of 105 made up as follows: men, 26; women, 20; children, 59. Deaths during last winter, 8. For the last five years they have been at a standstill, without increase or decrease, but most of the children recently born are sickly, which is attributed to tuberculosis. During the winter of 1906-1907, an epidemic of lagrippe, followed by throat trouble, carried off one adult and seven children. When fatal, this disease is very rapid in its course, from 36 to 48 hours. When it is not fatal it will linger for weeks in the form of a swollen and chronic sore throat.

GAME.

They report all game and fur-bearing animals on the decrease with the exception of mountain sheep and caribou, and the Indians are becoming more and more dependent on the traders. It has been reported that trappers and others have been in the habit of setting out poisoned bait. In the summers of 1905-6-7 notices were posted at Lewis & Field's trading post that setting out poison in any form is against the ordinances and can be severely punished. I have also warned any trappers and prospectors I have met on board the steamers going up the Pelly and at Selkirk, that any case the police could get a clue to would be prosecuted. As to the statement which appeared recently in the local press, that poison was being used wholesale in the Upper Pelly country, I might say that both Lewis and Field stated they had never sold an ounce, and were very much against it, and would not handle poisoned fur if they knew it, and claimed there was very little poison, if any, used.

MINING.

Colours are to be found on nearly all the creeks, but with the exception of Main Upper Pelly, no pay to date. Bar diggings give wages but are seldom worked. There is a party in here now in charge of Capt. McLeod, who have been confining their efforts to one locality for the past three years, but with what success is not known.

WEATHER.

Climate very dry both summer and winter, minimum record during the past five years was January, 1906, when the thermometer went down to 70 degrees below zero.

At 8.45 a.m., after getting statements and the mail for outside we started on return trip, making very good time until 6.45 p.m. when, while running at about ten miles an hour, we struck a rock about four miles above Fishhook bend, and only had time to make shore when steamer sank in seven feet of water; no one lost or hurt; all hands at once started to save the provisions that it was possible to reach and form camp. It was then decided by Capt. Jackman and Mate Capt. Roberts, that it was impossible to raise the boat, and to send a party to Selkirk to wire for assistance, the party to go being made up of Capt. Roberts, Capt. Gear, Mrs. Jackman, Master Killam and self. We left the wreck at 10.15 in life-boat and arrived in Selkirk at 4.15 Monday afternoon, a distance of 220 miles in 42 hours, only stopping for one hour in every six to make tea and warm up as the nights were very cold. After resting for a short time I proceeded to inspect Selkirk detachment, a report of which you already have. Steamer *Dawson* coming along at 11.15, bound for Dawson, I took passage to Stewart river, inspecting that detachment in the morning of the 2nd July, a report of which you also have.

Wednesday, July 3rd, caught steamer *Selkirk* for Dawson at 2.10 p.m., arriving in Dawson 9.30 p.m., ending a patrol of 700 miles in 11 days and 7 hours. After my experience of the Pelly river in August, 1906, and again in June of this year, there is no question that from the middle of June to the middle of July is the best stage of water for steamboats. There is no difficulty in getting all the dry wood necessary along either bank at convenient distances apart. During the entire trip on the Pelly we were never out of sight of a bush fire, sometimes on the banks and again far inland.

Since writing the above I would say there was an outbreak of throat trouble at Selkirk on the Yukon river last September, which the doctor sent from here pronounced diphtheria.

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The public press stated that it probably started from the Indians at Selkirk coming in contact with those from the Upper Pelly. This can hardly be the case as the Indians affected last winter never come as far north and west as Selkirk, and the outbreak among them occurred last March. Mr. Henderson, mentioned in the early part of my report, has since returned with his two sons, and as this gentleman is acknowledged to be the discoverer of the Klondike, possibly his report to the effect that while prospecting near Hoole river he discovered what he claims to be the richest prospects he has seen in the country, may amount to something, although he declines to name the exact part.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. Y. DOUGLAS,
Inspector.

APPENDIX D.

CONSTABLE A. E. FORREST, PATROL, DAWSON TO FORT McPHERSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., February 22, 1907.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my patrol to Fort McPherson and return.

On Tuesday, December 18, 1906, accompanied by Constable Carter and Special Constables Cardinal and McDonald, with Indian Richard Martin (the latter acting as guide), I left Dawson on patrol to Fort McPherson with three dog teams and three toboggans. Travelled to mouth of Twelve-mile and camped. Constable Millward, with team, accompanied us as far as Little Twelve-mile, a distance of 50 miles.

19th, travelled to mouth of Little Twelve-mile and camped.

20th, went as far as the power house on Twelve-mile, about 25 miles, and camped; loaded up toboggans for start next morning. This was as far as team was able to travel, there being no trail above this.

21st, left the power house; went up the Big Twelve-mile 18 miles, and camped. Constable Millward and team returned to Dawson this a.m.

22nd, went to foot of Seeley pass and camped; wind blowing very hard to-day; encountered a lot of water on the trail, owing to mild weather.

23rd, left camp at 8.30; crossed the summit. This is a very low pass, the elevation being so slight that it is hardly noticeable; it is about two miles across. We then struck a tributary of the Blackstone river; this is a low, flat, barren country, there being no wood whatever, only a few willows growing on the bank of the creek, these we had to use for cooking, &c. Caribou were very plentiful hereabouts, but moose very scarce as there is no feed for them. I learned from the Indians that there is lots of fish to be got in the streams in the summer-time. We camped in an Indian camp on the Blackstone.

24th, left camp at 8 a.m.; went down Blackstone to the mouth of Poplar creek. Here I found our cache of 1,100 lbs. of dried meat, for which I had made arrangements with the Indians beforehand; this was in good condition and made excellent dog feed.

25th, left the mouth of Poplar creek. Went up creek and over divide into another creek (name unknown); camped there.

26th, travelled over a divide to the head of Mochell creek, and from there down the creek to a tributary of the Hart (name of tributary unknown); the going was bad, there being a great deal of water.

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27th, travelled down the creek to the Hart river and camped.

28th, followed down Hart river about 15 miles and camped at our Indian guide Richard's cabin. Trail in fairly good condition; encountered a few glaciers.

29th, left camp at 8.30; travelled down Hart river about 12 miles to mouth of Small creek; went up Small creek and over divide into the Little Hart river, and camped at the foot of Hart mountain.

30th, left camp at 8.30; crossed over a portage from Little Hart to Big Hart; up Big the Hart about a mile, and from there up a small tributary about five miles, where we camped.

31st, left camp at 8.30; travelled to head of creek and crossed over the divide into a creek running into the Little Wind river. These divides are very low.

1st Jannary, '07, left camp at 7.30; travelled down the creek to the Little Wind river, and down the river for about two miles and camped.

2nd, left camp at 8 a.m.; continued on down the Little Wind; had a hard time on the glaciers to-day, the ice being so smooth and the wind so high that it was almost impossible for men and dogs to travel.

3rd, left camp at 8.30; made mouth of Little Wind river, about 25 miles and camped.

4th, left camp at 7.30; travelled down Big Wind; encountered lots of open water; made a portage round the Hot Springs and camped; made about 15 miles to-day.

5th, left camp at 7.30; continued down Big Wind as far as Mount Deception and camped. Trail very bad; lots of open water, owing to mild weather.

6th, left camp at 8.30; continued on down Wind river; still lots of open water and thin ice. Cardinal's toboggan broke through in one place, but we managed to get it out without any serious damage being done. Made the Peel river and camped.

7th, went down Peel river to the mouth of Mountain creek and camped. Travelling on Peel very good.

8th. Went up Mountain creek and camped on the divide. This divide is the highest one that we have to go over.

9th, left camp at 7.30; crossed divide to Caribou Born river; travelled up the river about four miles; left the river there and travelled up to the head of a small tributary and camped at the foot of Caribou Born mountain.

10th, left camp at 7.30; crossed Caribou Born mountain to the head of Trail creek and camped there. Going very bad indeed; snow very deep.

11th, left camp at 7.30; travelled down Trail creek, finding the bottom of an old trail on this creek which improved the travelling a great deal, making things much easier on men and dogs. Camped about 20 miles down the creek.

12th, left camp at 8.30; continued on down Trail creek to the Peel river, and down the Peel to a cabin on the seven-mile portage; camped in this cabin.

13th, left camp at 7.30; crossed the seven-mile portage and kept on down the Peel and camped that night about 25 miles from Fort McPherson.

14th, left camp at 7.30; travelled on down the Peel and arrived at Fort McPherson about 4.30 p.m.

Stayed at Fort McPherson 13 days, resting dogs and fixing up transport, &c., for return trip.

Jan. 28th, left Fort McPherson at 7.30; travelled 20 miles up the Peel and camped at an Indian encampment.

29th, left cabin; crossed the seven-mile portage and camped at an Indian's cabin.

30th, left camp at 7.30; travelled to mouth of Trail creek and camped.

31st, left camp at 7.30; proceeded to the head of Trail creek, and camped at the foot of Caribou Born mountain.

1st February, left camp at 7.30; crossed Caribou Born mountain to the head of a tributary of Caribou Born river, where we camped.

2nd, left camp at 7.30; travelled down tributary about five miles to Caribou Born river; travelled down river about five miles, then turned up a small creek from the head of which we crossed a divide to the head of Mountain creek, and camped about six miles down Mountain creek.

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3rd, left camp on Mountain creek at 7.30; travelled down to the mouth of the Peel river, up the Peel 20 miles to the mouth of Big Wind river; camped about two miles up the river.

4th, left camp at 7.30; continued on up Big Wind river as far as Hungry creek and camped at the mouth of creek.

5th, left mouth of creek at 7 a.m. and continued on up the Big Wind river as far as the mouth of Little Wind river; went up Little Wind four miles and camped. Encountered lots of overflow on the trail to-day.

6th, left camp on Little Wind at 7.30; travelled on up Little Wind; fell in with a band of Peel river Indians about 11.30 a.m. on their way to the head of the Big Wind river for hunting and trapping, from whom we bought a supply of fresh meat, and with them we camped the rest of the day.

7th, left camp at 7.30; travelled up river to the mouth of a small creek heading up towards the divide leading to the Hart river; camped at mouth of creek.

8th, travelled up the creek to its head and camped; found trail very good. Saw lots of caribou on the hills to-day.

9th, left camp at 7 a.m.; crossed divide and dropped into a small creek running into the Hart river; travelled down creek as far as the mouth, and camped on the Hart.

10th, crossed over the portage from the main Hart to the Little Hart (about two miles). Crossing the Little Hart we dropped over a divide into a small creek, a tributary of a branch of the Hart river; travelled up this branch of the river about 12 miles to Richard's cabin where we camped. Made a very long run to-day; both dogs and men very tired.

11th, laid over at Richard's cabin resting dogs and mending snowshoes, &c.

12th, left Richard's cabin at 7.30 and camped on the Blackstone river; found the trail very good to-day.

13th, left camp on Blackstone river at 7.30 and made the summit at the head of Twelve-mile river that night, where we camped.

14th, left camp at 7.30; travelled down the Twelve-mile river about 15 miles and camped. About a foot of snow fell last night, making the trails very heavy.

15th, left camp at 7.30; travelled on down the Twelve-mile as far as the saw-mill, where we stayed for the night.

16th, left saw-mill; continued on down the Twelve-mile to Yukon river and camped at the 16-mile roadhouse.

17th, left 16-mile roadhouse and travelled up the Yukon river to Dawson, reaching the barracks at noon.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the Blackstone and Hart rivers appear to be in a prosperous condition. They number about 75. About 65 deaths have occurred since they settled first there in 1898, having come originally from Fort McPherson. They do not trade with the Hudson's Bay, but instead get all supplies from Dawson. The Indians on the Lower Peel appear to be in a destitute condition, subsisting chiefly on fish in summer and rabbits in winter. They trade with Hudson's Bay at Fort McPherson.

GAME.

On this side of the mountains game is very plentiful, especially caribou and mountain sheep. Moose, however, are very scarce in this district, owing to there being no feeding grounds. On the Lower Peel, caribou and moose are becoming very scarce, having been hunted for so long by the Indians.

MINING.

Three men followed our patrol this winter for the purpose of prospecting on the head of the Wind river, and are now prospecting on a tributary of the Little Wind. They ap-

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peared to be well satisfied with the appearance of the country. Passing down the Hart river and Blackstone river, coal is visible on the banks to the naked eye. I have been credibly informed that ledges of very good coal have also been found on the Peel.

TIMBER.

Timber is very plentiful all along the Peel and Hart rivers, consisting principally of spruce, but the Blackstone and Wind rivers flow through a practically barren country.

GENERAL.

Our dog feed consisted of dried meat, which we found very satisfactory for a trip of this kind, the dogs keeping in good condition all the time. We carried a tent and stove and found them to be very comfortable for camping out and caused practically no inconvenience. This year we took uncooked beans and found them to be much more satisfactory than if cooked previously, as they were the previous year. All our food supplies were of a good quality and of sufficient quantity. I cannot speak too highly of all the members of the patrol who were with me, they each and all cheerfully performed their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. I think that from my experience of the two patrols that I have made, the best time can be made with five men and three dog teams with five dogs each, one man for each team and two men for breaking trail. I found that breaking trail with only one man ahead of the dogs in the deep snow was absolutely useless. In my opinion the route travelled this year is much better than the one travelled last year, being much more direct, the divides not being so high, and the game just as plentiful. I have been informed by Mr. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay store at Fort McPherson, that there is another route along the range between the Porcupine and the Peel rivers which the Indians used in the early days, but this route took them into U. S. territory and down the Yukon river to Eagle City. From what I could learn I think there is a route in Canadian territory which would take one to the head of Coal creek. The Indian guide who accompanied us knew nothing of this route, and in my opinion the route taken by us this winter up the Twelve-mile and through the Seeley Pass, is almost a direct route, and I think cannot be improved upon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. FORREST, Constable,
Reg. No. 3847.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, M.D., WHITE HORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
 'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following annual medical report for the year ending October 31, 1907:—

We still have the good fortune to be able to congratulate ourselves on the fact that no death occurred during the year; this making the ninth year in succession.

The general health of the division and district has been excellent. We have had a few cases of influenza, the only cases of a contagious or epidemic nature we have to report. There were sixteen cases with an average duration of seven and a half days.

I append a list of the cases treated during the year, which requires no comment.

Disease.	Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Cold.....	14	2½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Influenza.....	16	7½	"
Wounds.....	4	4	3 recovered, returned to duty; 1 under treatment.
Diarrhoea.....	6	6	Recovered; returned to duty.
Dementia.....	1	49	Civilian; recovered and discharged.
Delirium tremens.....	2	8	Civilians; recovered and discharged.
Epistaxis.....	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Earache.....	3	4½	"
Functional disturbances.....	3	3	"
Gastro enteritis.....	1	14	Civilian; recovered and sent to Vancouver as destitute.
Gastric disturbance.....	7	2½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	2	1½	"
Muscular rheumatism.....	7	3	"
Nervousness.....	3	3	"
Neuralgia.....	4	2½	"
Odontalgia.....	3	1	"
Pyrexia.....	1	5	"
Strains and sprains.....	4	5½	"
Strains, knee.....	2	10½	"
Uræmia.....	1	11	"

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
Surgeon

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, M.D.,
DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907

Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The total number of cases treated during the year was thirty, showing a very great reduction when compared with previous years and no doubt due to the small number now in this division.

I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 589, Sergt. Cudlip, who died at Forty-mile detachment, March 15, from injuries received by falling off a bridge; he only lived a few hours after the accident.

There was one other death, that of Reg. No. 2155, Const. Richards, who during a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself through the head at Dominion detachment on February 13.

There were very few cases of serious sickness, and all have recovered and returned to duty with the exception of Reg. No. 4035, Const. Millward, who is at present in hospital suffering from typhoid fever. Reg. No. 1103, Sergt. Major Brooke, received a severe sprain of the knee joint when the accident occurred to the grand stand during the sports in Dawson, July 4, he was returned to duty recovered August 8. Reg. No. 2866, Sergt. Beyts was placed in hospital July 14, suffering from a peri-urethral abscess, from which he made a good recovery and returned to duty September 9. The other cases were of simple nature. A list of all cases treated is appended.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Fifteen insane patients were received, thirteen males and two females; of these seven were discharged, six sent out to Westminster asylum, one died and one is still under observation.

. GUARD-ROOM.

The general health in this department has been very good, no serious cases of sickness having occurred.

INDIANS.

The usual number of Indians have been treated and everything possible done for them, the very bad cases are placed in the hospital and the others treated as well as possible in their cabins.

GENERAL.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is very good, the various buildings warm and comfortable. The police hospital having been closed our patients are now sent to the Good Samaritan Hospital or St. Mary's Hospital.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess (urethral).....	1	48	48	Recovered.
" (dental).....	1	5	5	"
Burns.....	1	2	2	"
Bruises.....	2	14	7	"
Biliousness.....	2	8	4	"
Colds (slight).....	2	2	1	"
" (severe).....	4	24	6	"
Dyspepsia.....	1	8	8	"
Diarrhoea.....	2	2	1	"
Frost bites.....	1	2	2	"
Injuries.....	1			Died.
Lumbago.....	1	2	2	Recovered.
Lagrippe.....	6	• 36	6	"
Sciatica.....	1	32	32	"
Sprain.....	2	6	3	"
" (knee).....	1	41	41	"
Typhoid.....	1			Under treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES.
V.S., DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The general health of the horses in this division has been very good, very little sickness having been brought to my notice. Two cases of heaves developed, which I think was due to the hay; both animals were cast and sold, viz., Reg. Nos. 2578 and 2904.

Reg. Nos. 2852 and 2920 were sold for the purpose of promoting economy. Reg. Nos. 2578 and 2848 were tested for glanders as they had been in infected districts but neither animals reacted. I examined the stables in use on the different detachments during the past summer, and found them to be in good condition and freshly whitewashed.

At present the division has 16 horses, all of which are in good condition and fit for police work.

The drugs supplied were of good quality.

Regarding the forage, the oats are of good quality; the hay shipped from British Columbia, with the exception of a few bales, was of a very inferior quality. The hay procured locally is of a first-class quality.

Attached is a list of cases treated during the past year.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Duration.
Sprains.....	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$ days.
Wounds.....	7	9 "
Influenza.....	1	60 "
Bruises.....	1	4 "
Heaves.....	2	Cast and sold.
Frost bites.....	1	7 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,
Veterinary Staff-Sergt.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT R. M. NYBLETT
WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
‘H’ Division R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending this date.

During the year the general health of the horses has been good with the exception of some cases of heaves which gave some trouble, one horse No. 2465 was sold on this account, and another, while apparently cured, heaves as soon as he gets any inferior hay, but is fit for work as long as he is fed on good sweet hay.

One horse died during the year of acute enteritis, and another was for a long time in a very weak state, due, I believe, to his having eaten some poisonous weed while at herd, but he finally recovered.

I found one of the horses which had been on the Tantalus Detachment for a long time, to be troubled with a stone in his bladder, but this only troubled him when used for fast work and he was cast and sold, and his new owner, whom I informed of his state, uses him for freighting only and is well pleased with him.

In addition to those above mentioned there were the usual number of minor cases of sickness, as you will see from the attached summary of cases treated, and in addition, I might here mention the case of a horse, Reg. No. 2939 which was cast and sold, apparently in good health, but which immediately after its sale became affected with paralysis, and had to be destroyed, being incurable. With the approval of the Comptroller, the purchaser was given another horse to replace this one.

During the year, ten horses were cast and sold, to reduce the establishment, and four horses, two ponies and one mule were transferred to ‘N’ Division, and with the one death, this effected a total reduction of eighteen animals, leaving the present strength of the division at twenty-two horses and two ponies.

The stables in the division are in a serviceable order.

During the winter and spring Sergt. Todd acted as farrier in addition to his other duties, and since his discharge, Corp. Kelly has been shoeing the horses.

The oats supplied by the contractor have been of good quality, but for the greater part of the year the hay has been from British Columbia and of poor quality.

Attached is a list of cases treated during the year.

Nature of Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Colic.....	2	1	Recovered.
Enteritis.....	1	2	Died.
Debility due to indigestion.....	1	7	Recovered.
Debility due to poison weed.....	1		On slow work all winter, finally recovered.
Vesical calculus.....	1		Cast and sold.
Pulmonary Emphysema.....	1		Relieved and fit for moderate work
Sprains.....	6	9	All recovered
Wounds and bruises.....	8	15	"
Collar and saddle gall.....	5	14	All healed.
Laminitis.....	1	22	Cured.
Corns.....	1	3	Relieved.
Cracked heels.....	2	4	Cured.
Tender feet.....	1		Feet still tender.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. NYBLETT,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.



Royal Northwest Mounted Police Troop Horse.



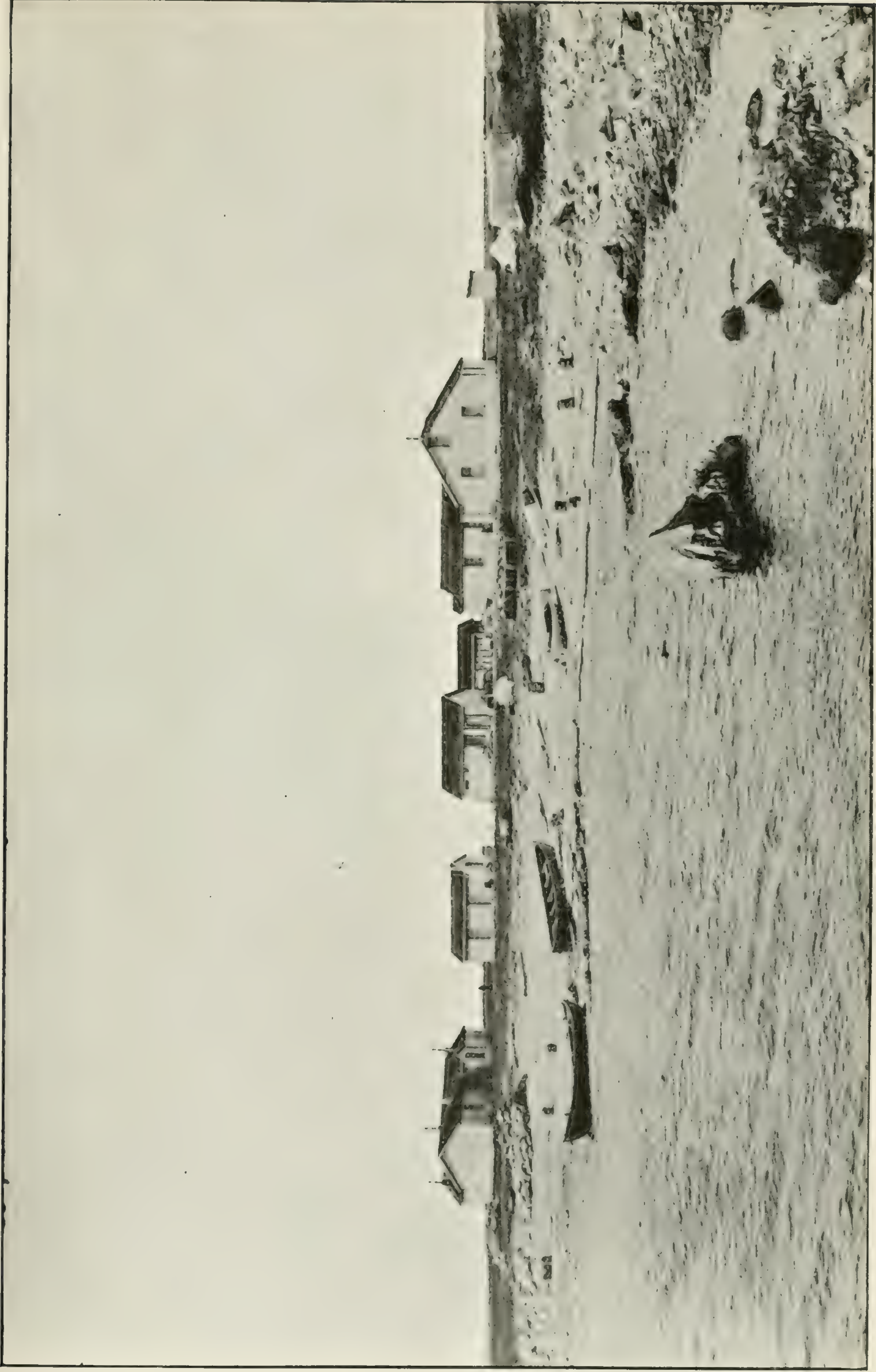
Summit of Herchner Pass, (Looking West).



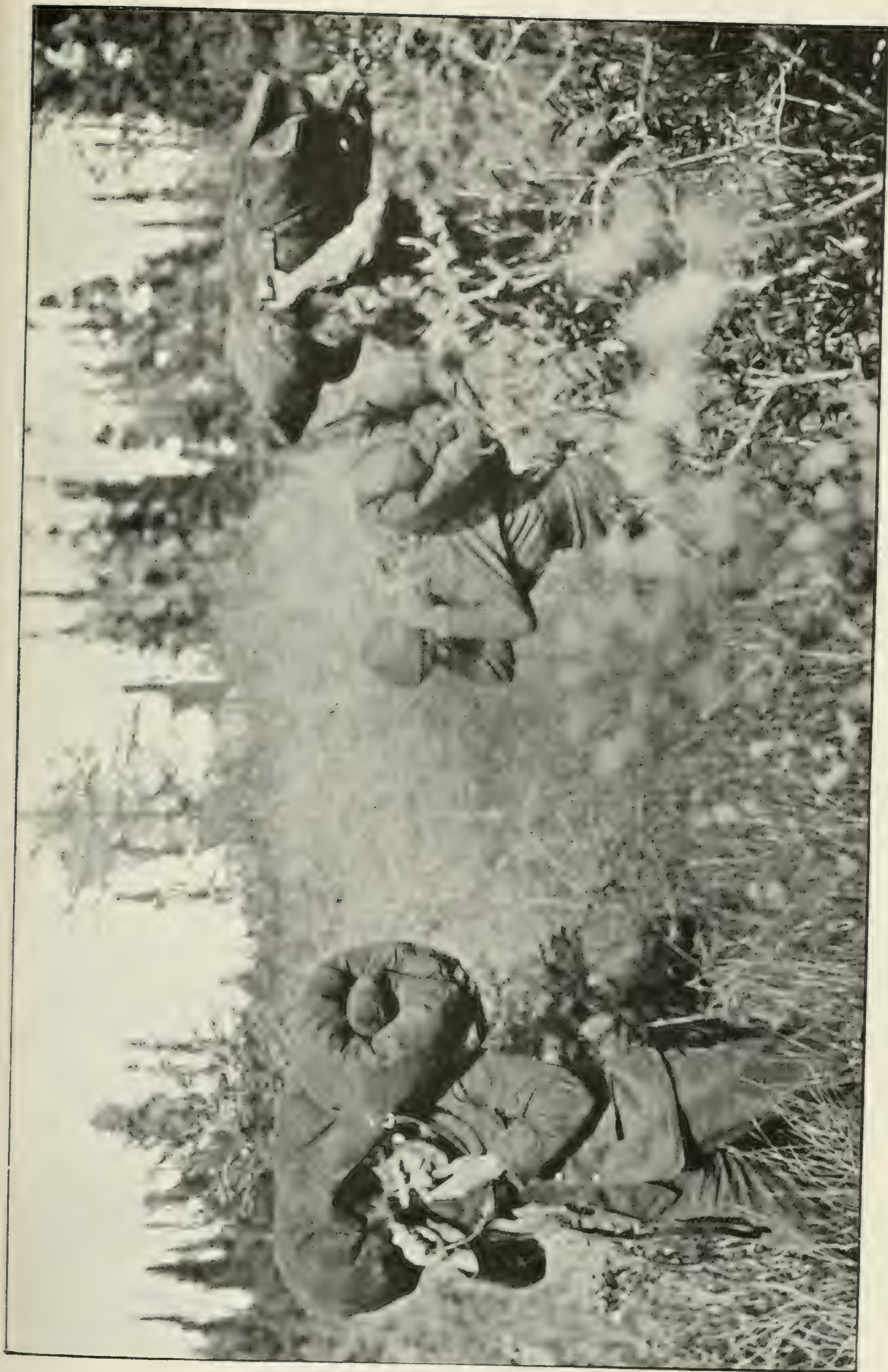
Party with Dogs and part of equipment on Split Lake, N.W.T.



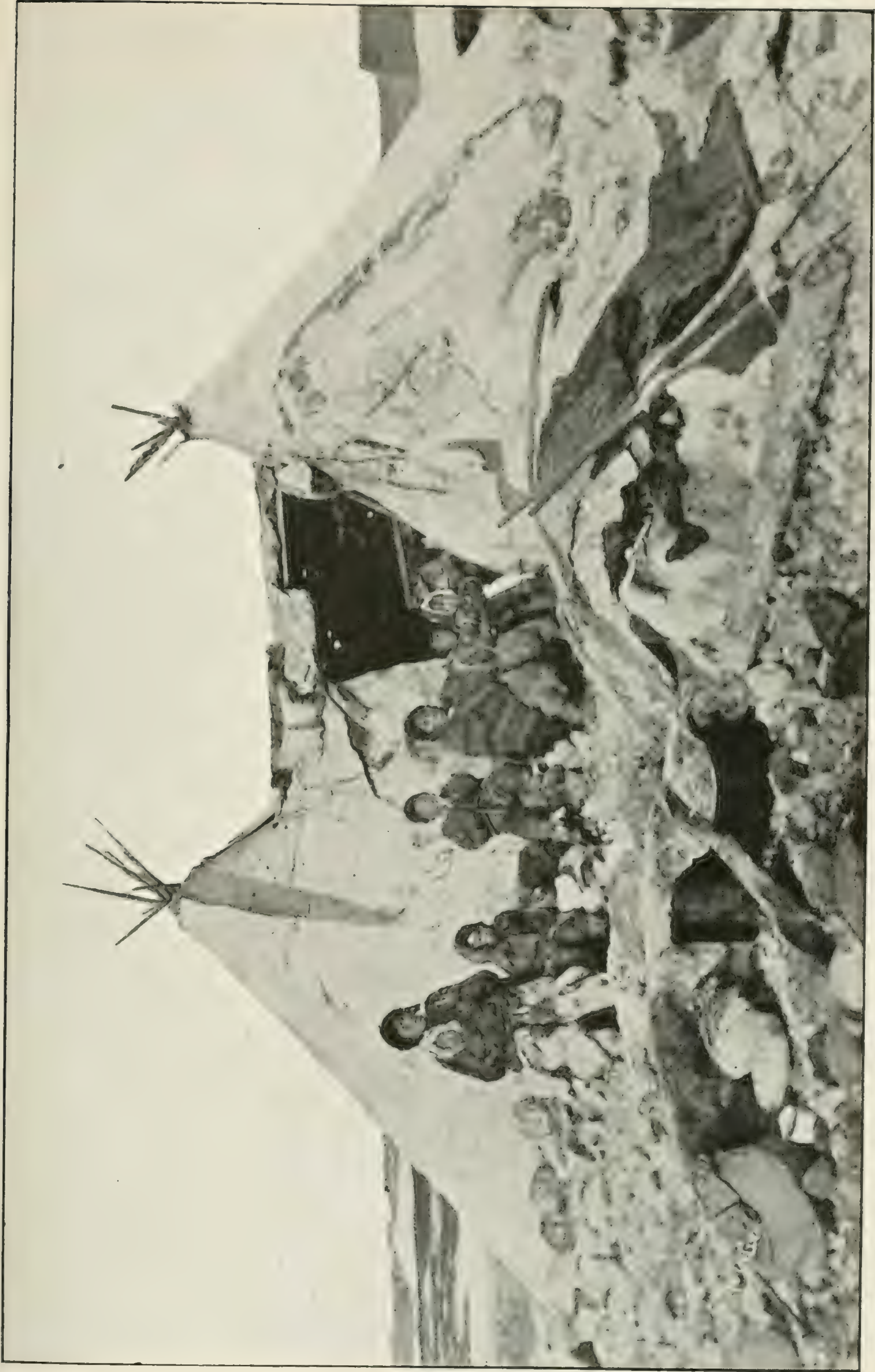
Portaging between points on the Big Churchill River. Cutting a way for the Canoes on a small Creek.



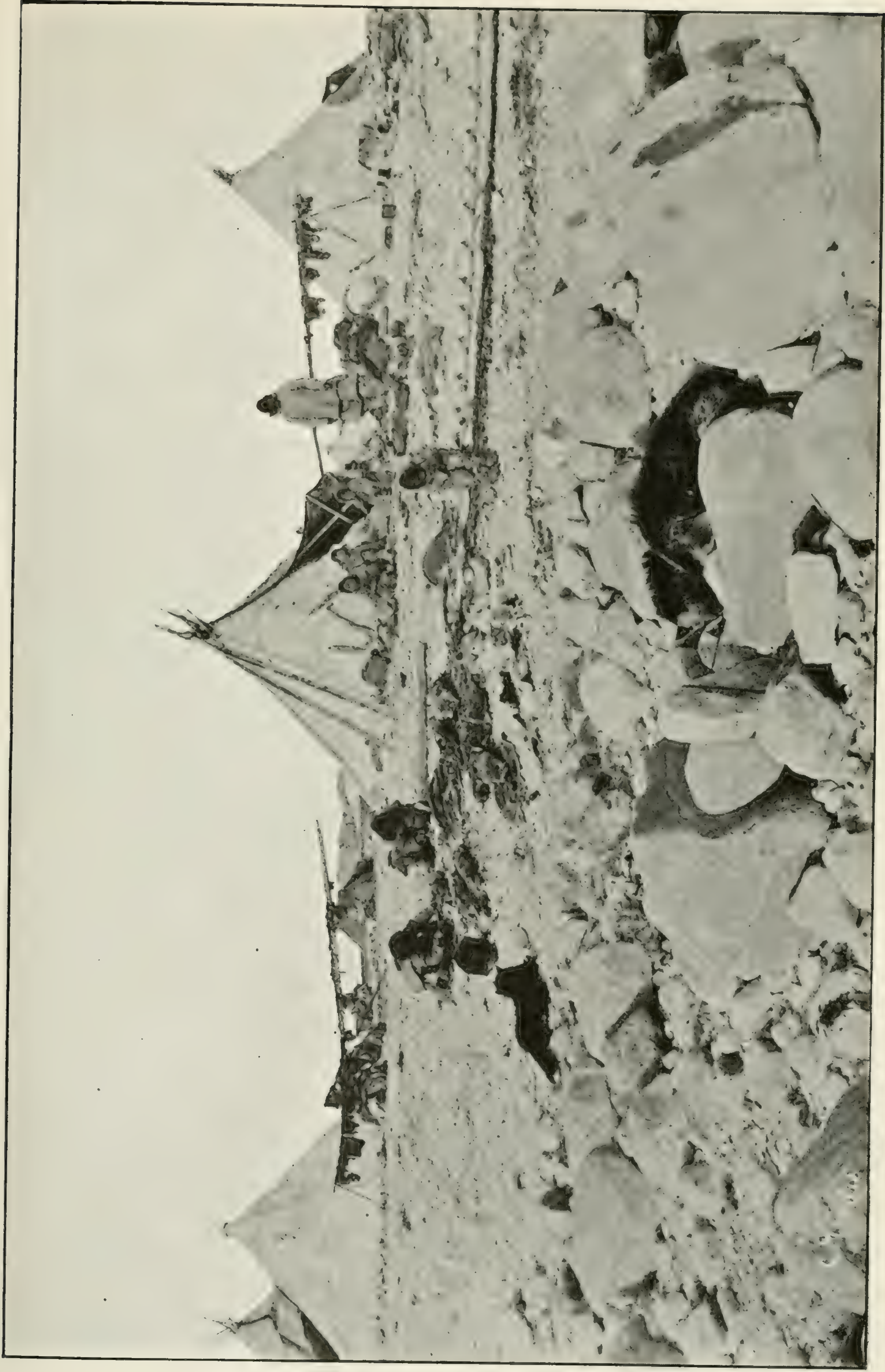
Royal Northwest Mounted Police Barracks, Churchill, H.B.



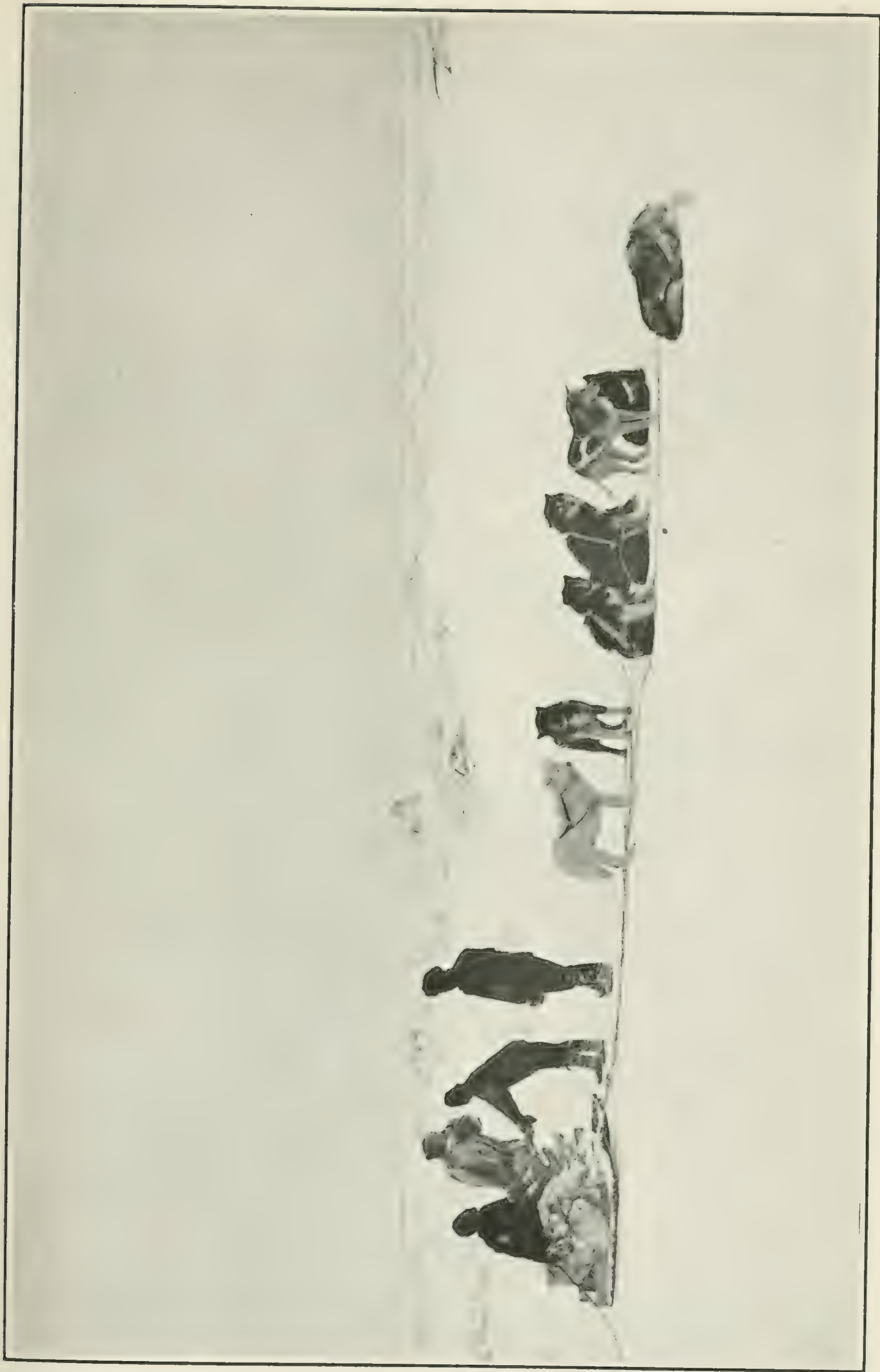
Portaging Kit between Little and Big Churchill Rivers.



Eskimo Family.



Eskimo Camp—Women cleaning and drying Seal meat, Churchill, 1907.



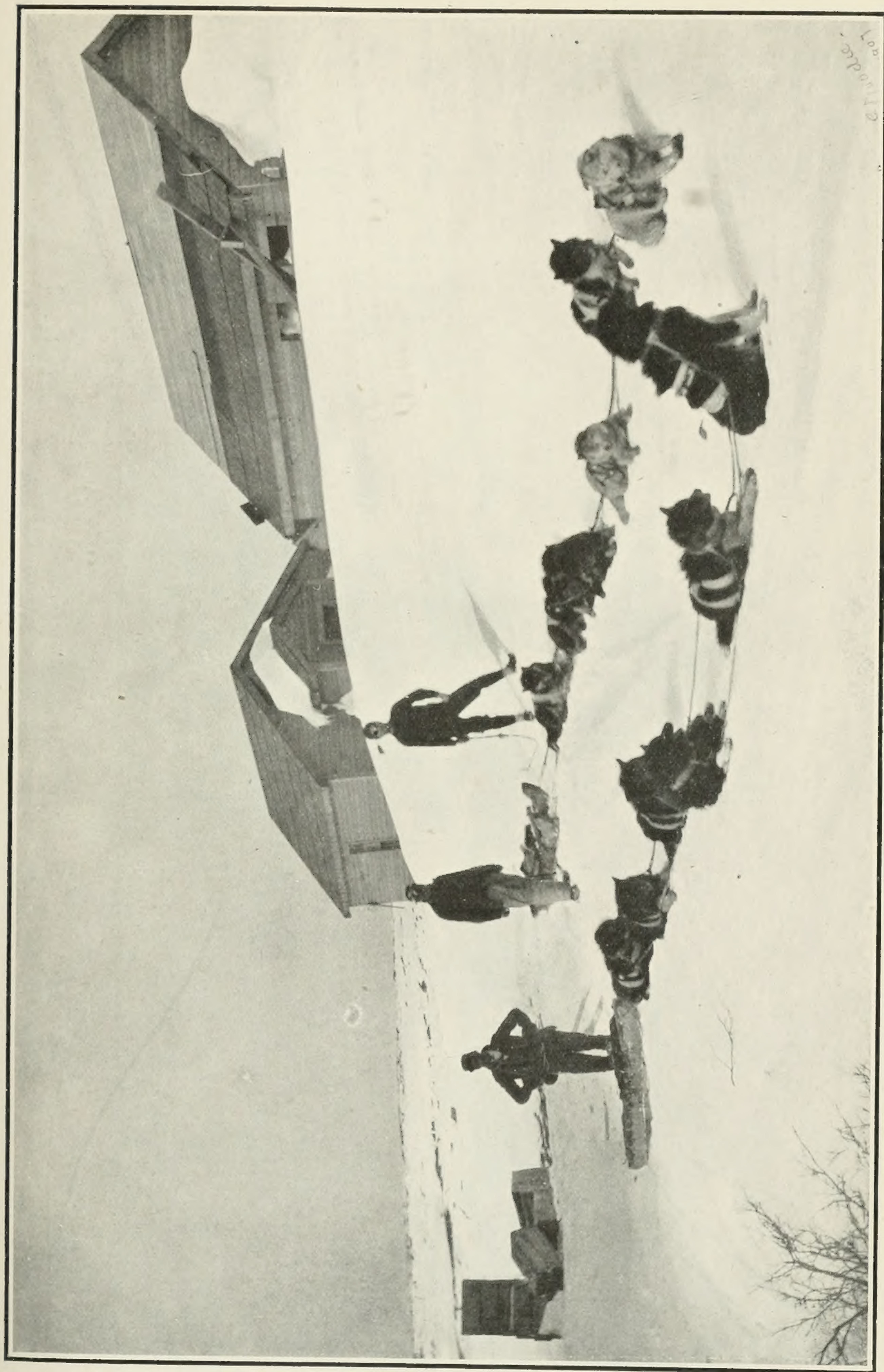
Natives bringing Deer Meat.



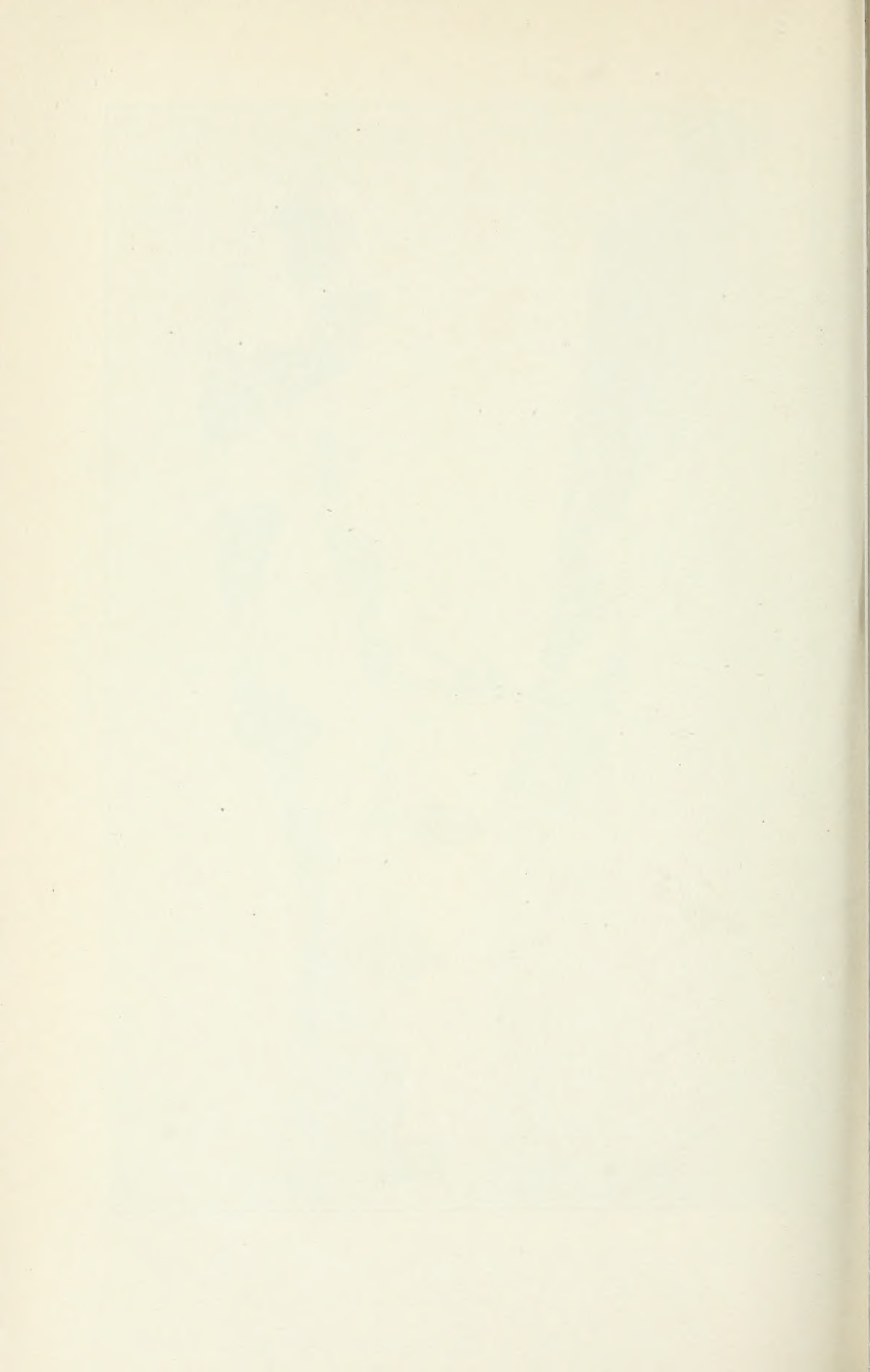
English Church, Churchill, 1907.

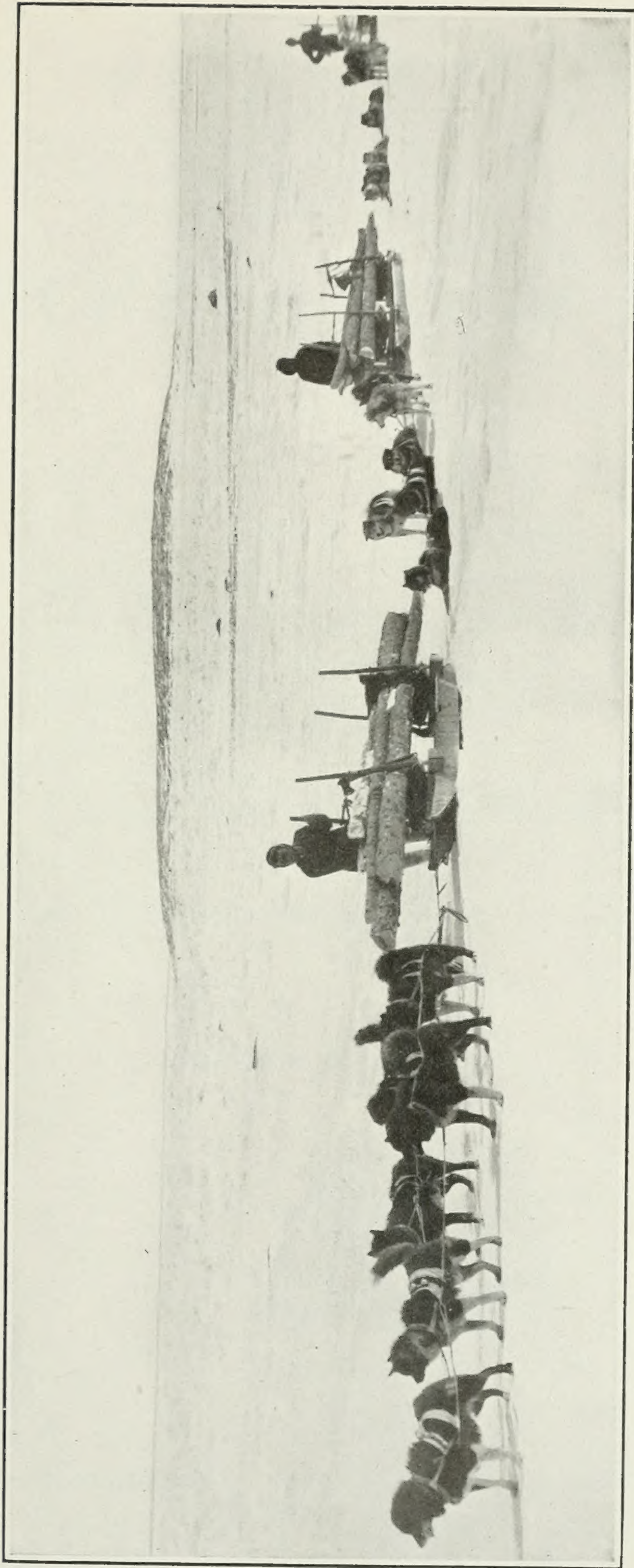


Royal Northwest Mounted Police Wood Camp, Churchill River.



Hudson Bay.





Hauling Fuel, Hudson Bay.

